The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1883—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

"New Silks!"

Shown under a bright clear light.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon our exhaustive collection of

Black and Colored Dress Silks!

COMPRISING

Novel Weaves

IN

Gros d' France! Gros d' Suez!
Faille Francaise!
Moscovites! Radzimirs! etc.,

In all the latest

"Nondescript Colors!"
From $1.25 up!

Surah Silks!

IN

Little and Big Checks!

IN

Strictly Confined Patterns!

Also show the largest variety of

Summer Silks!
From 50c up!

Postal Orders for Samples receive prompt and careful attention.

State and Madison-sts.

Wanted!

AT

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.,
Cloak and Suit Dept.
Sales Ladies!

Of more than the average ability.

SPRING GOODS.

Fred W. Croft
DRAPER AND TAILOR.

PARLORS,
157 and 159 S. Clark-st.

Capital Wanted.

A party worth $200,000 to $500,000 is wanted to engage in one of the largest lines of business in Chicago, with other parties that have both capital and business. Address A 32, Tribune office.

TAXPAYERS, Town of West Chicago:

Pay your Real Estate Taxes on property in above town at my office, 56 and 58 South Halsted-st., near Madison, and save costs.

The time for paying taxes at this office is short, as I will soon close my books in order to make a return of all delinquents to County-Collector.

CHRISTOPH YUNK.
Collector Town of West Chicago.

BETHESDA,

The great Kidney Remedy; cure for Diabetes, Indigestion, etc., etc., for sale in bulk in quantities to suit. Bethesda is also carbonated and bottled at the Spring, and is the most popular Table and Bar Water now on the market. Sold by the case—pints and quarts—at very low figures.

We will also deliver water from the Crescent Spring at Waukesha to any part of the city at 10 cents per gallon. Crescent Spring Water is guaranteed to be perfectly pure, and is offered at the above price in order that no one may be compelled to drink the filthy lake water.

BETHESDA SPRING CO.
Chas. H. Baker, Agent,
Telephone 1,633. 59 State-st.

CANDIES!

AT
THE FAIR
OF
E. J. LEHMANN.

Old Fashioned Molasses	18c lb
Choice Mixed Candy	12c lb
Old Fashioned Mixed Candy	15c lb
Fresh Broken Candy	13c lb
Cough Candies	24c lb
Choc. Creams	28c lb
Pure Licorice, per stick	2c
French Fruits	75c lb

CANDIES CANDIES CANDIES!

1883.

SPRING OVERCOATS

Our Stock is Now Complete.
Examination Solicited.
GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING STORE,
136 and 138 Madison-st.,
144 to 148 Clark-st.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned in New York and Chicago under the firm name of R. H. Parks & Co. is this day dissolved by limitation. Either member of the late firm is hereby authorized to sign in liquidation.

New York, March 1, 1883.

ROBERT H. PARKS,
MELVILLE S. NICHOLS,
Of Chicago, Ill.
CUMBERLAND G. WHITE,
HORACE E. DILLINGHAM.

The partnership lately subsisting in the City of New York between the undersigned under the firm name of M. S. Nichols & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

New York, March 1, 1883.

MELVILLE S. NICHOLS,
ROBERT H. PARKS.

Messrs. M. S. Nichols & Co., of Chicago, will continue to be the correspondents in that city of the firm of R. H. Parks & Co., of New York.

New York, March 1, 1883.

ROBERT H. PARKS.

Referring to the foregoing notices, we hereby desire to inform our friends that we have this day entered into a copartnership to carry on a commission business in stocks, grain, cotton, etc., and will continue the same at Nos. 72 Broadway and 13 New-st., in the City of New York, under the firm name of R. H. Parks & Co.

New York, March 1, 1883.

ROBERT H. PARKS,
Member of the Board of Trade, Chicago; of the New York Produce Exchange, and of the New York Cotton Exchange.
CUMBERLAND G. WHITE,
Member of the New York Stock Exchange.
HORACE E. DILLINGHAM,
Member New York Cotton Exchange.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of Davis & Rankin, to carry on the business of the late firm of Davis & Fairlamb, at No. 170 Lake-st.

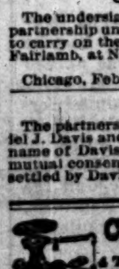
DANIEL J. DAVIS,
THOMAS RANKIN.

Chicago, Feb. 17, 1883.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Daniel J. Davis and Charles C. Fairlamb, under the firm name of Davis & Fairlamb, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts of the late firm will be settled by Davis & Rankin.

DANIEL J. DAVIS,
CHARLES C. FAIRLAMB.



CHICAGO SCALE CO.

2 TON WAGON SCALE, $40. 3 TON, $50.
4 Ton $60, Beam Box Included.
240 lb. FARMER'S SCALE, $5.
The "Little Detective," ½ oz. to 25 lb. $3.
300 OTHER SIZES. Reduced PRICE LIST FREE.
FORGES, TOOLS, &c.
BEST FORGE MADE FOR LIGHT WORK, $10
40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10
Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Anvils, Vices & Other Articles
AT LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Lumber Yards.

The South Chicago Dock Co.

Are prepared to make leases for occupancy May 1st. The system comprises about 25,000 feet dock front, 9,000 front feet now completed. The Docks are 400 and 250 feet in depth, slips 110 feet wide, water 16 ft. Several R. Rs., including Belt Road, connect with docks. Leases will be made on most favorable terms.

J. B. BROWN, President,
First National Bank Building.

ANNEAR

Piquant and Appetizing

SAUCE.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS IN QUALITY, STYLE, AND CONVENIENCE.
Sold by all Grocers.
JOHN ANNEAR & CO., Philadelphia.
Chicago Office, 9 State-st.

Bauer Piano!

The Best Toned Instrument
IN AMERICA.

THIS is the only Piano where the Sound-Board has the Acoustic Figuring of the Violin, which makes it free of all Metallic Sound.

Julius Bauer & Co.,
182 & 184 Wabash-av.

Easter Cards and Gifts.

In no previous year have we had so extensive or so choice a collection of Gifts for the Easter Season. An endless variety of Cards and Sachets, Bannerets, Painted Eggs, Novelties, &c., all selected specially for our retail trade.

Jansen, McClurg & Co.,
117-119 State-st.

DUNLAP & CO.,

PALMER HOUSE.

Spring Pattern
HATS
NOW SHOWN.

California and the Yosemite Valley!

Two Select Excursion Parties

Under the management of E. M. Jenkins, formerly the managing partner in the tourist firm of Cook, Son & Jenkins.

FIRST PARTY leaves New York and Boston April 2 for St. Louis, and on the evening of April 4 goes down the Mississippi River by the new steamer City of Louisville to New Orleans; then by Southern Pacific Railroad to Houston, Galveston, Los Angeles, Yosemite Valley, and San Francisco, returning to Chicago via Salt Lake and Colorado, costing $500.

SECOND PARTY goes out by Colorado and Salt Lake; leaves St. Louis May 10 and follows the route of last year; cost $400.

Both include Yosemite Valley and Every Expense of the Trip.

Passengers will be supplied with Tickets from Chicago. Pamphlets descriptive of the Tour, with Map, can be had by addressing E. M. JENKINS, 101 Clark-st., Chicago.

C. H. BEAN, Agent.

REWARD!

A satisfactory reward will be paid to any person or persons finding or giving information towards finding the body of GOTTLIEB SCHLECHT, supposed to have fallen in the river at Polk-st bridge.

Send all information to B. B. BULLWINKLE, Monroe-st. Insurance Patrol House.

THE PULASKI

FIRE ESCAPE

Step in and be convinced that we have the BEST, SAFEST, and SIMPLEST Escape known, at

95 LAKE-ST.

W. G. BAILEY & CO.,
Under Tremont House.
Agents wanted. Special terms.

Special Bargains AT LEHMANN'S.

5,000
Rubber Circulars,
Rubber Newports,
Misses' Newports,
Choice 85c.

500 White Quilts at 50c.
500 Keystone Quilts at 68c.
Cotton Crash Toweling, 3c yard.
460 doz. Linen Towels at 7c each.
Good size Turkish Towels at 8c.
White Napkins, with red borders, at 3c.

$10,000 Worth
Table Cutlery
WILL BE SOLD AT
HALF VALUE.

1,000 sets of Knives and Forks at 45c.
Better at 50c, 75c, 95c, $1.25, $1.78, $2.25.

Hardware.

Steel Hatchets, 25c.
Large Steel Axes, 75c.
Steel Adz.
Carpenters' Hammers, 35c.
Horseshoer Hammers, 35c.
Shoemakers' Hammers, 20c.
12-inch Flat Bastard Files, 25c.
12-inch Mill Saw Files, 25c.
Wardrobe Hooks, 5c doz.
Smoothing Planes, 63c.
Jack Planes, 68c.
Spring Balances, 8c.
Large size Steel Butcher Cleaver, 40c.
Harness Snaps, 2c.

Groceries.

Jumbo Gloss Starch, 4c pack.
3-lb. can Tomatoes, 10c.
3-lb. can Quince and Apple Sirup, 18c.
2-lb. can Bartlet Pears, 12c.
1-lb. can Mackerel, 12c.
1-lb. can Salmon, 14c.
Cove Oysters, 10c.
Sardines, 10c.
Mariners' Sardines, 14c.
Brook Trout, 27c.
Soapine, 4c.

E. J. LEHMANN,
THE FAIR.
GREAT BARGAINS.
State-st. Adams-st. Dearborn-st.

Wall Papers.

Our Sample Books (for the trade only) are now ready to be sent out to dealers to make their selections. Express charges will be paid both ways by us. We carry a large line of Curtain Goods, Fixtures, Cord, Tassels, Picture Nails, etc. Write for our price-list.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO.,
Booksellers, Stationers, and Wall Paper Dealers,
134 & 136 Wabash-av., Chicago.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building,

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, etc.

MANASSE
SIGHT IS PRICELESS
OPTICIAN.
TRIBUNE
BUILDING

☞ Spectacles and Eye Glasses accurately adjusted to the various defects of vision.
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

To Rent, May 1.

NORTHWEST COR. CLARK AND MADISON-STS.,

Now occupied by Gwynne & Day, Bankers, 80 feet south front on Madison-st., and 20 feet east front on Clark-st. Entrance to office both on Madison and Clark-sts. Counter and Fixtures; two good vaults, &c. Will make good Railroad or Steamship Office, or good for mercantile purposes. Will rent for term of years. Address owner, JAS. E. BAKER, care M. R. Cobb, 131 Madison-st.

FOR RENT.

Store 54 Dearborn-st., from March 1st. 2d, 3d, and 4th floors 86 & 88 Dearborn-st., now occupied by C. H. Blakely & Co. Possession at once.

J. & J. M. GAMBLE,
40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT,

Store 184 & 186 Wabash-av., now occupied by J. Biersdorf. Apply to

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR RENT,

Store 209 Wabash-av., 23x180 feet, with skylight. Apply to HILGER & CO., 207 Wabash-av.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

In the Matter of Wm. T. Allen & Co., Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the wholesale grocery stock belonging to the above estate, corner of Wabash-av. and Randolph-st., Chicago, is for sale to the trade, in quantities to suit purchasers, for cash, at prices that will insure prompt sales. Parties indebted to the estate must be prepared to pay their accounts promptly when due, if they would avoid costs.

BRADFORD HANCOCK, Assignee.
Chicago, March 1, 1883.

LYON & HEALY PATENT PIANOS.

Warerooms, State and Monroe Streets.

These superior and elegant Instruments are constantly increasing in popularity among our music-loving citizens, there being now upwards of 5,000 in use in Chicago and vicinity.

We publish herewith the written opinions of some of our greatest and most eminent artists—our acknowledged musical authorities—on these well-known Pianos, and the essential improvements in tone the Lyon patents impart to them.

It must be borne in mind that not one of this galaxy of artistic merit would attach his name to a testimonial for an inferior Piano upon any consideration whatever; their standing in the musical world would not admit of it. Consequently, their indorsement of the Lyon & Healy Piano carries with it the weight of reputations which it has taken a life-time of devotion to art to place so high in the musical firmament.

We also publish a few of the spontaneous testimonials which we have received from the thousands who possess these admirable instruments.

Non-Professional Endorsements.

COL. F. BRIDGMAN,
Paymaster U. S. Army Headquarters Military District, New Mexico, Santa Fé.

"The little 'Upright' you sent me is a gem! For army people, I can hardly conceive how you could make a single improvement. It is admirably adapted to the limited quarters we get on the frontier. Compact and portable—occupying scarcely more room than a 'Saratoga' trunk—so that when it comes to a 'change of station' with 'limited transportation,' army officers will appreciate this one great merit of the instrument. The tones are as limpid and sweet as one of our mountain streams, and the action is simply perfect."

CAPT. W. H. JORDAN,
Ninth Infantry, U. S. A., Recruiting Rendezvous, U. S. Army, Chicago.

"Having seen the letter of Col. F. Bridgman, Paymaster U. S. Army, relative to the small Upright Piano he bought of you, as published in one of the city morning papers, I take great pleasure in endorsing his favorable opinion of such piano. I have had one of the same kind for nearly two years, and purchased it of you after I had patiently examined the pianos sold by nearly all, if not all, of the leading dealers in pianos in this city."

MRS. A. GUNTHER.
Hartland, Wis.

"My Lyon & Healy Piano (Style 1) improves upon acquaintance. I am perfectly delighted with it, and if I could not replace it with another of the same kind five hundred dollars would not induce me to part with it. It stands admirably in tune, and, after six months' daily use, is in good tune today."

THE REV. C. F. HERRICK.
Marsovan, Turkey in Asia.

"The Piano ordered from you reached us this week in admirable order and tune. The tone of the instrument is perfect in every respect, and it is a wonder, when you consider what it has gone through, that it is in such excellent condition."

NOTE—This Piano was shipped by rail from Chicago to Boston, thence by sail to one of the Turkish ports, and from thence 150 miles by camel's-back to its destination.

MR. GEO. F. BLANCHARD,
Indian Trader, Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota.

"I am pleased to report, and no doubt you will be glad to learn, that the Lyon & Healy Piano bought of you has just been received, and is in perfect condition. To me the most surprising thing is that it is in perfect tune, although it changed cars at Council Bluffs, was unloaded from cars at Sidney, and was brought by freight-wagon nearly two hundred miles over a new country, with only one bridge in the entire distance."

MR. J. A. SCHILLER,
Merchant, Lead City, Dakota.

"The Piano arrived here a few days ago in the best condition, and is in elegant tune, and the lady for whom it was bought is highly delighted with it. Much credit is also due you for the mode of packing instruments for shipment, especially for such trips as to our country. I cannot say more than that the instrument, after having been drawn along for over two hundred and fifty miles by an ox-team, arrived here in perfect tune, without a scratch, and in the best condition. Accept special thanks."

FROM THE FARMERS' REVIEW.
The Leading Agricultural Paper of the West.

"This piano is supplied with Lyon's patent resonator, an invention which has been highly extolled by competent musical authorities. The testimonials received by Messrs. Lyon & Healy, as to the merits of their Piano, from eminent artists, experienced teachers, etc., are numerous and flattering. The instruments, moreover, receive the guarantee of the makers, and we need scarcely say that the reputation of this old and reliable house affords ample protection to the guaranteed."

E. W. HOWE,
Of Palmer House Company.

"After a very careful examination of your Lyon & Healy Upright Piano, I cheerfully testify to its pure and musical tones, which is free from the harmonics so almost universal in other uprights. Your Patent Resonator gives a full carrying tone throughout the entire instrument. My Lyon & Healy Piano has been in constant use for over two years, and the tone is simply superb. I have never seen an instrument to stand so well in tune."

MRS. H. T. GARDNER,
Philo, Ill.

"The Lyon & Healy Piano is growing in favor with us daily. I am pleased to say that we find it to possess all the qualities you claim for it."

T. S. PEACOCK,
Paxton, Ill.

"The little Lyon & Healy Piano that I bought of you I think is one of the best Pianos in Paxton. It is a little wonder. Every person that has seen it speaks of it in highest praise.

"It is just as you said: It has to be seen and heard to be appreciated. It is one of the finest Pianos to sing by that I ever heard. We are well pleased with it so far."

A. L. PORTER,
Cherokee, Iowa.

"I have one of your Upright Pianos in my possession, and the more I use it the more I like it. Will use my influence to help you to introduce them."

JOHN VIRGIN,
Fairbury, Ill.

"Our Lyon & Healy Upright Piano we bought of you last August is as good as new and is admired by everyone on account of its superior tone, and we are highly pleased with it. My little girls think they would not exchange with Mr. Faulkner for his $700 one. I can highly recommend them."

MR. J. R. STILLWELL,
Fairbury, Ill.

"My daughter is delighted with her Lyon & Healy Piano. I think I never made a better investment in an instrument, and I have purchased three during the past twenty years."

Professional Endorsements.

W. S. B. MATHEWS.

"I have examined your Upright Piano with Lyon's Patent Resonator, and take pleasure in testifying that I find its tone remarkably pure and musical—what I call a nice, clean tone, entirely unlike the false tone so nearly universal in all Uprights but Steinway's. The action, finish, and durability have been very satisfactory where I have seen them in use. I beg, therefore, to add my congratulations to those of others, on your success in producing by far the best medium-priced piano yet produced. My own preference is Style 'D.'"

S. G. PRATT.

"I congratulate you upon the great and well-merited success of the Lyon & Healy Piano, which, to my mind, is unquestionably the best small Piano I have met with, either in this country or Europe. Had I not examined and thoroughly tested this Piano, I could scarcely believe it possible that such a superb quality of tone could be produced in such a limited space and for so small an amount of money."

EMIL LIEBLING.

"I have examined your 'Patent Resonator,' and find that it is a great improvement. I also like the tone and touch of the instrument very much, and think it especially adapted for the use of students, as it gives the means of producing the single quality of tone, which is so often lacking in performers."

F. BOSCOVITZ.

"After a very careful examination of your elegant Upright Piano, I most cheerfully testify to its pure and musical tone, which is entirely free from the unfavorable harmonics so universal in all pianos except Steinway's. The action and touch, with Lyon's 'Patent Resonator,' gives it a full carrying power throughout the scale, and obviates the tubby tone generally found in Upright Pianos. I can but congratulate you in succeeding in producing so fine and desirable an instrument at so remarkably moderate a price."

JULIA RIVE-KING.

"After a careful examination of your Upright Piano, I conscientiously recommend it to the musical public as a fine instrument. Your 'Resonator' has given to the lower register a full, round tone, and almost wholly overcomes the short, tubby tone found in most uprights of other manufacturers."

WM. H. SHERWOOD.

"With pleasure I give my testimony to the great advantage of your new Upright Piano-Forte, with 'Lyon's Patent Resonator,' which gives so fine quality of tone to the entire scale of the instrument. It seems unnecessary to express the absolute advantages of such a low-priced instrument over the many 'cheap' pianos sold at high prices; often more than double the price of yours, and vastly inferior to them."

MISS BERTHA BURGE.

"The more I play upon your Patent Upright Piano the more I am surprised that such powerful, and yet at the same time pure and sympathetic quality of tone, can be brought forth from so small and low-priced an instrument."

C. H. BRITTAN.

"It gives me great pleasure to offer a word of commendation for the Lyon & Healy Upright Piano-Forte. For its even and nicely-balanced action, singing quality of tone, and correctness of scale, it is not surpassed by any upright piano-forte, unless it be the Steinway.

"The patent 'Resonator' gives it a carrying power quite remarkable in so small an instrument. For students and schools it is very desirable, coming within the limit of moderate means, and yet furnishing the pupil a good instrument, upon which he may perform all the classical music of the masters. I congratulate you upon being able to furnish so fine and perfect an instrument for so small a price, for you bring the pianoforte within the reach of a great number of people who were obliged to put up with indifferent parlor organs."

PAUL BECKER.

"Your patent Resonator prolongs the vibration of the bass strings considerably. This improvement makes your little Upright a very desirable piano. The low price of the same should recommend it to all who want a durable and substantial instrument at a very moderate expense."

MRS. SARAH B. HERSHEY.

"Having examined your new patent Upright Piano, with Lyon's Improved Patent Resonator, I cheerfully recommend it to all wishing a first-class instrument at a medium price.

"By means of the Resonator the Piano has been deprived of the hard, wooden tone usually characteristic of bass strings in Upright Pianos, resulting in a powerful and sonorous, yet sympathetic, quality of tone."

MRS. M. C. PINTHER.

"The Lyon & Healy Piano, which I purchased of you, is all that you represented it to be, and far exceeds my anticipations. I shall be most happy to recommend it to my friends or pupils."

MR. FRANK T. BAIRD.

"Permit me to say that the tone of your Upright Piano is simply marvelous, is even and pure throughout. Your Resonator has taken out all of that woody tone that generally is found in Uprights."

MADAM CHRISTINE NEILSON-ROUNSEVILLE.

"I most cheerfully indorse the Lyon & Healy Piano as being in my judgment the best instrument for a moderate amount of money that has come under my observation either in this country or Europe. I have taken occasion to recommend them to my friends and pupils, some of whom have them in use and highly prize them."

WASHINGTON.

The Conference Committee Agreed on Many Advances in the Schedules.

Sugar-Planters and Refiners and Iron Men Got Their Pound of Flesh.

The Senate Agreed to the Report, 32 to 31, McPherson Voting Yea, and Don Cameron and Van Wyck Nay.

Senator Ingalls, at One Time, Could Have Killed the Bill—His Vote Saved It.

The House Rebellion Claims to Have Keifer for an Ally—The Bill Will Come Up at Eleven.

Many Other Great Events Crowded into the Busy Day—Edmunds in Davis' Place—The Money Bills.

PASSED BY THE SENATE.

THERE WILL PROBABLY BE A NEW TARIFF—AT LEAST THE SENATE PASSED IT THIS MORNING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3—2 a. m.—[Special.]—It looked at one time as if the tariff conference report would pass the Senate without a word of protest. Mr. Beck called for the yeas and nays upon the conclusion of Mr. Morrill's explanation, and the Clerk had begun to call the roll, when a stir was apparent on the Democratic side. It was not the Democratic program. They had not arranged any plan of opposition, and when the time for it arrived the Democratic Senators began to look to each other to see which would start the ball rolling. Mr. Beck, though very hoarse, assumed the task. He said he would point out some of the defects of the bill, hoping that his voice would come to him as he proceeded. His Democratic associates grouped around and plainly signified their approval of his denunciations of the conference committee and of the bill.

Meantime Mr. Bayard, seated at his desk, was busily making notes, and apparently preparing a speech in case Mr. Beck should need assistance.

The debate will be found on the next page.

TAKING THE VOTE.

The roll-call commenced at 12:30 a. m., and as it proceeded, showing almost vote for vote on each side, the Republicans began to manifest nervousness and uneasiness. It was evident that the fate of the bill hung in the balance, and that a single vote might kill or save it. Republican Senators who had not responded were hunted up. The Democrats, inspired with the hope that the bill might be beaten, also bestirred themselves. Both sides were busy seeking every vote.

Pairs were exchanged when anything could be gained by it. A Senator present who announced a pair with one absent was at once surrounded and presented with the name of an absentee of the opposing side to whom he could transfer his pair. In this way several votes were procured for each side. Williams announced that he was paired with Saunders, but said he had been informed that the latter, if present, would vote yea. Therefore he (Williams) would vote no. Rollins, eager for the success of the bill, stepped forward and said he was authorized to control Saunders' pair. Williams, with flushed face and excited manner, interrupted Rollins, saying: "I do not apply to you, sir, to know whether or not I'm at liberty to vote. I apply to the Senator's colleague." Rollins undertook to enter a further protest, but Williams cut him off with, "You are too officious, sir." Williams' vote was recorded in the negative, and the pair with Saunders was then transferred to Grover, who was absent.

On the final call Cameron of Pennsylvania, Ingalls, McPherson, and Slater were among those who did not respond. Sherman appeared, and, with apparent reluctance, voted for the bill. McPherson then voted yea, being the only Democrat who so voted.

One by one those who had not responded at the first call came in and voted, and finally there was a tie—31 for, 31 against.

The Republicans' anxiety increased as the roll-call neared the end. But one Democrat (McPherson) had voted for the bill, and Randall had promised eight.

Two Republicans had voted against the bill—Van Wyck, firmly; Don Cameron, triumphantly, with finger uplifted, marching down the centre aisle to the area in front of the Clerk's desk to do it.

Allison, busy with the urgent duties of the Appropriations Committee, for the moment could not be found. He came in a little agitated, and near the end of the last call gave his vote with an evident feeling of relief. It was not possible to strain or shift the pairs any more, and the bill would have been beaten but for one vote.

The only man in the Senate Chamber who had the power to give that vote was Ingalls, of Kansas. He stood in his favorit attitude behind the desks erect. His trim and stately figure, always conspicuous, was the center to which all eyes were turned. He was known to be opposed to the bill. He had withheld his vote with the earnest desire to decline to vote unless it should seem to be necessary for his party. No one spoke to him. He is not a man to be moved by importunity. He closely watched the roll-call. The Vice-President was about to announce the vote when Ingalls rose, and, with great deliberation, answered yea.

The vote had cost him an effort. But the bill was passed, and, to judge from his appearance, possibly the man who regretted it most was the man who passed the bill.

The vote in detail was as follows [Democrats in *italic* and Independents in SMALL CAPITALS.]:

YEAS.

Aldrich,
Allison,
Anthony,
Blair,
Cameron (Wis.),
Conger,
DAVIS (Ill.),
Dawes,
Edmunds,
Frye,
Harrison,

Hawley,
Hill,
Hoar,
Ingalls,
Jones (Nev.),
Kellogg,
Lapham,
Logan,
McDill,
McMillan,

McPherson,
MAHONE,
Miller (N. Y.),
Morrill,
Platt,
Rollins,
Sawyer,
Sewell,
Sherman,
Windom.

NAYS.

Barrow,
Bayard,
Brown,
Butler,
Call,
Cameron (Pa.),
Cockrell,
Coke,
Farr,
Garland,
George,

Gorman,
Groome,
Harris,
Jackson,
Jonas,
Jones (Fla.),
Lamar,
Maxey,
Morgan,
Pendleton,

Pugh,
Ransom,
Saulsbury,
Slater,
Vance,
Van Wyck,
Vest,
Voorhees,
Walker,
Williams.

AT 2 A. M.

The Senate adjourned directly after the Tariff vote.

TODAY AT 11 A. M.

The vote will not be taken until morning, and the Tariff Conference will not be brought up in the House until 11 a. m.

IN THE HOUSE AT 12:30 A. M. SATURDA

The Republican opponents of the bill are organizing in the House, and the prospects of its passage in that body do not now seem as good as they were an hour ago. An attempt is being made to form a combination between five New York Republicans, four from Pennsylvania, and all from Ohio, to defeat it. They claim to have Speaker Keifer as their ally. The conference is proceeding in the Speaker's room.

THE LAST STAGES.

A TARIFF AND TAX BILL AFTER ALL—THE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—The chief interest at the Capitol throughout the day was concentrated upon the Tariff bill. The lobbies were crowded with anxious representatives of different interests, all eager to ascertain any details as to the proceedings of the conference. Whenever a member of the conference chanced to leave the Chamber he was eagerly buttonholed, but the seal of secrecy in the committee, which was twice imposed, was rigidly observed.

At 12:30 rumors that the committee would not agree were put at rest by the appearance in the Senate of Mr. Merrill, Chairman of the conference, looking wearied from his long labors, and asking permission to print the report. The permission was quickly granted, but it was not until the evening was well advanced that the report with the changes was received in the Senate.

In the meantime the greatest eagerness was manifested to discover the details of the report, and to ascertain its effect upon the different industries.

It was known, in a general way, that the changes had all been in the direction of higher rates, and generally towards the rates of the House bill.

Everything, nearly, that was in conference between the House and Senate, except steel wire, was settled in favor of the House.

The items in the iron schedule were materially increased, iron-ore to 75 cents from 50 cents, pig-iron to $6.72 per ton, the Tariff-Commission rate, while steel-rails were reduced to only $17. These concessions Mr. Sherman was pleased to call liberal.

He did not use the same expression, however, with regard to the action of the conference as to the wool schedule, the committee having declined to accept the Ohio view in that regard. It was for this reason that the report gained circulation that Mr. Sherman and Mr. McKinley, of the conference, would decline to support the report.

The sugar schedule was changed in some important particulars. As it stands in the report the schedule is 1.40 cents per pound on all sugars testing not above 75 degrees polariscope and four-tenths of a cent per degree on all sugars up to No. 13 Dutch standard. Between Nos. 13 and 16 Dutch standard the rate is fixed at 2.75 cents per pound; from No. 16 to No. 20 Dutch standard at three cents; and above No. 20 Dutch standard at three and a half cents per pound.

A Representative, speaking of this bill, says: "It nominally reduces the duties above $8,000,000, but it is certain this difference will be made up in the increase in consumption, so that there will be no perceptible difference in the revenues from sugar. There will, however, be a difference in the cost to the consumer of at least one-quarter of a cent per pound. The increase in consumption will be due to the general increase in the population of the country. The Government will still receive from sugar from $45,000,000 to $50,000,000 annually."

The Louisiana people are pleased with the increase between No. 13 and No. 16, as it will greatly benefit them and give them additional protection, their sugars being nearly all of that grade. Mr. Havemeyer, too, who has hitherto opposed the bill, will be satisfied with this schedule.

The iron men say that they are not satisfied with the iron schedule. Harry Oliver claims that he is not, although it is generally understood that the iron men ought certainly to be satisfied.

THE REPORT MADE TO THE SENATE—MR. MORRILL'S STATEMENT.

At 9:20 p. m. Mr. Morrill made the tariff conference report. He briefly explained the report, saying he did not want to set the example of consuming time. He took up schedule after schedule, and explained the changes in each. As to the internal revenue portion of the bill, he said the bill taxed banks, State and National, except the circulation of National banks. It abolished the tax on checks, matches, perfumery, patent medicines, etc. On tobacco the tax was reduced from 16 to 8 cents per pound, and producers are permitted to sell at retail 100 pounds annually, and the reduction to go into effect May 1, instead of July 1.

As to the tariff, there was no change of any importance in chemicals.

Earthenware was slightly increased, the common being put at 55 per cent instead of 50. Gilded earthenware is made the same as china.

Glass bottles are changed from 30 per cent ad valorem to one cent per pound. Window-glass was included in the list and fixed at the rate now imposed.

In metals, iron-ore was fixed at 75 cents per ton, pig-iron three-tenths of a cent per pound, steel rails $17 per ton, charcoal-iron changed to one cent per pound, cotton ties at the same rate as fixed by the Senate bill.

In jute goods, jute butts were taken from the free list and fixed at $5 per ton.

No material change was made in the woolen schedule, except to insert a provision requiring that cloaks and dolmans, elaborately trimmed, shall bear a higher rate of duty than that placed upon the cloth of which they are made.

In silk goods there was no change.

Printed books had been increased to the present duty of 25 per cent.

No change was made in the free list except to take jute butts from it.

In sugar, grades between No. 13 and No. 16 Dutch standard had been slightly increased.

Mr. Morrill said he had not had time to make an accurate calculation, but, at a rough estimate, he would say the aggregate reduction proposed by the Conference bill would reach $75,000,000 upon the basis of the last fiscal year's importations.

THE DEBATE—MR. BECK'S ONSLAUGHT.

Mr. Beck opened the debate in opposition to the bill. He first charged the conference committee with having usurped powers not belonging to it. He said the conference was appointed to adjust the disagreeing votes between the two houses, but it had assumed original jurisdiction, and had made a bill to suit the few members of the conference. He had expected a bad bill from the conference, but their report was worse than he had apprehended. The committee had, in plain defiance of the expressed will of the Senate, increased the duty on iron-ore. It had placed the duty at higher figures than either the House or Senate had voted. The wishes of both Houses had been defied. This bill was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. The interests of the people had not been considered. The bill had been made to enrich a few monopolists whose aid is more valuable to those who produced this bill in furthering their ambitions than the good will of the people. Mr. Beck read from the report of the Tariff Commission its recommendation that iron-ore be fixed at 50 cents per ton. He declared that such a thing as a conference committee going beyond the expressed will of the Houses of Congress was never known, but he added that no such bill as this, framed and put upon Congress as it had been, was ever known before. Taking up crockery, Mr. Beck said that had been increased.

Mr. Morrill said he would enable the Senator from Kentucky to make the bill from his standpoint even worse; that an error in the printed bill put crockery at 50 per cent, when in fact it had been placed at 55.

Mr. Beck retorted: "I've no doubt you made the bill as bad as you can for the people." The change made by the conference would tax the people of this country $800,000 more than the existing law and $400,000 more than was proposed in the Tariff bill. Mr. Beck next condemned the committee for its increase of the tax on bottles. Mr. Beck reviewed the votes of the Senate on the iron schedule and other articles which the conference committee had increased, showing where the Senate had refused to approve the very figures now adopted by the conference committee. He referred to Mr. Sherman's attempt, after the metal schedule had been fixed, to increase it, and said that Mr. Sherman then cracked the whip over his party associates, and threatened to oppose the bill unless the increase he proposed were adopted. "Now," continued Mr. Beck, "after the Senate flatly refused to accept Mr. Sherman's figures, he goes into the conference-room and inserts them in the bill. I know Mr. Sherman did it," continued Mr. Beck, "for he was the brains and the audacity of that committee. He could not get his figures here in the Senate in the presence of the representatives of the United States, but he goes into a corner and then has the audacity to force upon us the amendments which were rejected in this Senate. I say that was an exhibition of audacity that few men would be guilty of, and now we are told that, if we vote against this report, we will be responsible for the defeat of tariff legislation. I, for one, intend to vote against it. If we reject this conference report, as we ought, my word for it the House will tomorrow demand a right to vote upon the Senate bill—a right which was denied them by the Republican leaders. Let us reject this bill, and the House will, I say, press the Senate bill. Our bill has been made worse wherever it was touched by the conference committee." He appealed earnestly to the Senate to reject the report. He next referred to the increase in the sugar schedule, repeating substantially his condemnation of the committee for making this change in the face of the refusal of the Senate to vote the increase when the matter was before it. He said this increase gave to the refiners a monopoly of the trade in this country, and it was the worst outrage in the bill, as it would raise the cost of the grades of sugars most commonly used. Mr. Beck said Mr. Morrill had begged him (Beck) to consent to a duty of 2.50 cents on these grades of sugar, saying that would be satisfactory, the refiners only asked $2.65, and yet the committee had raised the duty to $2.75. Mr. Beck quoted from his speech of the 23d of January his prediction that an obnoxious tariff bill would finally be cooked up in conference, and he said he wanted to repeat this, as he expected to use it in the next Presidential campaign, when possibly Senator Sherman would be the candidate in opposition to the Democracy, as he didn't believe Mr. Morrill had aspirations that way. He said everything had been given away to the monopolists.

Mr. Beck said the game the monopolists were playing was plain enough. They had raised the constitutional motion in the House to defeat the Senate bill, because that bill was not in the interests of monopoly. The conference committee had not dealt fairly with Congress. By the increase of duty on iron-ore the cost of that article to the people had been increased over $144,000 more than the Senate had voted for. He thought he had presented enough to show that the bill was an effort to prevent the House from voting upon the bill sent to it by the Senate, and that the conference report ought to be rejected. It added millions of dollars to taxation beyond what both Houses of Congress had declared to be right. If this bill passed, such a powerful lobby would be brought to bear upon the House in its behalf as to overpower that body.

In anticipation of an animated debate upon the Tariff bill the Senate galleries were thronged tonight, ladies composing a numerous and conspicuous portion of the assemblage.

Mr. Beck's speech, however, did not interest the audience sufficiently to hold it.

About 10 o'clock departures began, at 11 the galleries presented mainly an array of empty benches, here and there a group of four or five drowsily held on as if waiting in hopes that something of a more exciting character would occur.

The Senators manifested as little desire to hear Mr. Beck through as did the visitors. Most of them retired to the cloak-room, and those who did not, except Bayard, Vance, and Williams, sought to entertain each other by conversation on other subjects than the tariff.

BAYARD.

Mr. Bayard followed Mr. Beck, saying the bill was a most lame and impotent conclusion. All winter had been spent in framing a Tariff bill that was now thrown aside. He voted for the Tariff bill because it reduced taxation, simplified the existing law, and was altogether an improvement upon the present system. He said Mr. Beck's prediction as to what would happen in conference had been verified. There was no precedent for the action of the conference committee, and he trusted that action would not receive the approval of the Senate. Never before was a conference ordered which entered the committee room with a rope around its neck, the end being held by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The conference was not full and free in any sense. The conference was notified that it must accede to certain propositions to have the whole measure strangled. The resolution in relation to the constitutional right of the Senate to originate a tariff bill was held in terrorem over the conference. The House conferees traded upon that. Mr. Bayard accused the conference of having transcended its legitimate powers in increasing the duty on iron ore beyond the rates voted by the two Houses. There was no parliamentary precedent for any such action, and he hoped the Senate would refuse to set such an one. He said the bill imposed two different duties upon the same articles in some cases, and that under the law the higher duty would have to be collected. He called this mode of legislation new-fangled, and said it ought to be condemned. The bill was full of these double-duty provisions which would lead to confusion and litigation. Salt had been increased 20 per cent; iron-ore 50 per cent; earthenware 20 per cent; jute buttes from 50 to 75 per cent. Books in a foreign language, which are needed by schoials and instructors in this country, and which were placed on the free list, have been stricken from it. The bill was so framed as to impose the highest duty on every article, and was fraught with much evil to the country. Mineral waters were placed on the free list, but the bill puts a tax on the bottles in which they come, and therefore defeats the end the Senate had in view. He was not greatly surprised or disappointed at the outcome of this tariff legislation. He had not underrated the power of the interests which pressed this legislation, but the people are stronger, and will in the end triumph. The minds of the people have been turned to tariff legislation, and they will arrive at a true conception of this bill and of the means employed to pass it. The power of legislation had been seized and wielded against the interests of the people, and in behalf of special classes. He believed that, if this report were rejected, the House would take up and pass the Senate bill.

Midnight had now passed.

VANCE.

Mr. Vance next spoke, and concluded a speech in opposition in less time than had been anticipated, and when he sat down Mr. Morrill arose, evidently to reply to some strictures upon the bill.

Several of his Republican associates begged him not to reopen the debate. "'Twill do no good," said Hoar, "and only prolong the discussion." Mr. Morrill yielded to persuasion and contented himself with pointing out a minor error in the bill.

The roll-call then began as above.

EXPECTANCY IN THE HOUSE THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

The House was in a state of expectancy all day, and the proceedings were of no unusual interest. The announcement, soon after the session began, that the conference committee on the Tariff bill had agreed drew the minds of all the members who represented the manufacturing districts from the routine in the House and sent them about making inquiries as to the recommendations of the conference committee. On the whole a rather hopeful feeling prevailed among Representatives on both sides of the House as the details of the conference action became generally known, and predictions were freely hazarded that the bill would probably pass the House and get through the Senate. While the revision of the metal schedule is very unsatisfactory to the representatives of districts where cotton-ties are largely manufactured, and to some of the steel interests, it appears on the whole to be generally satisfactory to the Pennsylvania and Ohio protectionists. Speer said this afternoon that Chairman Kelley was heartily in favor of the report of the conference committee. Later it was understood that Sherman and McKinley would both decline to sign the report of the conference committee. Carlisle, of course, would do so. After a long conference with Tucker and Morrison this afternoon he said that while the Democrats would almost solidly vote against the adoption of the conference, no vexatious opposition would be used; and he did not expect that the report would be defeated in the House. There was so much delay in the printing of the new bill that no copies were received before the House took its usual daily recess, and therefore it was not practicable to obtain definit opinions from Representatives respecting the merits of the measure.

INDIVIDUAL OPINIONS EXPRESSED THROUGH THE DAY.

Mr. Hayes, of Boston, President of the Tariff Commission, says, referring to the conference report: "I think the bill will pow pass. The Democrats will hardly filibuster against it. They will not assume the responsibility. The issue is very narrowly limited now. If the bill is defeated, it will undoubtedly be due to the Democratic obstruction tactics. The Democrats will hardly take that responsibility. What will pass the bill is not Republican support or the pressure of the lobby, but the demand of business people that the subject be taken out of politics and that business-men shall not be harassed for four years with continuous uncertainty."

Ex-Speaker Randall, speaking of the Tax and tariff conference, says: "In my best judgment, this bill will not pass. It is, in many of its essential features, the Senate bill. The increases in the metal schedule are of no special advantage to Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania is not benefited by the changes. I do not think that the Democrats in the Senate will filibuster against it, or do anything more than in a proper way express their views."

Judge Kelley, at midnight, says that several of the Pennsylvania Republicans will vote against the conference bill, but thinks they will make a mistake in so doing. The Western wool-growers' representatives are trying to work up sentiment against the wool schedule of the bill, but it cannot be ascertained that they have gained any strength. A few of them will undoubtedly vote against the bill. It is understood that the discussions in the conference committee on the metal and wool schedules were exceedingly animated, and in some respects bitter, and antagonisms were developed which will show themselves in both Houses while the bill is under discussion.

Mr. Springer said this evening that he did not believe a single Democrat in the House would vote for the compromise bill.

Other Democrats express the opinion that from twenty-five to forty Democrats will be found for it.

Mr. Randall has been working hard all the evening in favar of it, and has succeeded in creating considerable sentiment. Probably all the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Democrats will follow his lead in this matter, and it is said that the Louisiana sugar representatives and some others from the Southern States will follow the example of Pennsylvania in regard to this bill.

THE CHANGES ITEMIZED.

OFTEN FROM TONS TO POUNDS, SO AS TO MYSTIFY, BUT ALWAYS HIGHER TAXES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The tariff changes made in the Tax and Tariff bill by the Conference Committee are in the items given below, upon which the committee recommend the following rates and classification:

SCHEDULE A—CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

Glue, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Alumina alum, patent alum, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina and aluminous cake and alum in crystals or ground, 60 cents per 100 pounds.

Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, manufactured, one-fourth of one cent per pound.

Oil or essence of rum, 50 cents per ounce.

SCHEDULE B—EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.

China, porcelain, parian, and bisque ware, including plaques, ornaments, charms, vases, and statuets, painted, printed, or gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, and on earthen, stone, and crockery ware, painted or gilded, 60 per cent ad valorem.

All other earthen, stone, and crockery ware, white, glazed, or edged, printed, painted, dipped, or cream colored, composed of earthy or mineral substances, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 55 per cent ad valorem.

Green and colored glass, bottles, vials, demijohns, and carboys (covered or uncovered), pickle or preserve jars, and other plain, molded, or pressed, green and colored bottle glass not cut, engraved, or painted, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, one cent per pound: if filled and not otherwise in this act provided for, said articles shall pay 30 per cent ad valorem in addition to the duty on the contents.

All glass bottles and decanters and other like vessels of glass shall, if filled, pay the same rates of duty in addition to any duty chargeable on contents as if not filled, except as in this act otherwise especially provided for.

Cylinder and crown glass polished, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 2½ cents per square foot; above that and not exceeding 16x24 inches square, 4 cents per square foot; above that and not exceeding 24x30 inches square, 6 cents per square foot; above that and not exceeding 24x60 inches square, 20 cents per square foot; all above that, 40 cents per square foot.

SCHEDULE C—METALS.

Iron-ore, including manganiferous iron-ore, also dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, 75 cents per ton.

Sulphur ore, as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing not more than 3½ per cent of copper, 75 cents per ton, provided that ore containing more than 2 per cent of copper shall pay in addition thereto two and one-half cents per pound for the copper contained therein.

Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, wrought and cast scrap-iron and scrap steel, three-tenths of one cent per pound; but nothing shall be deemed scrap-iron or scrap-steel except waste or refuse iron or steel that has been in actual use and is fit only to be remanufactured.

Steel railway bars and railway bars made in part of steel, weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard, $17 per ton.

Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch wide, nor less than three-eighths of one inch thick, eight-tenths of one cent per pound; comprising round iron not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, and square iron not less than three-fourths of one inch square, 1 cent per pound; comprising flats less than one inch wide or less than three-eighths of an inch thick, round iron less than three-fourths of an inch and not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and square iron less than three-fourths of one inch square, one and one-tenth of one cent per pound; provided that all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig-iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars and pay duty accordingly, and none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than 35 per cent ad valorem; provided, further, all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel shall be subjected to a duty of $22 per ton.

Iron or steel tee-rails, weighing not over twenty-five pounds to the yard, nine-tenths of one cent per pound; iron or steel flat rails, punched, eight-tenths of one cent per pound.

Round iron, in coils or rods, less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled iron not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, one and two-tenths cents per pound.

Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp-iron sheared or rolled in grooves, one and a fourth cents per pound; sheet-iron, common or black, thinner than one inch and one-half and not thinner than No. 20 wire gage alone, one-tenth of one cent per pound; thinner than No. 20 wire gage and not thinner than No. 25 wire gage, one and two-tenths of one cent per pound; thinner than No. 25 wire gage and not thinner than No. 29 wire gage, one and five-tenths of one cent per pound; thinner than No. 29 wire gage and all iron commercially known as common or black taggers iron, whether put up in boxes or bundles, or not, 30 per cent ad valorem; provided, that on all such iron and steel sheets or plates aforesaid, excepting on what are known commercially as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, and hereafter provided for, when galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter or other metals, or any alloy of those metals, three-quarters of one cent per pound additional.

Polished, planished, or glanced sheet-iron or sheet-steel, by whatever name designated, 2½ cents per pound; provided, that plate, or sheet, or taggers iron, by whatever name designated other than polished, planished, or glanced, herein provided for, which has been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, and which is cold-rolled, shall pay one-quarter of one cent per pound more duty than corresponding gages of common or black sheet or taggers iron.

Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove-plates, andirons, sadirons, tailors' irons, hatters' irons, and castings of iron not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Iron or steel railway fishplates or splice bars, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Anvils, anchors, or parts thereof, mill irons and mill cranks of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships and forgings of iron and steel for vessels, steam-engines, and locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing each twenty-five pounds or more, two cents per pound.

Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, and slabs, by whatever process made; die-blocks or blanks, billets and bars, and tapered and beveled bars, bands, hoops, strips, and sheets of all gages and widths; plates of all thicknesses and widths; steamer crank and other shafts, wrist or crank pins, connecting rods and piston rods, pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes, or blanks of sheet or plate steel, or combinations of steel and iron, punched or not punched, hammered molds or swaged steel, gun molds not in barrels, alloys used as substitutes for steel tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry, sand-loam, or iron-molded steel castings; all of above classes of steel not otherwise specially provided for in this act, valued at four cents a pound or less, 45 per centum ad valorem; above four cents a pound and not above seven cents per pound, two cents per pound; valued above seven cents and not above ten cents per pound, two and three-quarters per pound; valued at above ten cents per pound, three and one-quarter cents per pound; provided that on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips, or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold-rolled, cold-hammered, or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, and on steel circular-saw plates, there shall be paid one-quarter of a cent per pound in addition to the rates provided in this act.

Steel wheels and steel-tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car, and other railway tires or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, 2½ cents per pound.

Iron or steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, or blanks for the same, without regard to the degree of manufacture, 2 cents per pound.

Iron or steel rivet, screw, nail, and fence-wire rods, round, in coils, and loops, not lighter than No. 5 wire gage, valued at 3½ cents or less per pound, 6-10 of 1 cent per pound.

Iron or steel wire, flat, with longitudinal ribs for the manufacture of fencing, six-tenths of one cent per pound. There shall be paid on galvanized iron or steel wire, except fence wire, one-half of 1 cent per pound, in addition to the rate imposed on the wire of which it is made. On iron wire, rope, and wire strand, 1 cent per per pound in addition to the rates imposed on wire of which it was made.

On steel wire, rope, and wire strand, 2 cents per pound, in addition to the rates imposed on the wire of which it is made.

Steel not specially enumerated or provided for in this act 45 per cent ad valorem (with the same long proviso as in the Senate bill).

Pens, metallic, 12 cents per gross.

Penholder tips and penholders, or parts thereof, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Mineral substances in a crude state and metals unwrought not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Manufactures, articles, or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of iron, steel, copper, lead, nickel, pewter, tin, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, or any other metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 45 per cent ad valorem.

Schedule D (wood) is unchanged.

SCHEDULE E—SUGAR.

All sugar above No. 13 and not above No. 16, Dutch standard, 2 75-100 cents per pound.

Schedule F (tobacco) unchanged.

SCHEDULE G—PROVISIONS.

Comfits, sweetmeats, or fruits, preserved in sugar, spirits, sirup, or molasses, not otherwise specified or provided for in this act, and jellies of all kinds, 35 per cent ad valorem.

SCHEDULE H—LIQUORS.

Ginger ale and ginger beer, 20 per cent ad valorem, but no separate or additional duty shall be collected on bottles or jugs containing the same.

SCHEDULE I—COTTON AND COTTON GOODS.

On all cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 100 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, three cents per square yard; if bleached, four cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, five cents per square yard; provided, that on all cotton cloths not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over eight cents per square yard; bleached valued at over 10 cents per square yard; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 13 cents per square yard, there shall be paid a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem.

SCHEDULE J—HEMP, JUTE, AND FLAX GOODS.

Jute butts $5 per ton, and brown and bleached linens, ducks, canvas padding bottoms, crash buckaback handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manufactured flax, jute, or hemp, of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material or chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 35 per cent ad valorem.

The conference committee strike out the Senate proviso that "like manufactures of jute butts, or in which jute butts are the component of chief value, should be subject to 20 per cent ad valorem, and also strike out the Senate provision imposing a duty of 20 per cent on "bagging for cotton composed of jute butts or of which jute butts may be the component of chief value.

Flax, jute, and hemps, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Oilcloth foundations or floorcloth, canvas or burlaps, exceeding sixty inches in width, and made of flax, jute, or hemp, or which flax, jute, hemp, or either of them shall be the component material of chief value, 40 per cent ad valorem.

Oilcloths for floors, stamped, painted or painted at or on all other cloth (except silk oilcloth), and on waterproof cloth not otherwise provided for, 40 per cent ad valorem.

Bagging for cotton or other manufactures, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, suitable to the uses which cotton bagging is applied, composed in whole or part of hemp, jute, jute-butts, flax, gunny bags, gunny cloth, or other material, and valued at seven cents or less per square yard, one and one-half cents per pound; valued at over seven cents per square yard, two cents per yard.

All manufactures of hemp or manila, or of which hemp or manila shall be a component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 35 per cent ad valorem.

SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND WOOLENS.

Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, balmoral and balmoral skirts and skirting and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods, 40 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per cent ad valorem.

Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel and goods of similar description or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods, 45 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem.

Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, 45 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 30 per cent ad valorem.

Brussels carpets, 30 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 30 per cent ad valorem.

Schedule N (silks) not changed.

SCHEDULE M—BOOKS, PAPERS, ETC.

books, pamphlets, bound or unbound, and all printed matter not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, engravings, bound or unbound, etchings, illustrated books, maps, and charts 25 per cent ad valorem.

SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.

Card clothing, 25 cents per square foot; when manufactured from tempered steel wire, 45 cents per square foot.

Grindstones, finished or unfinished, $175 per ton.

Salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, 12 cents per 100 pounds; in bulk, eight cents per 100 pounds.

The long Senate proviso for drawbacks of all duties paid on salt for the purposes of curing fish or for curing meats, it exported, is retained unaltered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The conference committee have stricken the Senate provision imposing a duty of 40 per cent "on gold watches and gold watch-cases," leaving them to come in at a rate of 25 per cent, which the Senate provided for watches and watch-cases in general.

The committee have stricken out garden seeds from the Senate free-list on "chemicals," and have stricken from the free-list of "sundries" the following:

"Books and pamphlets, bound or unbound, and all printed matter exclusively in a foreign language and not specially numerated or provided for in this act.

"Jute butts and yeast-cakes."

The Senate provisions in regard to customs duties upon all articles not named in the foregoing statement are left unaltered by the conference committee.

The committee have inserted in the bill the following provision:

"If two or more rates of duty should be applicable to any imported article it shall be classified for duty under the highest of such rates."

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Only three changes have been made in that part of the bill relating to internal revenue. The provision which repealed the taxes on capital and deposits of banks and bankers has been changed so as to include also National banking associations.

The date upon which the reduction of the tax on tobacco, snuffs, cigars, cigarets, and the reduction of special license taxes, shall go into effect has been changed from July 1 to May 1, 1884.

The provision relating to drawback has been changed to read as follows:

"Provided, that on all original and unbroken factory packages of smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff, cigars, cheroots, and cigarets held by manufacturers or dealers at the time such reduction shall go into effect, upon which tax has been paid, there shall be allowed a drawback or rebate of the full amount of reduction, but the same shall not apply in any case where the claim has not been presented within sixty days following the date of reduction; and such rebate to manufacturers may be paid in stamps at the reduced rate; and no claim shall be allowed or drawback paid for a less amount than $10."

LATER CORRECTIONS.

Errors in print in the conference committee on the Tariff bill, which were not at first discovered, necessitate two corrections, as follows:

China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, including plaques, ornaments, charms, vases, and statuets, painted, printed, or gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, 60 per cent ad valorem.

The proviso to the steel clause should read: "Provided that on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips, or steel sheets of whatever shape and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold-rolled, cold-hammered, or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot-rolling or hammering, there shall be paid one-quarter cent per pound, and on steel circular-saw plates there shall be paid one cent per pound in addition to rates provided in this act."

The committee have stricken jugs or bottles in which natural mineral waters are imported from the Senate free list of chemicals.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC DEFEATED—THE POST-OFFICE BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—Ever since the session began the railroad lobbyists have been extremely anxious to get through the House a bill to provide for the consolidation of the Southern Pacific, Texas Pacific, and other railroads, to form a continuous line between the Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi River, and the Pacific Ocean. One or two efforts have been made to pass a bill under suspension of the rules before the one of today.

Mr. Butterworth brought in the bill today and had it read, and then made an impassioned speech in support of it. He spoke from the centre of the Democratic side of the House, and seemed determined to beat down every feeling of opposition by the earnestness and force of his eloquence and logic.

Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, replied to him, but his reply was a weak one.

No reply, however, was probably needed in order to defeat the measure, which, instead of getting the required vote of two-thirds, was beaten by forty majority in a total vote of 214. This puts a quietus on the attempts of the railroad lobbyists to obtain favorable legislation by this Congress.

After a long struggle in conference, and several votes of disagreement in the House, the Senate amendments to the Post-Office Appropriation Bill were concurred in today by a small majority. This was a defeat for Robeson and the other opponents of the railroads.

The two items in dispute were the one for $185,000 for special mail facilities, and the one to reduce the compensation to the land-grant and subsidized railroads for carrying the United States mails. A few days ago, when the subject was before the House, Mr. Robeson made a very bitter speech against the Senate amendments and declared the bill would fail unless the Senate would recede from the position it had taken. At that time Mr. Cannon, who was a member of the conference committee, declined to be reappointed in view of the adverse action of the House, and Mr. Robeson was substituted in his place. This substitution was probably unfortunate, for the Senators, not only those who were members of the conference committee, but others, resented this action of the House, and declared that the Post-Office bill should fail before the Senate would agree to recede from its position after the extraordinary action of the House in indicating a want of confidence in Mr. Cannon.

THE SESSINGHANS CASE.

At a late hour this afternoon the House began the performance of an act of tardy justice respecting the third Congressional District of Missouri, which has been misrepresented in the present Congress for two years lacking a day by young Mr. Frost, the Democrat who received the certificate from the Governor of Missouri, which should have been awarded to Mr. Sessinghans, the Republican, who was fairly elected. The trial of this case has been an exceedingly tedious and expensive one. To have the district properly represented in the Forty-seventh Congress for only one day will cost the United States Treasury in the neighborhood of $50,000, on account of salaries, mileage, allowances, and expenses of the contest. The case was not disposed of when the hour for a recess arrived, but there seemed to be a good prospect that Mr. Sessinghans would finally be voted into the seat which belongs to him.

AT NIGHT—A GREAT CROWD.

The House galleries were packed to suffocating, and hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, children and babies crowded around the doors of the corridors. The scene almost equaled the day on which the Garfield eulogies were pronounced by Mr. Blaine. Every one wanted to get a glimpse of the floor below. The evening's session opened with the speech of R. Graham Frost, of Missouri, who spoke for half an hour in his own behalf, showing the utter impossibility of a committee on elections properly passing upon a case involving hundreds of pages of testimony which it is impossible for them, in the nature of things, to hear or read. He advocated the reference of all contests to the Supreme Court. Mr. Frost, who had served to within one day of the end of his term, certainly had a audience for his closing effort. If Mr. Sessinghans had not been seated, it is said, he would have financially crippled. He was beaten for election to the Forty-eight Congress from the Third Missouri District by O'Neil, and, as the district is strongly Democratic, this campaign cost him many thousands. The expense of his contest and election to the Forty-seventh Congress are said to be $16,000. Gaining his seat, however, on the last of the term gives him full salary, mileage, and perquisites.

As Mr. Frost closed, he said: "You would remember it, Mr. Speaker, or you would if you were only listening to me," which, as Mr. Keifer was busy writing, caused a great deal of laughter.

Mr. Frost concluded quite dramatically, saying, in substance, that he knew his neck was in the noose, and it was only a question as to when the drop would fall; that it was of little importance when he left his seat, but that the Speaker would retire from that chair in a few hours, and his party from that floor, not by the decision of a tribunal that had not heard the testimony, but by the verdict of the people, with all the evidence before them.

The vote on the resolution seating Sessinghaus was 126 to 110, and Mr. Sessinghaus was led to the Speaker's desk and took the oath of office. He will serve one day and draw about $12,000. The election might have been staved off, but some of the Democrats, anxious to have justice done to Cook, of Iowa, in whose favor even the Republican Committee reported, acted with the majority.

LITTLE INTEREST.

The proceedings tonight after the swearing in of Mr. Sessinghaus were tame and uninteresting, a majority of the Representatives, including all the leaders who were needed on the floor in connection with conference reports on appropriation bills, having found their way to the Senate to listen to and witness the proceedings on the Tariff bill, which is the one absorbing topic of thought and discussion tonight. Of the members who remained very few had any opportunity to examine the report of the conference committee, which did not appear in print until after 8 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE AND NAVAL.

The conference report on the Legislative bill was brought into the House during the evening, and after a sharp discussion and a yea and nay vote the House decided to recede from its amendments respecting the office hours of clerks in the departments, and providing for a reduction of the number of Internal-Revenue Collectors from 126 to eighty.

When the conference report on the Naval bill was brought in later, there was a very brisk discussion, and several members of the Appropriations Committee, including Hiscock and Cannon, bitterly opposed the report of the conferees, who had favored the adoption of the Senate amendment increasing the appropriation for the monitors from $450,000 to $1,000,000. The report was adopted on a yea and nay vote of 104 to 91.

AT 2 A. M.

The House is still in session on the contested-election case of Cook vs. Cutts, of Iowa. The members are absurdly reading written speeches to empty benches.

SENATE OFFICERS.

EDMUNDS FOR PRESIDENT—MINOR OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—The Republican Senators in caucus this morning selected Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, for President pro tem. of the Senate. It had been previously ascertained that this nomination would be entirely satisfactory to the Democrats. Mr. Edmunds will therefore be installed soon after noon tomorrow, when Judge Davis will retire. The agreement upon Edmands disappoints the George Gorham-Mahone syndicate, which had confidently hoped until within a few days that some arrangement would be reached by which there would be an extra session of the Senate, when it would be possible to elect the Republican officers of the Senate. Many Republican Senators, however, have been very anxious to avoid this contingency, for the reason that it would only have resulted in serious party difficulty. A number of Republican Senators (Mr. Edmunds being among them) are very unwilling to support Mr. Gorham as the Republican nominee for Secretary of the Senate. That opposition was so bitter, in fact, that it was not entirely certain that it might not result in the defeat of the Republican nominee in a close Senate. As it is, unless some unforeseen contingency arises, therefore, the present officers of the Senate will hold over until next December. The contest of Gorham, Riddlebarger, and Mahone has been postponed until then. Gorham's friends are quite willing that it should be understood that Mahone and Riddlebarger will not co-operate with the Republican party unless Gorham shall then be elected. There are a good many Republicans who are quite willing that the alliance between Gorham and Mahone should be ruptured.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

PROSPECTS OF THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—The River and Harbor bill was referred in the Senate to the Commerce Committee, Mr. Edmunds giving notice that when it shall be reported he will insist that it shall go upon the calendar and take its regular turn. This is a severe blow to the bill, and is pretty certain to result in defeat in the Senate, even if it shall be favorably reported. Chairman Page, of the House Commerce Committee, referring to the announcement of Senator Edmunds of opposition to the River and Harbor bill, said this afternoon: "I do not expect the bill to pass. I would not walk across the street now to pass it. They said it was a steal, and we determined to pass a moderate bill through the House, and we have done it, and are entirely satisfied. The bill will not pass."

OFFICES.

MR. GRAVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—The nomination of E. O. Graves as Chief Examiner of the Civil-Service Commission is regarded as a very fitting selection. He is at present at the head of the redemption division for National-bank notes. He has long been prominent in civil-service matters here, and was connected with the first commission. He is a gentleman of standing, education, and ability.

RUSSELL ERRETT CARED FOR—MANY APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Nominations: Russell Errett, Pension Agent at Pittsburg.

John Bissell, Register of the Land Office at Kerwin, Kas.

S. Hollister Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Concordia, Kas.

P. Felix Herwig, United States Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans.

George Drury, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Louisiana.

Edward O. Graves, of New York, Chief Examiner of the Civil-Service Commission, vice Silas W. Burt, declined.

Lew Morrill, of Indiana, Surveyor of Customs at Michigan City, Ind.

James B. Edmonds, of Iowa, Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Paul Stroback, of Alabama, United States Marshal for the Southern Middle District of Alabama.

E. H. Eggleston, of Ohio, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio.

Postmasters—A. M. Tucker, Elkhart, Ind.; Edgar White, Port Huron, Mich.; A. R. Grow, Logan, Ia.; Loisen F. Hilton, Blair, Neb.; Robert Morris, Denver, Colo.

J. B. Mains is appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the Marine Hospital service at Brownsville, Tex.

The nomination of Robert Morris today as Postmaster for Denver, Colo., ends the long and strenuous contest between the Hill and Teller factions in favor of the former's candidate. It is stated at the department that the decision is based upon the ground that as Denver is Senator Hill's home, he was entitled to the appointment.

CONFIRMATIONS.

John N. Irwin, of Keokuk, Ia., Governor of Idaho.

Martin P. Kennard, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston.

Marcelin R. Ledet, of Louisiana, United States Consel at Tuxpan.

Registers of Lands—Benjamin M. Thomas, Tucson, A. T.; Joseph Jorgensen, Walla Walla, W. T.

United States Attorneys—Elihu Root, for the Southern District of New York; W. H. Dewitt, for the Territory of Montana; Edmund Waddell, for the Eastern District of Virginia; Frenmore Coffin, for the District of Nevada.

A. C. Tate, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of New York.

Robert J. Fisher, of Chicago, Examiner-in-Chief of the Patent Office.

Surveyor of Customs, James N. Benedict, for the District of New York.

Charles K. Graham, Naval Officer at New York.

Andrew J. Perry, Appraiser of Merchandise at New York.

Merritt Wickham, Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New York.

Indian Agents—George S. Davenport, Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa; Pedro Sanchez, Pueblo, N. M.

Collector Internal Revenue—Thomas M. Kirkpatrick, for the Eleventh District of Indiana.

Postmasters—John M. Bedford, Buffalo, N. Y.; Peter W. Hornback, St. Ignace, Mich.; George Reed, Peru, Ind.; E. R. Westfall, Bushnell, Ill.; John Woods, Joliet, Ill.; G. S. Southworth, Woodstock, Ill.; Daniel Q. Gale, Washington, Mo.; H. L. Street, Sonora, Cal.; J. H. Jones, Colusa, Cal.; W. H. Mosby, Liberty, Va.; Robert Morris, Denver, Colo.; W. B. Merchant, New Orleans; A. B. Croasman, Salem, Ore.; Lee Clow, Prescott, Ark.

NOTES.

THE PRINTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—It is expected that the Senate Committee on Printing will before Sunday ask for authority to sit during the recess to make some inquiry into the method of conducting the public printing. The inquiry is designed to go into the investigation of the hours of labor, the conduct of the Typographical Union, the cost of binding, etc.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The *Evening Star* says: "Does the *Congressional Record* record? If not, what is the use of printing it under the pretense that it is an official transcript of the proceedings of Congress? There is not a word in today's issue of that publication to show what occurred in the House of Representatives last night, which no one can fail to pronounce disgraceful in the extreme. Such was the unpleasant truth, yet to read the official proceedings as printed in the *Record* one would suppose that all the members had behaved with the utmost dignity and decorum. Its reports of the Senate proceedings are no better. A few days ago two members of that body exchanged opinions the reverse of complimentary, but their remarks, although uttered in a loud, threatening tone, failed apparently to reach the ears of the official reporters, as their report gave not the slightest sign of what occurred. If it were not for the daily papers the country would get but an imperfect, and, indeed, a false idea of what actually occurs in Congress."

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The Senate conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was agreed to.

Mr. Plumb, from the committee on conference on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, reported that the conferees had failed to agree upon two provisions in the bill—the appropriation for fast-mail service and the legislation relating to the Pacific Railroads. The report was agreed to and new conferees were appointed.

Bills providing for the admission free of duty of articles intended for the Louisville and Denver Expositions passed.

On motion of Mr. Logan a resolution was adopted providing for a select committee to examine into the condition of the Sioux Indians upon their reservations.

The bill authorizing the Chillicothe & Kansas City Railway Company to build a bridge across the Missouri was passed.

Mr. Van Wyck presented the credentials of Charles N. Manderson, elected Senator from Nebraska, and the President presented the credentials of his successor as Senator from Illinois, Shelby M. Cullom. Read and filed.

Mr. McMillan moved to refer the River and Harbor bill to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Edmunds opposed the motion, insisting that the bill should go to the foot of the calendar, but it was referred.

Mr. Edmunds gave notice that when it should be reported from the committee he would oppose its consideration.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution reciting the announcement by President pro tem. Davis of his intention to resign at noon tomorrow, and providing that at that hour the Senate will proceed to elect his successor. Adopted.

The bill making the law of 1878 relating to claim agents and attorneys in pension cases applicable to bounty land cases, etc., was passed as a bill to amend the pension laws and for other purposes.

The act to exclude public lands in Alabama from the operations of laws relating to mineral lands was taken up.

Mr. Morgan explained the bill.

After executive session Messrs. Allison, Hale, and Beck were appointed conferees on the Sundry Civil bill.

Mr. Logan submitted a conference report on the Army Appropriation bill. Agreed to. The item limiting compensation to be paid subsidized railroads for army transportation was stricken from the bill.

When the Senate reassembled Mr. Allison presented the conference report on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

The provision regulating the hours of labor in the departments, which was struck out by the Senate, appears in a modified form in the conference report.

The conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to.

Mr. Morrill presented and explained the conference report on the Tax bill.

Adjourned at 2 a. m.

HOUSE.

Under the operation of the "Pound" rule, the following proceedings occurred:

Mr. Pound, under instructions from the Committee on Public Lands, moved to take up and pass the bill to confirm certain land titles in his Congressional district of Wisconsin. Agreed to.

Mr. Spaulding, under instructions from the Committee on Indian Affairs, called up the bill appropriating out of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indian funds $12,000 for the relief of Powers and Newman and others. Passed.

Mr. Herbert, under instructions from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, called up the bill for the erection of a public building at San Antonio, Tex. Objected to.

Mr. Carpenter, under instructions from the Committee on Education and Labor, called up the Senate bill amending the act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Passed.

Mr. Vance, under instructions of the Committee on Patents, called up the bill amending the patent laws so as to allow a patent first obtained abroad to run seventeen years from the date of the foreign patent. Objected to.

At the conclusion of the hour, the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

The conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation was agreed to.

Mr. Caswell submitted the conference report on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, which states a continued disagreement on the items providing for special mail facilities and limiting compensation to be paid to subsidized railroads.

Mr. Robinson (Mass.) moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments and agree to the same. Agreed to—yeas, 125; nays, 117. The effect of this vote is to pass the bill retaining the appropriation of $185,000 for special mail facilities and wipe out the clause limiting the compensation to be paid subsidized railroads for mail transportation.

In the contested-election case of Buchanan vs. Manning, from Mississippi, a resolution was adopted confirming the right of Manning to the seat.

The House refused to consider the contested case of Sessinghaus vs. Frost, from Missouri.

Mr. Bingham moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to adjust the salaries of Postmasters. Mr. Bingham explained that the object of the bill was to adjust the salaries of 47,000 Postmasters. This has been rendered necessary by the action of Congress in reducing the rates of postage to take effect the 1st of October next. The measure met with the approval of the department, and was considered by the Post-Office Committee as the best and fairest proposition that could be drawn. The bill retained the present classifications of Postmasters. As to the first-class, the bill carried $12,000 additional compensation. The salaries of the Postmasters at St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia were increased from $4,000 to $6,000, and at Cincinnati, Baltimore, San Francisco, and Washington from $4,000 to $5,000. The compensation to second and third class Postmasters remained as at present. The rate of commission granted fourth-class Postmasters had been changed so they would receive about the same compensation under the two-cent law as they did under the three-cent law.

McMillan and Holman opposed the bill. The motion was agreed to—15 to 21—and the bill passed.

Mr. Butterworth moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the Southern Pacific and other railroad companies to unite and consolidate, so as to form a continuous line of railroad from the tidal waters of the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Butterworth explained that the bill simply authorized the consolidation of nine roads, to form a continuous line from the Pacific to the Gulf of Mexico. In order to meet every objection the bill had been amended in many particulars. No authority was given to consolidate the roads, to operate branches or spurs, and a provision had been inserted prohibiting the consolidation of any parallel or competing line. There was also a provision that nothing in the act should be construed to relieve any of the companies from the consequences of any failure to perform any act required by any law, or by any provision in their charters; nor should anything be construed to revive any land-grants to any railroad company, whether made by the United States or by any State. The bill also protected the States and their citizens in the controversies which might arise with any of the consolidated companies, nor did the act deprive the court of any State of jurisdiction over controversies between and companies and the citizen of such State, nor extend the jurisdiction of the United States Courts over those controversies. After discussion, and without action, the matter went over.

On motion of Mr. Strait, the Senate bill was passed in relation to certain fees allowed Registers and Receivers. It provides that fees allowed Registers and Receivers for testimony reduced by them to writing for claimants in reëstablishing preëmption and homestead rights and mineral entries shall not be considered or taken into account in determining the maximum compensation of said officers.

Mr. Flower moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment granting the President power to veto the specific items in the bills making appropriation of money while approving of the remaining items in such bills. Lost—101 to 58—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy transmitting the report of the inquiry into the loss of the Jeannette. Referred.

Recess.

At the evening session the Frost-Sessinghaus contested election case came up, Mr. Frost occupying half an hour in defense of his right to retain the seat. He said he knew the fiat had gone forth, and his head was in the hangman's noose. He was ready to step out under the judgment of a partisan tribunal, but he would be followed in two days by the Speaker and his party, who had been condemned by the people. After further debate the resolution declaring Mr. Sessinghaus entitled to the seat was adopted—126 to 110.

Mr. Sessinghaus was then sworn in, taking the ironclad oath.

Mr. Cannon made a conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The bill as agreed to in conference appropriates $20,464,296.

Mr. Atkins said he had not signed the report because the amendment of the House reducing the number of Internal Revenue Collectors had been abandoned.

Adjourned at 2 a. m.

RECEPTION TO MRS. FRANK LESLIE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 2.—[Special.]—This evening, in the parlors of the St. Charles Hotel, Gen. Meyer, of the State troops, with his staff, all in uniform, tendered a reception to Mrs. Frank Leslie, at which Gen. Porfirio Diaz and his party were present. Mrs. Leslie, who speaks the Spanish and French languages as fluently as she does her mother tongue, entertained her guests each in his own language. Among the visitors present was Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines.

THE PITTSBURG & WESTERN.

PITTSBURG, March 2.—The officials of the Pittsburg & Western Railroad announce that their line, 216 miles long, extending by one branch to Kane, Pa., and by another to Newcastle, Pa., is completed, save a little work on the bridge at Foxburg. Twelve hundred workmen have been discharged. Gould is the principal stockholder.

MAGGIOLI, THE BILLIARDIST.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 2.—[Special.]—Frank Maggioli, the champion billiard-player of the South, left yesterday evening for Chicago to participate in the preliminary tournament beginning on the 5th for a place among the men who are to meet Vignaux in the grand balk-line tournament. Maggioli is entered by Capt. John Miller.

A VALUABLE CATTLE-RANCH.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., March 2.—A huge trade in cattle has just been completed. Luther B. Smith, of Denver, Colo., and Florence J. Hall, of this city, have purchased a half interest in the cattle-ranch of the Carson & Forsyth Bros.' Cattle Company, embracing 22,000 head of cattle and 60,000 acres of land. The consideration was $300,000.

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

A United States Senator at Last Dares to Speak to the People.

One of the Extraordinary Abuses of the Star-Route Prosecution Ventilated.

Van Wyck Reads the Treasury Vouchers for Money Paid to Lawyer Bliss.

Don Cameron Comes Very Near Striking Van Wyck, but Is Dragged Off by Friends.

The Aristocrats and Plutocrats Shocked by the Outspoken Comments of the Nebraskan.

IN THE SENATE.

VAN WYCK'S BOMB.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—Mr. Van Wyck obtained the floor in the Senate this evening, and, in a sarcastic vein, he alluded to the aspersions that had been cast upon the Attorney-General. He said it had been charged that the Attorney-General was wasteful and extravagant in the use of the public funds; that he allowed special counsel the enormous pay of $100 per day. He could not believe these charges. He felt it to be his duty to refute them as ugly charges against the Attorney-General reflected upon the Administration and upon the great party to which he (Van Wyck) belonged. In order to clear the Attorney-General and the party he (Van Wyck) had procured the passage of a resolution calling upon the Treasury for the accounts of the special attorneys employed by the Government. The response showed that special attorneys cost more than the regular Assistant District-Attorneys. The regular attorneys cost the Government per annum about $90,000, while the specials had cost last year over $100,000, of which $85,000 were spent in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Van Wyck read from copies of the accounts rendered by Special Counsel Bliss, of the star-route case, for his services. For 108 days Bliss' bill against the Government was $15,000. Such insignificant items as 50 cents to the sleeping-car porter, 10 cents for stamps, five cents for stamps, 25 cents for transfer of baggage, lunches, etc., are charged in the bill. Carriage-hire is a frequent charge. Numerous trips between Washington and New York, with sections in a sleeping-car, and other conveniences and incidentals, go to swell the amount.

Mr. Van Wyck treated the matter with sarcasm and ridicule. He said Bliss, in paying a sleeping-car porter only 50 cents, had failed to maintain the dignity of this great Government, which pays $100 per day for its lawyers. He ought to have given the porter at least a dollar, as the money came out of the Public Treasury. Bliss lumped his bills at first, but after allowing several the Auditor of the Treasury protested and called for an itemized account. There was some hesitation about paying for so many trips to New York and so many sections in sleeping-cars, but Mr. Bliss replied that his traveling at night was a saving to the Government, inasmuch as he was drawing $100 a day, and that unless his railroad fare was allowed him he would use the daytime for traveling and charge the Government for it. While attending to star-route business Bliss charged $100 for each and every Sunday.

ANOTHER CASE.

Another account transmitted is that of Congressman Crowley, of New York, who, during the last session of Congress, was employed by United States Attorney Martin I. Townsend to prosecute some Government cases at Buffalo. Crowley's vouchers, like those of Bliss, include all his expenses, great and small. For his services in several cases he drew over $6,000. He included in his voucher his cigar account, and "sundries" make up a portion of his bill. Hotel bills at the highest rates figured conspicuously in these accounts. Bliss paid $10 per day at the Arlington, occupying one of the parlors; and the frequency with which carriages are charged would indicate that he never walked. Crowley also lived luxuriously, and one of his items of expense is $7 for seven baths in seven days.

THE SCENE WHICH FOLLOWED.

Mr. Van Wyck charged that the Attorney-General had been grossly regardless of duty in approving such bills, and Mr. Van Wyck's arraignment of Brewster led to a scene that at one time threatened to grow extremely personal. Mr. Van Wyck was speaking of the enormous sums of money paid to special attorneys, the vouchers all bearing Brewster's approval, when Don Cameron, who was sitting immediately across the aisle, and within a few feet of Mr. Van Wyck, shook his finger threateningly at the latter and said said in a solemn, warning voice, with his finger raised:

"Now you stop!"

Mr. Van Wyck paused for an instant, and all eyes were turned upon Mr. Cameron, who retained his seat, but kept shaking his finger in a threatening manner at Mr. Van Wyck.

After an instant Mr. Van Wyck retorted that he was glad the Senator from Pennsylvania had come to the rescue. It was by this time evident to all that Mr. Cameron was unnaturally excited.

This interruption had somewhat nettled Mr. Van Wyck, who, however, indicated his displeasure only by raising his voice and more emphatically repeating what had provoked Mr. Cameron.

Then the Pennsylvania Senator arose with some difficulty from his seat, and, advancing toward Mr. Van Wyck, with his finger still wagging in a menacing manner, said:

"You stop! You are talking about a better man than yourself! I won't hear it! Do you mean to say Brewster got any of that money?"

Several Senators seated near Mr. Cameron succeeded in getting him back to his seat.

Meanwhile, Mr. Van Wyck maintained his ground, coolly waiting results. When it was clear that Mr. Cameron did not intend to proceed, Mr. Van Wyck resumed, disclaiming any intention of charging Brewster with having personally received or pocketed any of the misappropriated money, but he maintained that, in approving those vouchers, Brewster had done what was wrong.

Mr. Cameron retorted with a contemptuous snap of his fingers: "Oh, you talk too much!"

The Chairman (Mr. Harris), during this personal controversy, was pounding the desk vigorously, and demanding to know if the Senator from Nebraska yielded to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Van Wyck replied, good-naturedly: "O, yes; I like to hear him talk."

Mr. Van Wyck, then, addressing himself directly to Mr. Cameron, repeated his declaration that in approving the vouchers Brewster had done wrong, and must have known that he had done wrong.

Mr. Cameron (excitedly)—He never done wrong in his life. No better gentleman ever lived.

Mr. Van Wyck repeated his declaration, and asked if Brewster's signature on those vouchers was not proof that he had done wrong.

Mr. Cameron again rose, and, starting towards Mr. Van Wyck, said: "If you are addressing me, I'll answer you," implying by his savage manner that he intended to make a vigorous answer.

Senator Hawley interposed, and succeded in calming Mr. Cameron and prevailing upon him to sit down, the persistent pounding of the Chairman having failed utterly to bring the irate Pennsylvanian to order.

CAMERON TAKEN AWAY TO BE SPONGED.

Mr. Van Wyck, resuming, pointed his remarks in an interrogatory manner at Mr. Cameron, wanting to know if the latter defended the reckless waste of public money of which the Department of Justice had been guilty.

Mr. Cameron, under the persuasion of his friends, retired to the cloak-room, stopping on the way for a moment as if mentally debating whether he should attack Mr. Van Wyck again or not. At this juncture Senator Edmunds took hold of Mr. Cameron and got him into the cloak-room.

Mr. Van Wyck, continuing, declared that an oft-repeated charge against the Department of Justice was sustained by the exhibit of the expenditures allowed. He produced vouchers showing that Special-Attorney Merrick had been allowed $15,000 for 100 days' service in connection with the star-route cases, and declared that these allowances for special counsel was equivalent to a robbery of the Treasury. He said there was no wonder the star-route cases dragged their slow length along through months; that the enormous running-fees paid the counsel were an inducement to them to prolong the cases. He said the administration of justice in the District of Columbia was a standing disgrace, and no blacker disgrace was ever connected with jurisprudence than the conduct or management of the star-route cases. No wonder thievery and rascality ran riot in Washington when the departments of the Government were corrupt and connived at the plundering of the Treasury. He could understand why Howgate was permitted to escape. Howgate was a Democrat, and the Government was under obligations only to prosecute Republican thieves. In his opinion this robbery of the Treasury for the benefit of special attorneys was as disgraceful as the robbery of the star-route ring. A favorit, he said (alluding to Congressman Crowley), was appointed as special attorney without authority of law, for the District Attorney of New York had no such appointive power, and that Congressman left his duties here in Washington, while Congress was in session, went to his home, and, for attending to several unimportant cases, was allowed $6,000, and the Attorney-General approved the bill. This, he said ironically, was the Department of Justice!

MR. LOGAN.

Mr. Logan, interrupting, wanted to know if the papers the Senator from Nebraska was reading from had been referred to any committee.

"No," replied Mr. Van Wyck.

Then Mr. Logan wanted to know how he obtained them.

Mr. Van Wyck was proceeding to explain that they had been transmitted in response to a resolution of the Senate, when he was again interrupted by Mr. Logan with another question as to the authenticity of the papers.

"I'll explain all about them," put in the imperturbable Nebraska Senator, "if you'll give me a chance."

He then repeated the explanation as to how they had reached him, admitting, in reply to questions, that the papers had not been referred to any committee, nor had they been printed.

Mr. Logan (with bland permission from Mr. Van Wyck to take the floor) then said: "So the Senator (alluding to Mr. Van Wyck) takes the opportunity of making a general attack upon the Attorney-General, based upon these papers which have come into his hands, without their reference to any committee for inquiry as to correctness and authority; without reference to any report of any committee; without reference to anything, in fact, but to get this harangue before the country. If this speech had been made by any man out of doors the country would have believed that man to be the attorney for the defense in the star-route cases."

Mr. Van Wyck—Now, if you are through, I'll go on.

He then wanted to know if the Senators should sit still, knowing that the Treasury was being plundered, and say nothing, because, forsooth, the evidence of the fraud had not been sent to a committee. He would not do it. The Republican party was responsible for the administration of public affairs, and if its representatives remained silent while such frauds were being perpetrated, it would not be long until the Republicans would again be inquiring why their party was defeated. He, for one, should not remain silent under the circumstances. He repeated his denunciations of the administration of the Department of Justice, and asked to have the documents he had read from printed in the record.

FROM THE "RECORD."

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—In speaking to the pending business (the bill excluding public lands in Alabama from the operation of the laws relating to mineral lands); Mr. Van Wyck criticised the large compensation allowed special attorneys engaged in the star-route cases and the Department of Justice in allowing such large amounts. He had hoped the stories told on the street-corners as to the extravagances of the department were not true. Taking up the vouchers of George Bliss, he ridiculed the charges made therein, quoting such items as "50 cents for sleeping-car porter" and "five cents for stamp." The vouchers showed he was allowed $150 a day and expenses. Merrick, another lawyer, received even a larger per diem, but, as he lived in Washington, the vouchers did not show he charged for his board. It was perfectly plain now why these suits continued as long as they did—a six months' trial in an ordinary case. It was an inducement to these men to continue the suit six months, and also a temptation to hang the jury, if it was true they did. He did not say they did. That courts for the administration of justice in the District of Columbia should be occupied for six months in a common case was an outrage which ought not to be tolerated. No greater disgrace had ever been connected with the jurisprudence of any country than that which had been exhibited in the treatment of the cases in the District of Columbia. He desired that the people should be protected from such outrages. It had always been in the past that the Republican party punished its own thieves. Only lately he had discovered why Howgate had the prison doors opened to him. It seemed that Howgate was a Democrat, and as the Republican party was only under obligation to punish Republican thieves, of course Howgate got off. Without any doubt, these performances were equally as infamous as the star-route robberies. There was equally a conspiracy here to rob the Government. In a suit which ought to be treated as an ordinary suit grand lawyers were gathered together by the Department of Justice and allowed to place their hands in the Treasury to any depth they choose and to the extent of time they choose. There was nothing to limit them in price or in the term of their continuance. He knew of another case where a member of Congress was employed by a District Attorney, M. I. Townsend, as special attorney, when the Department of Justice knew that he should be attending to his duties at Washington, and for these special services he received $6,000. Where was the protection of the people when the head of the Department of Justice not only tolerated, but inaugurated, such proceedings?

CAMERON'S IRE.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania—Do you mean to say he got a dollar of it?

Mr. Van Wyck—Oh, no.

Mr. Cameron—Then you be careful how you talk! Be more careful how you talk! You must stop now! Stop here!

Mr. Van Wyck—I am glad my friend comes to the rescue. I tried to do it, but the force of facts was against it.

"You are—" began Cameron threateningly, but stopped.

"I have not said the Attorney-General took any of this money."

"You talk too much—don't talk any more in that way," replied Cameron.

Mr. VanWyck—I don't pretend that the Attorney-General took any of this money, but when he puts his sign-manual of "Brewster" to these vouchers—when he allowed $10 a day for hotel expenses—when he at one time allowed 25 cents for telegram and at another time five cents—when he allowed 21 cents for messenger—when he allows Bliss not only traveling expenses, but a sleeping-car and 50 cents for a porter—I say he does a thing which any man in his senses knows not to be right. I don't pretend he obtained any of this money himself, but this mode of extracting money from the Treasury is no better than the star-route method—none whatever.

MR. LOGAN.

Mr. Logan said this proceeding of the Senator from Nebraska was so remarkable, so unprecedented, that he would ask the Senator whether the papers which he was referring to were the original papers from the Attorney-General's office.

Mr. Van Wyck said they were copies which had been called for by the Senate resolution.

"Did the papers come into the possession of the Senator?" asked Mr. Logan.

"Into the possession of the Senate," replied Mr. Van Wyck.

Mr. Logan—Does the Senator intend to refer them to the committee?

Mr. Van Wyck—I intend to do so.

Mr. Logan—But the Senator takes this opportunity of making a general attack on the Attorney-General's department without reference to any report or anything whatever, except to get this harangue before the country. Continuing, Mr. Logan said the course of the Senator from Nebraska was so undignified and and so wide a departure from the usual method of proceeding in the Senate that, without desiring to enter into the merits of the case, he felt justified in saying that if such a speech were made by any man out of doors while the trial of these men charged with robbing the Government was going on the country would understand the speaker was an attorney for the defendants.

Mr. Van Wyck said he had felt it his duty to ascertain whether the charges made against the Department of Justice were true, and when the Treasury Department had sent vouchers bearing the Attorney-General's own sign-manual, "Brewster," showing that $150 a day was paid to one of these attorneys, there was no need to wait for the report of any committee, and he felt it to be his duty to make this "harangue" (as the Senator called it) and get the facts before the people. The Senator from Illinois had said that if a man "out of doors" made such a speech he would be regarded as an attorney for the defendants. "Is it possible," said Mr. Van Wyck, "that that is the way the gentleman, or the Attorney-General, would seek to meet these charges? If what I have read is true—and it is true—surely it demands other answer than that. I do not want to see the Treasury plundered, as plundered it is, by conspirators, star-routers, or in any other way. In no country where justice is decently administered would it be possible to have an ordinary criminal prosecution prosecuted as this star-route trial has been. Not once, but twice, the Treasury has been robbed. What has been saved through the efforts of a former Postmaster-General is now being spent by common lawyers, getting $150 a day. I want this extravagance to stop. I move these papers be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee." The motion was agreed to.

The Senate then (or the half a dozen present) took a recess until 8:15.

IN COURT.

MONOTONOUS PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The Government called Charles H. Hooper to the stand in the star-route trial this morning. The witness was bookkeeper for Donnell, Lawson & Co., bankers, of New York, and identified a warrant drawn to the order of John M. Peck, deposited by T. W. Toray, Dorsey's bookkeeper, to Dorsey's credit on Aug. 29, 1880. Bliss pointed out that that warrant had been drawn on Aug. 10, and bore Peck's indorsement, although the evidence showed he was then in New Mexico.

Wilbur H. Swift and Carl McLellan, former employés on the Bismarck-Tongue River route, gave testimony concerning the service over that route. McLellan corroborated the statements of the witness Pennell in many particulars. He said John Dorsey said it did not make any difference whether or not carriers got through on time. They had an understanding with the Second Assistant Postmaster-General and had organized a ring in Washington, but he did not say who were in the ring.

He gathered from the conversation that "they" meant J. W. Dorsey, Senator Dorsey, and others.

Mr. Wilson, in noting an exception to one of Judge Wylie's rulings, offered to prove that employés of the Government had agreed to secure extra pay for witnesses, and were to receive a consideration therefor.

Isaac Cabell, who had been employed by Dorsey in establishing the Bismarck-Tongue River route, corroborated the testimony of the preceding witness concerning his conversation with J. W. Dorsey.

The witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination, but his direct testimony was not shaken.

Inspector Patrick Woodward was next called and told how and where the official papers had been kept, and identified the petition on the Cañon City-Fort McDermott route that did not bear a file mark of the Government.

Postmaster Lounsbury, of Bismarck, testified that since he had left the stand John Dorsey told him he was glad he had not been examined relative to the proposed post-office on the Little Missouri River. That was the only wrong he had done in this whole business. The witness explained that in December, 1878, John Dorsey presented for his signature a petition for the establishment of that post-office. The petition the witness refused to sign, because there was no settlement there, nor necessity for one at that point.

Mr. Henkle offered to prove that Lounsbury had told Miner in June, 1878, of Rerdell's effort to establish that post-office, and that Miner told him as soon as Vaile heard of it he had set his foot down upon it as one of the "damned foolish schemes of Rerdell."

The court refused to go into the subject.

A. E. Boone was then recalled, and questioned in relation to the handwriting of the papers.

This was a monotonous proceeding, and at a late hour the witness had reached "38-T." in a myriad of papers.

At this point Bliss said that at the next session he expected to complete this work, and with the introduction of ninety-two volumes showing the revenues of the routes the Government would close its case unless something unforeseen should arise.

Ingersoll gave notice he would require a day in which to cross-examine Boone.

The court said it would adjourn the case until Tuesday next, so as to afford opportunity on Monday to execute the preliminaries incident upon the beginning of the new term. Meanwhile it would be well for the defense to occupy the intervening time in active preparation for the presentation of their side of the case.

Davidge and Ingersoll seemed to regard the proposed allowance of time as insufficient, but, without finally passing upon the question, the court intimated that further time would not be allowed.

Adjourned until Tuesday.

HIT WITH AN AX.

Michael Gavin while, in a drunken frenzy last night, picked up an ax at his home, No. 3024 Wentworth avenue, and struck his brother Luke over the head with it, inflicting a severe though not dangerous scalp wound. Michael was arrested by Sergts. Carey and Rehm, and locked up at the Twenty-second Street Station upon a charge of assault.

SUICIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Sing Lum, the Chinese murderer, who was to have been executed today, hanged himself in his cell this morning during the temporary absence of the guard.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 2.—Lane S. Dennison, aged 14 years, killed himself as a result of dime-novel reading.

CAPTURE OF OYSTER PIRATES.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 2.—Gov. Cameron and staff and the remainder of the troops forming the oyster expedition arrived here with five oyster-vessels as prizes and forty men as prisoners.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Arrived, the Vandalia, from Hamburg.

NEW YORK, March. 2.—Arrived, the steamer Neckar, from Bremen; Denmark, from London; Jason, from Amsterdam; Pennland, from Antwerp.

THE LITTLE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

CINCINNATI, O., March 2.—The Chamber of Commerce voted to request the Ohio Representatives in Congress to push the passage of the little Internal Revenue and Bonded Whisky Extension bill.

NEW YORK.

Improved Feeling in Trade Despite an Increased Number of Failures.

Grief of Elliott's Old Mother on Hearing of His Tragic Death.

Another Heavy Failure in the Leather Trade Owing to the Caution of the Banks.

Arrest of E. A. Condit, a Crooked Speculator, Who Swindled the Brokers.

BUSINESS.

AN IMPROVEMENT FOR THE WEEK.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—The dispatches to *Bradstreet's* this week from the trade-centres of the United States again tell of improved feeling in general trade, and this in spite of a comparatively large increase in the number of failures reported for the week.

The cotton situation is unchanged, save a somewhat greater faith in big crop-figures gives a downward tendency to prices.

The cable reports of the very unfavorable aspects of the wheat-crop prospects in the United Kingdom and in Western Europe Thursday caused an advance in the foreign prices of both wheat and corn, and this was reflected in an advance in the American markets, which for the week was nearly one cent per bushel on wheat and from one and a half to two cents on corn.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week to Friday night, March 2, show an increase over last week of over 100 per cent. These are the largest figures of imports this year, and show a large increase in the volume of business.

The iron market has recorded no improvement over last week except as to the general feeling throughout the trade, that is better, and is due, as may be supposed, to the approach of the adjournment of Congress. Manufactured iron is quiet.

AN IMPROVED STOCK MARKET.

An improvement in the stock market has been observable this week as compared with last, but the more notable fact is that this improvement has been accompanied by a growing feeling of public confidence. Last week it seemed that Wall street was in its lowest depths of gloom. Nothing but misfortune was to be seen to whatever quarter of the country the observer turned his eyes. Since then the weather has grown a little milder, Congress has come so much nearer to its unlamented end, and each day brings us closer to spring and the usual revival of trade. These things have had their effect, and, unless a bank smashes, there may be a good upward movement of the market in the next two weeks. It is still, however, in the hands of the professionals, and they may smash down again at any moment.

JIM ELLIOTT'S MOTHER.

HER GRIEF ON RECEIVING THE NEWS OF HER BOY'S DEATH.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—The news of Jim Elliott's assasination at Chicago last night by Jere Dunn, a sporting man, was communicated to his old mother this morning. She lives with a widowed daughter, Mrs. Kane, and the little boy of the latter, in a tenement house in Christie street. They were entirely ignorant of the terrible news until the arrival of Miss Catherine Curley, of Brooklyn, who is the oldest grandchild of the bereaved mother of the pugilist. A reporter entered the room not long after they had been told the sad tidings. Mrs. Elliott beat her hands together bitterly, and with moans exclaimed: "What will I do now? My boy is taken from me. Oh! who could have had the heart to kill my Jim, the only help of his poor, widowed mother!"

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

There was some discussion among the relatives as to the disposition to be made for the funeral. Mrs. Kane urged that James had many friends, and that the place where they were could not possibly accommodate those who would wish to take part in it. Miss Curley had been sent by her mother expressly to say that she would willingly take the body and make all the arrangements necessary, and as Mrs. Curley is well off the sister felt that this was the best plan. Mrs. Elliott, however, would not hear of it. "He was my boy; he was my boy; he lived with me, and he must be buried from where I am." It is probable, however, that Mr. John Styles, who was Elliott's special friend, will settle the matter. He said that he would telegraph to Parson Davies, who got up the Elliott athletic combination troupe, for the body immediately, and would call round and see the family. But as they were very poor he thought he would have a talk with John Leary and Tom Draper, and other friends, and arrange about money.

IN THE SWAMP.

FAILURE OF ANOTHER LEATHER FIRM.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—Great surprise was caused in the "swamp" today by the announcement of the failure of Humphrey & Co., wholesale dealers in hides and leather, who made an assignment without preference to Enos Wilder. The firm did a very large business, amounting to over $1,000,000 a year. Some conservative firms in the "swamp" thought it did too much business for its capital and made too much paper, the volume of which was estimated at $400,000. On an easy money market the paper sold at low rates. From friends of the firm it was learned that the liabilities would amount to between $600,000 and $700,000, of which about $400,000 is on notes of the firm held largely by banks in this city and Boston. The assets are large, consisting of property, stock, and accounts, and it is thought that the firm may pay in full. The failure is attributable to overtrading and the stringency of the money market in affecting the sale of the firm's paper, which was detrimental to its extended business. A prominent leather merchant in the "swamp" said that he did not think the failure would have a serious effect on the leather trade. The banks had been a little slow recently in accepting the paper of leather firms, because there was a good deal out, and on account of the length of time during which much of the capital of the firms was locked up in the vats of the tanneries while the hides were becoming leather. The increased caution of the banks had made it hard for some houses to meet their obligations on time, and he thought this the chief cause of the suspension of Humphreys & Co. It was one of the principal causes of the failure of M. Armstrong & Sons, and that failure undoubtedly had much to do in bringing about this one.

BILKING THE BROKERS.

ARREST OF E. A. CONDIT.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—Edward A. Condit, 38 years old, a speculator of Orange, N. J., whose game of "Heads I win, tails you lose," in Wall street was exposed three weeks ago, was arrested today in an evil resort up-town by detectives who had been looking for him for several months, on a bench warrant issued on an indictment found by the grand jury. The complainants are Attarbury & Tillinghast, brokers, of Broad street, who claim to have lost $3,000 by doing business for Condit. The case was brought to the notice of Inspector Byrne by Police Commissioner Matthews early in the winter, and for a long time well-informed brokers in Wall street and its neighborhood have shunned dealings with the prisoner. Condit's story is that in 1869 he inherited a fortune, and by clever speculation and legitimate business he accumulated $100,000. In 1871 he coveted a large capital and speculated boldly. In 1872 he was badly "nipped," and in 1876 he was penniless. Then he resolved to get even with the stock and produce brokers by fair means or foul, and his liabilities are now about $15,000.

Condit's methods were ingenious. He made Orange, N. J., the base of his operations, and to keep within the law had $9 to his credit at the Orange Savings bank. He knew the stock and produce markets so well that he would have prospered in legitimate business.

A CLEVER SCHEME.

Selecting a grain broker he would write to him ordering purchase or sale on a margin of so many bushels of corn, inclosing a check to cover the margin on the Orange Bank. If the transaction was favorable to him, he would take up his check and claim his profit, if otherwise he left the broker in the lurch. The same plan was pursued in transactions in stocks. He made money about as often as he lost it, but some persons of whom he claimed profits had discovered his tricks and ignored their transactions with him. He became a nuisance at the Orange Bank, and its officers were mainly instrumental in putting Condit out of the offices of stock and produce brokers. He admits that he swindled the following firms: Pollock & Bixby, Nassau street, $1,300; H. L. Horton, No. 56 Broadway, $800; W. Heath, No. 16 Broadway, $1,200; L. G. Quinlin & Co., of Lester & Co., Chicago, $400. On Feb. 7 he instructed Mr. C. L. Simpson, a broker, to buy 100 shares of Northern Pacific "at 48 or better," and limited his loss to 3 per cent. He inclosed a check on the Orange Savings-Bank for $500. Mr. Simpson ascertained immediately Condit's character, and did not execute the order. Mr. John De Mott, of De Mott & Durant, No. 19 New street, received an order for 200 shares of Union Pacific and a check for $1,000. Mr. De Mott did not examine the check until he had bought the stock. Then he knew who he was dealing with, but he was able to sell out promptly and sustained no loss. Letters found in Condit's possession indicate that he was a most enterprising Lothario.

TRICHINIASIS.

EFFECTS OF EATING RAW HAM.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—Sanitary Superintendent Day made public the result of his investigations in the cases of trichiniasis reported in the family of George Stepback. On the 16th ult. the family partook of portions of a raw ham which had been purchased at a neighboring provision store, and two days later Mrs. Stepback was taken sick with nausea and vomiting. She experienced great pain in the abdominal region, accompanied by diarrhea. There were also severe pains in the arms and legs, especially on the left side. The eyelids and face became swollen. The next day her eldest child, a girl 8 years of age, was taken sick with the same symptoms, though in a milder form, and two days later Stepback himself was laid up with the same sickness. A physician who was called in to attend the patients, diagnosed the disease as trichiniasis. The patients improved under the proper treatment, and are pronounced out of danger, although they are still very weak from their sufferings. The ham of which the family had partaken was cooked the next day, and portions of the cooked meat were given Prof. Janeway for microscopic examination. No traces of trichinæ were found, as the parasites had been destroyed by the process of cooking. Dr. Day said that the case was one of undoubted trichiniasis, but in a mild form, and cases of that kind, though rare, will occasionally appear as long as people persist in eating raw ham and pork.

HE KILLED A TURK.

CONVICTED ABROAD, IMPRISONED AT HOME.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—Stephen P. Mirzan, who was convicted of the murder of Alexander Dahan, a Turkish Bey in the employ of the Egyptian Government as counsel in Alexandria, Egypt, in July, 1879, arrived in this port in custody of officers of the United States man-of-war Nipsic, on the 22d ult. Deputy United States Marshal Holmes boarded the vessel today and took the prisoner to the United States Marshal's office, in the Federal Building, on a mandate issued by the President, which provides for Mirzan's commitment for life to the Albany Penitentiary. Mirzan retold the story which has already been published of his encounter with the man whose death he caused, and said he proposed to have his case reviewed by the Secretary of State. He claims that he should have been tried by a jury instead of by American Minister Horace Maynard. He told United States Commissioner Osborne that he would rather have been hanged than imprisoned for life, if there was no chance of securing pardon. Deputy-Marshal Holmes will take the prisoner to Albany today.

SCIENTIFIC OBSERVERS.

PREPARING FOR THE TOTAL ECLIPSE.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—The American party which is to observe the total eclipse of the sun May 6 next in the South Pacific Ocean sailed yesterday in the steamship Acapulco, of the Pacific Mail Line. The party consisted of the following: Prof. E. H. Holden, of Madison, Wis.; Dr. C. S. Hastings, of Baltimore; C. W. Rockwell, of Tarrytown; Winslow Upton, and E. D. Preston, of the United States Coast Survey; and Lieut. Brown, of the Naval Observatory at Washington. After crossing the Isthmus of Panama, the party will proceed to Callao, expecting to arrive there about March 2. A Government vessel will be in readiness to convey them to Caroline Island, which is situated in latitude 9 degrees 40 minutes south, and longitude 73 degrees 20 minutes west, according to Washington time. This island belongs to the group known as the Marquesas, which lie near the middle of the Pacific, and are inhabited only by a few natives. The party will probably reach Caroline Island about April 20, which will leave over a fortnight in which to get the instruments in readiness for use. The party is well supplied with instruments. At the isthmus the members hope to meet some English scientific gentlemen, who have been sent out by the Royal Society, of England. A French party will probably observe the eclipse in the same neighborhood. Its members will proceed by rail to San Francisco, where a French Government vessel will be in readiness to convey them to the Marquesas group. Prof. Holden and his associates hope to observe some indications of the planets which are said to exist between Mercury and the sun. One or two new theories in regard to the protuberances of the corona which surrounded the dark body of the moon during a total eclipse of the sun will be tested. They expect also to find reasons for making corrections in lunar tables, and to discover something more about the rule which governs the motion of the moon, and to obtain other valuable information. The American party will return by way of Honolulu, and will reach home some time next June.

SUICIDE.

AN EX-CONFEDERATE SHOOTS HIMSELF.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—Samuel T. Wright, of Tarboro, N. C., shot himself dead in his room in the Tremont House in Broadway today. He came to New York Jan. 29, in search of appointment in connection with some Mexican railroad interests. He was a planter, and was interested also in the construction of a railroad in North Carolina. This morning he had an appointment at the hotel with some one, and confidently expected to settle his business and take the evening train South. As far can be ascertained, the appointment was not kept, and after waiting in vain until noon, Mr. Wright went to his room. In the evening a man was sent to call him to see if he wanted to take the evening train. On looking over the door, Mr. Wright was seen to be lying in bed, and when the door was forced he was found to be dead. He had undressed himself before going to bed, and had evidently held the pistol under the bedclothes. Notes were found reciting briefly that the pressure of his trouble was too great to be borne. The suicide was a Major of artillery in Lee's army, and was a native of Virginia, though he had lived in North Carolina since the War.

ITEMS.

HOUVET'S FUNERAL.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—The funeral of Houvet, the French cook who was killed by Mrs. Quinquinet on Wednesday last, took place this afternoon. The Société Philanthropique Culinaire came out in full force, with its flag draped in mourning. The body of Houvet lay in a rosewood coffin covered with black cloth, and a silver plate bore the dates of his birth and death. A flower was placed in the dead man's hand, and at the foot of the coffin loving friends laid a wreath of immortelles. The Cercle Damitie was represented. Mr. E. Gendrel sang "Ave Maria," and then the friends of Houvet passed round the coffin to take one last look at his face. The lid was then screwed down and the body was taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

A CABLE ROAD.

The stockholders of the Third Avenue Street Railroad have for some time had in view the construction of wire cable roads to take the place of the present mode of conveyance, the method of traction by means of a continuous rope buried beneath the suface having already been found successful in Chicago and San Francisco. Work will be begun soon in Tenth avenue, from Manhattan street to High Bridge, where the first cable road will be laid as an experiment. The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Road holds a charter to build and operate a street-railroad to Tenth avenue, and this road, being leased to the Third Avenue Company, will be controlled by that company. A bill has already been reported favorably to the Legislature by the Senate Committee on Railroads which allows this road to use the cable.

MAURICE VIGNAUX, THE BILLIARDIST.

M. Maurice Vignaux, the great French billiard player, spent most of the day at the Hotel Griffin, which favored hostelry he makes his headquarters during his stay in the city. The champion was called upon in the morning by many of the expert billiard players of New York all who were charmed by his affability and champagne. After luncheon he elected to have his hair cut, and the artist who performed that operation is telling his friends and customers about it. Later M. Vignaux was photographed, passing through the ordeal with much nerve and credit. Having dined, the champion dropped into the Columbia billiard-rooms, where his favorit cue was stabled, and withstood the admiration of the multitude with true French calm. M. Vignaux is disposed to be pleased with America, and is understood to have alleged that it is a great country.

ASSIGNMENT.

Wiley, Wicks & Wing, importers of fruits, made an assignment yesterday to John Galway, giving preferences amounting to $7,248. The business was a very large one, and the firm had high credit with the importers. It made a specialty o raisins and currants. The business was established over thirty years ago as Robbins & Wiley. R. W. Wing, of the firm, died in November, 1876, but his capital remained in the business, and his son, L. R. Wing, became a partner. Mr. Wiley said today that the cause of the assignment was the carrying of a very large stock of goods on a falling market. As near as he could estimate, the liabilities were about $400,000. The assets were in excess of that sum, and would probably amount to $500,000, consisting of stock, accounts, etc.

THE WEEK'S FAILURES.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The business failures of the last seven days, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., number 272, an increase of forty-two as compared with last week. The failurres are distributed as follows: New England States, 22; Middle, 36; Southern, 65; Western, 90; Pacific States and Territories, 13; Canada and the British Provinces, 36; New York City, 10.

CONWAY—LEVY.

The Conway-Levy proceedings have been suddenly terminated out of court. Minnie Conway married the cornetist, Levy, in 1875. Levy had been previously married, but separated from his wife, she going to England, and he remaining here. Levy, during his wife's absence in England, obtained a divorce in an Indiana court. He afterwards married Minnie Conway. Some time ago Miss Conway began proceedings in the Supreme Court, claiming that this Indiana divorce was illegal, and therefore her marriage with Levy was not valid. Last year a judgment was entered declaring the Indiana divorce valid. Today the matter was to have come up before Judge Donohue upon an order to show cause why the decree entered last October should not be vacated and set aside. The case was not argued, but a representative from one of the counsel came in court and the Judge marked the case upon the calendar as follows: "Matter withdrawn. Decree has been vacated."

LILIAN RUSSELL'S LIBEL SUIT.

Miss Lilian Russell's suit against the *Police Gazette* for damages for an alleged libelous article published in that paper has created discussion in theatrical circles. The paragraph insinuates that Miss Russell's late illness was not what her physician stated. For this she will claim heavy damages. Miss Russell said this evening: "It is true, I will prosecute the proprietor of the *Police Gazette* for libel. Judge Troy has promised to undertake the case, but I have not yet taken any measures in the matter. But I hope to do so at an early period."

A BILLARD MATCH FOR BIG MONEY.

A billiard match, on the result of which $40,000 was wagered, took place tonight at O'Brien's parlors, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, between Davie Johnson, the well-known turfman, and Charles L. Davis. The game was 200 points up at cushion carroms, and each man put up $1,000 as a stake. The friends of each man bet heavily on the result of the match. Al Smith, who pinned his faith to Johnson, stood to lose $15,000, and Johnson himself bet over $5,000 outside the stake on his chances of winning. The game was hotly contested, and Johnson won by a score of 200 to 196. Johnson's highest run was 10 and his average 1 3-7. Davis' highest run was 10 and his average 1 55-141. The game lasted three hours and two minutes.

CONDEMNED MURDERERS.

Both Michael McGlius and Pasquale Majone received communion this morning. In the course of the day they walked up and down the Tombs' prison-yard for exercise. Majone passed a restless night on Thursday, but was yesterday in his usual spirits. He spent most of the day in conversation with Italian priests.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad today declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable on the 30th inst.

THE STATE PRISON INQUIRY.

In the State Prison inquiry today, the principal keeper, Dixon, charged that the abolition of the paddle and the action of the legislative committee in taking out letters from convicts by Sigerson, the committee's counsel, were the causes of the revolt.

FIRE IN A HOSPITAL.

Fire broke out tonight in the accident ward of Bellevue Hospital. The patients, numbering thirty-two, were removed without excitement and the flames extinguished. The fire raged between the flooring the whole extent of the ward.

SUICIDE.

Samuel L. Wright, of Edgecoombe County, North Carolina, killed himself tonight in the Tremont House.

ACCIDENTALLY POISONED.

Sarah Ogden, aged 35, suffering from dyspepsia, was given poison instead of medicine. She died in great agony.

BANKRUPTS' PREFERENCES.

The assignment of Wiley, Wicks & Wing shows preferences of $97,000.

TRADE AND LABOR.

Canvassing the Chances of Various Candidates to Succeed Mr. Jarrett as President of the Amalgamated Association.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 2.—[Special.]—Although the annual meeting of the Amalgamated Association will not be held for some months, there is already considerable quiet talk as to who will be its next President. It is stated on good authority that at the Chicago convention last summer President Jarrett, after his election, informed the members that he had only accepted the office another year because a change in the administration in the midst of a strike might work harm to the association. He also stated in agreeing to serve another year that he was going against his inclinations, and that it should be understood that, no matter what the condition of affairs might be this year, he would not accept another reëlection. President Jarrett is known to be a man of his word, and therefore he is not counted as among the possibilities for next year. The gentleman who is most prominently named as his successor is William Martin, the Secretary of the association. Mr. Martin, his friends claim, is just the man for the place, as he understands the workings of the association thoroughly, has the confidence of every person who knows him, and is noted for his firmness in trying positions. He is not seeking an office, but would accept if elected. Among others mentioned for the place are Edward McGinness, of Youngstown, O.; William Kelley, of McKeesport; and E. A. McAunoch, of Pittsburg. It is understood Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati will each have a candidate, but their names are not known here. A prominent member of the association says an attempt will be made to induce Mr. Jarrett to serve another term. Should he consent his election would be a foregone conclusion.

L. D. Stone's Coal-Yards Seized by the Sheriff.

A seizure was made yesterday morning of the coal-yards of L. D. Stone, which are situated at No. 2296 Archer avenue and at Clybourn Place, he having confessed judgment in the Superior Court on notes amounting to over $10,000 in favor of J. L. Hathaway, coal merchant, No. 38 Market street. Mr. Stone was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter immediately after the seizure, and stated that Mr. Hathaway's action had taken him somewhat by surprise. He did not wish to make any statement regarding the condition of his affairs until he had taken more time for consideration. He attributed his financial difficulties to bad trade during the winter, which caused him to have a large surplus stock of Eastern coal on hand, which at the present season should be all sold out, and to the fact that he had been involved to the amount of nearly $10,000 in the Wilmington Coal Company, which owned one of the Braidwood mines and had suspended a few weeks ago. He had also lost considerable amounts by other failures, including about $3,000 through G. L. Taylor & Co., and some $2,000 through E. L. Smith. This seizure would interfere with his Eastern trade only, and would leave his business as agent for some Western mines unaffected. He expected to have his affairs squared and a statement ready for the creditors today.

The man who acts as bookkeeper and manager for Mr. Stone was also seen, and said he had no idea what the assets or liabilities would amount to, but believed there were assets enough, in stock, unpaid accounts, etc., to pay over 100 cents on the dollar. He believed all Mr. Stone wanted was an extension of time from the creditors, and if he got it he would be able to pull through. The money in the Wilmington Coal Company was not lost—it was merely locked up for the present. He knew Mr. Stone was a little strained in money matters, but the failure, if there was a failure, would not be a bad one. He intended spending the day at the books, and hoped to be in a position to give the reporter some statement of assets and liabilities during the evening.

Some of the coal-dealers were talked with, and from their statements it seems that this failure was not unexpected. They say Stone has been doing a losing trade for a long time back—selling in the cheapest market for cash, and buying in the dearest market on credit. Mr. Hathaway, knowing the shaky condition of affairs, had taken immediate action when the notes fell due.

Notes Covering the Subject of Labor and Capital from Various Points.

TROY, N. Y., March 2.—[Special.]—There are bright prospects for victory for the stove-molders who have resisted a proposed 15 per cent reduction since Christmas. Seven foundries have partially resumed, and on an average half their force of molders are working at the old prices. The union is confident that a general resumption is at hand, while manufacturers claim they will only run the foundries until some really pressing orders are filled.

MADISON, Wis., March 2.—[Special.]—Six of the seven compositors on the *Morning Democrat* petitioned for a five-cent advance on the day-work scale, 30 cents. Result, the business manager would not grant it. Two of the six stood by their signatures, both union men.

CLEVELAND, O., March 2.—F. A. Bates, President and owner of two-thirds of the stock of the Cleveland Furnace Company, has returned from Steubenville, and denies the report of the failure. He says that six weeks ago the creditors gave six, nine and twelve months' extension, since which time the situation has been unchanged. The lease of the Steubenville works have not been given up, but the fires have been banked for three weeks waiting the outcome of the present condition of the iron trade. He says that if the market does not improve soon, however, he will wind up the company's affairs. If it improves the works can be put in operation in forty-eight hours.

DEXTER, Me., March 2.—The Directors of the woolen-mills corporation have decided to entirely suspend operations. The corporation owns three large mills here and employs when in full operation about 350 hands. The principal reason is the high price of wool.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Subject of Extradition—Veterans of 1812—Civil-Service Tests.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 2.—[Special.]—In the House of Commons Sir John Macdonald laid on the table today copies of all correspondence not already brought down on the subject of the Canadian Extradition act and the suppression of the Imperial act as far as related to Canada. The return contains a letter from Earl Derby, under date of Feb. 7, transmitting copies of an imperial order in Council, suspending within Canada the Extradition act of 1870, so far as it relates to any foreign State in whose case it applied at the date of the order, and so long as the provisions of certain Canadian acts continues in force. A list of extradition treaties between Great Britain and foreign countries is also inclosed, with the exception of the treaty of 1842 between Great Britain and the United States. All these had been applied to Canada, and the Foreign Office undertakes that in case any subsequent order in Council may be issued to bring into effect extradition arrangements with a foreign State, provision will be made to meet the case of Canada.

VETERANS OF 1812.

A return presented to the House shows that there are 781 veterans of 1812 now surviving. The number known or supposed to have died since 1875 is 2,036.

CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The report of the civil-service examiners has been laid before the Government. The examiners say: "It may not be out of place to state that the candidates who failed in sole subjects, and were as a consequence ruled out, generally succeeded in penmanship, geography, history, and composition, while they were deficient in arithmetic and orthography, especially in the former. These two requirements being among the most essential to efficient service, it will be well for future aspirants to pay special attention to them. The candidates in option almost invariably selected bookkeeping, in some cases with other subjects, and the results showed that, while most of them understood the theory of accounts fairly well, comparatively few were possessed of the practical knowledge which would justify their being considered competent bookkeepers. On the whole, considering that the examination was a first attempt, the board have the satisfaction to know that it was as successful as could have been reasonably expected."

A CONDUCTOR CENSURED.

HAMILTON, Ont., March 2.—[Special.]—In the adjourned inquest into the cause of the death of Edward Mason and Thomas Douglas, killed in a railroad collision, the jury found that the responsibility rested on Conductor Hamilton, of the Pacific express, which left Hamilton contrary to orders. The verdict recommends that on trains having two engines both drivers should be acquainted with the orders. Michael Clarke, the section man who flagged one of the trains, is commended by the jury.

FLEMMING'S HARVEST.

MONTREAL, March 2.—[Special.]—It is estimated here, from information received, that Flemming and his pals in Chicago got $400,000 out of this Province alone, $60,000 being from Montreal.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

Romain Chabot has been found guilty of murdering Ajotte at the Arthabaskaville Assizes. Sentence deferred.

STARVED TO DEATH.

HALIFAX, March 2.—Capt. F. J. Griswold, of Port Latour, died after an enforced fast of nearly a month, the food passages closing.

THIRTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

MONTREAL, March 2.—Ste. Marie & Thibaul failed; liabilities, $50,000. They will probably pay 30 cents on the dollar.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

Letters published from Cardinal Simeoni confirm the reports that the Vatican instructed the Archbishop to order the priests not to interfere in elections.

THE BOGUS LORD.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., March 2.—Henry Allen, "Lord Cantyre," who eloped with an Ottawa Valley heiress, was brought before a magistrate on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses and discharged.

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1313 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, opposite new Court-House. Miss Minnie Maddern in "Fogg's Ferry." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.

Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. Kiralfy Brothers' "Black Venus." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.

Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Callender's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Herrmann. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.

Halsted street, near Madison. Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin in "49." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.

Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Lyceum Theatre.

Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Variety entertainment.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

VAN RENSSELAER GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION, 14°.—Special Communication Saturday afternoon, March 3, at 3 o'clock. Stated communication in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the 4th, 5th, 13th, and 14th degrees. Sojourning brethren fraternally invited to be present.
GEO. H. McCLELLAN, 33°, T∴P∴G∴M∴.
GIL. W. BARNARD, 33°, Grand Secretary.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1883.

COLDER and partly cloudy weather for the Upper Lake region today.

SENATOR EDMUNDS, of Vermont, will be elected today President pro tem. of the Senate, in place of Senator David Davis, who will resign at noon. The Democrats will pay Senator Bayard the compliment of their votes.

AMONG the members of the "306" provided for yesterday by President Arthur were Russell Errett, of Pittsburg, who was nominated for Pension Agent there, and Paul Strobach, named as United States Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama.

A GRAPHIC account of the floods which have devastated the towns along the Ohio River is given in our telegraphic columns this morning. At Shawneetown and other points there seems to be little left but destitution and ruin, and the demand for practical and permanent relief is very pressing.

BY a vote of 32 to 31 the Senate adopted the report of the conference committee on the Senate Tariff and Revenue bill. One Democrat, one Independent, and Mr. Mahone, of Virginia, voted with the majority, while Mr. Van Wyck, of Nebraska, showed his consistency by recording his vote against the bill.

E. O. GRAVES, of Washington, has been nominated as Chief Examiner under the Civil-Service Commission, an appointment which gives general satisfaction. Mr. Graves has for several years been at the head of the National Bank-Note Redemption Bureau, and is well known in connection with the reform of the civil service.

AT a largely-attended meeting of representative citizens held in Apollo Hall last night it was decided to place in nomination an independent ticket for the coming city election, the chief "reason to be" of the new movement being the advocacy of a $500 liquor license. The membership of the meeting was entirely non-partisan, and its action will have an important effect on the campaign.

GOV. CLEVELAND, the choice of 190,000 majority in the State of New York, yesterday interposed his veto and killed the bill which proposed to give New-Yorkers the privilege of riding on the elevated railroads on payment of a five-cent fare. A petition signed by a very large number of millionaires was presented to the Governor, and may have influenced his action.

THE Illinois Senate yesterday passed without debate the bill appropriating $60,000 as a contingent fund for the maintenance of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. A motion to reconsider the vote by which Morris' bill to authorize the correction of technical errors in indictments was defeated prevailed by a vote of 31 to 9. Nothing was done of any importance in the House, and an adjournment was taken until Monday.

MR. SESSINGHAUS of Missouri made about $12,000 yesterday, which is rather more than even the daily income of W. H. Vanderbilt or Jay Gould. By a vote of 126 to 110 the House decided, as it should have done nearly two years ago, that Mr. Sessinghaus, and not Mr. Frost, was lawfully elected Representative from the Third Congressional District of Missouri in November, 1881. Mr. Sessinghaus will serve his country for twenty-four hours and will receive two years' pay, with allowances and mileage, in consideration thereof.

THE vote on the River and Harbor bill in the House reveals some interesting facts. Some of the members who were just singed in last fall's elections on account of their river and harbor record avoided the fire this year, but those who were rejected by their constituents repeated their error. A local illustration is furnished by the fact that George R. Davis, the West Side Congressman, who was barely forgiven on the understanding that he should not do so any more, voted against the bill this year, though it was not nearly so objectionable as last year's bill, which received his support. But the other Chicago members—Aldrich and Farwell—feeling they had nothing to lose, maintained their "consistency" by repeating their blunder of last year. Another feature of the vote worth notice is, that the affirmative counted a majority of Democrats, while the Republicans constituted a majority of the negative vote—a circumstance which would indicate that Republicans are more responsive to public sentiment than the Democrats are. This characteristic has been manifested on more than one occasion, but never more significantly than in the present instance.

BY order of the Mayor, the wires of the Mutual Union, Board of Trade, and Chicago & Milwaukee telegraph lines were cut yesterday afternoon at points just inside the city limits. The time during which the pole nuisance could be maintained by the Mutual Union expired March 1, and the other lines are alleged to have had no right at all to come into the city. Some inconvenience was caused by this summary method of enforcing the ordinance, and now the question arises as to what will be done with the Western Union wires when their limitation is reached two months hence.

A TREMENDOUS row on a very small scale occurred in the United States Senate yesterday, when Mr. Van Wyck, of Nebraska, undertook to criticise the accounts of the learned counsel employed by the Government to prosecute the star-route thieves, none of whom are yet in the penitentiary. Senator Don Cameron, who according to the report seems to have been laboring under abnormal excitement, took umbrage at an implied reflection upon the velvet-coated and lace-ruffled gentleman who condescends to sign himself "Brewster, Attorney-General," and it was with much trouble that the irate Pennsylvanian was prevented from making a personal attack upon the Nebraska Senator. Happily no blood was spilt.

THE representatives of the people at Springfield should know that the time has come when their constituents are ready for a law that will secure to them good roads all over the State. For some weeks to come there will be a virtual embargo on the traffic and travel between farms and hamlets situated not more than two or three miles from a railway. The direct damage of that embargo was well illustrated by Judge Milton Hay, of Springfield, two or three days ago. His farm is situated only three miles from the railway. Last spring he had 15,000 bushels of corn ready for market. At the time it was worth 75 cents per bushel; but it was simply impossible to get it hauled to the railway. When the roads had become settled the price had fallen 15 cents per bushel, entailing a loss on this single lot of corn of $2,250. This all would have been saved by a good road of only three miles. Such losses are of constant occurrence, and we presume thousands of other farmers have suffered in the same manner. The loss of wealth to the State by the mud embargoes on business sure to recur both in the spring and fall of every year amounts to millions of dollars annually. During these weeks and months the railways are comparatively idle. Merchants in cities and towns lose their trade, and business generally is sadly demoralized.

But there is another view of the financial importance of a system of good roads, which when carried out to its certain and legitimate results almost surpasses belief. The State of Illinois contains in round numbers some 56,000 square miles, equal to 35,840,000 acres. Good roads would add at least $1 to the value of every acre of land in the State. Such an increase would add $35,840,000 to the taxable values of Illinois. In any relation in which the subject can be discussed there is surely abundant reason why a law should be passed at once that will give the people in a very few years good roads all over the State.

LAUGHING DEMOCRATS.

Washington advices state that the Democrats in Congress are laughing at the tariff conference. There is no doubt that they enjoy hugely the perplexities of the high and low Republicans in dealing with this question just now. It is possible, however, that after today the laugh may be on the other side of the mouth, as the saying goes. The Republicans are nominally conducting the present funeral, though they have been interfered with considerably by the Democrats. But if they fail to terminate the ceremony today the Democrats will have the corpse on their hands. Then the weeping and wailing and gnashing of the teeth will be on the Democratic side.

What will the Democrats do with it?

That is a question which is bound to make them a great deal of trouble in case there be no tariff legislation by the present Congress. If President Arthur has a proper notion of the necessities of the country and the interests of his own party, he will give the Democrats an opportunity of facing the difficulty at once by calling an extra session of the new Congress for the special consideration of the tariff question. But if he shall decide not to take this course, the Democrats will gain nothing by the postponement of their dilemma. The regular session of the new Congress, in which the Democrats will have a clear majority of seventy votes, begins next December, and in the ordinary course of events will last up to the time when the canvass for the next Presidential election shall set in. Do the laughing Democrats imagine that it will be any easier for them to determine the tariff question just before a Presidential election than it is now?

The Democrats in the past have shown neither unanimity nor aptitude in dealing with the tariff. In their campaigns they have made wild professions in favor of revenue reform up to a point where they feared they were losing votes in some particular sections of the country; then they have been in the habit of trimming their sails to suit the varying winds. The Hancock letter in the last Presidential campaign is a good instance of their vacillation. It is also remembered that during the six years' Congressional interregnum when the Democrats had full control of National legislation they did not go so far even as the Republicans have gone during the short session now drawing to a close. No proposition for a revision of the tariff got so far as a conference committee under their jurisdiction. It is very natural, perhaps, for men like Randall in the House and Bayard in the Senate to add to the discomfiture of the Republicans now; but what will they do when the tables shall be turned and the responsibility be put upon their own party?

If tariff revision be bequeathed as a legacy to the Democrats, it cannot be doubted that they will find it as much of a white elephant as the Republicans have found it to be. The number of consistent and uncompromising revenue reformers is not much larger on the Democratic side than on the Republican side. Whenever there shall be an effort to make a material and equitable reduction of the tariff, conflicting interests will assert themselves to plague the Democrats. There will be Democratic representatives from New England and Pennsylvania to demand protection for the special interests of their sections. Michigan will have Democrats in Congress to fight for the lumber barons. The sugar interests of Louisiana will always be able to rally about them a considerable following from the South, backed up by occasional pleas for iron industries. A large number of Democrats representing whisky and tobacco constituents will always be ready to strike a bargain with the protectionists to secure partial or complete immunity for their interests. In one word, the Democrats are likely to be less harmonious on this question than the Republicans, and their chronic dread of legislating at a time and in a manner which may affect their party in its periodic effort to seize the spoils will only increase their embarrassment.

The Democrats should indulge themselves fully in their present hilarity, for their mirth will be short-lived if no agreement be reached as to the tariff revision.

THE ELLIOTT MURDER.

The bloody encounter between the two toughs, Elliott and Dunn, at the New Tivoli restaurant on Thursday evening was only partially compensatory in its results. That it would not have happened had we proper police regulations, it is unnecessary to say. In reality, if we had proper police regulations it is questionable whether runways of this kind for disreputable persons would not be closed up. It is questionable whether two desperadoes would be allowed to hunt for each other night after night in public resorts, with the avowed intention of killing each other. It is questionable whether men of the stamp of Elliott and Dunn would be allowed that freedom of fist and pistol now vouchsafed them.

Elliott's fate was the logical outcome of his desperate course of life. If he had not been killed by Dunn, he would probably have killed Dunn sooner or later. It is immaterial what may have been the cause of the dislike existing between these two criminals. Dunn had publicly advertised he would "stop" Elliott if he attacked him. Elliott had been equally free with his declarations what he would do if attacked by Dunn. As loafers of this kind, notwithstanding their boasted courage, rarely attack each other outside of the prize-ring except with deadly weapons, it became a matter of certainty that when these two roughs met one or the other of them would "pass in his chips." Fortunately they met in a place where there was little danger that any respectable person could be hurt by their cowardly mode of fighting. They were in the midst of their kind—gamblers, sluggers, roughs, and the demi-monde. The time had come, and as the denouement depended upon rapidity, "Mr." Dunn waived all preliminaries of courtesy and commenced his work at once with his "gun" on "Mr." Elliott. After its first crack pandemonium reigned. In the midst of smashing chandeliers, breaking tables and chairs, cursing men, screaming prostitutes, and bullets flying about indiscriminately, the two tigers fought their way from one end of the den to the other. There were witnesses to the encounter of ample strength and determination to have stopped it after the men grappled each other, but it was an amusement of their kind, and of course the police did not arrive until the duel had been substantially fought out and Elliott had received his death-wound.

The biographical record of Elliott shows that he was a prize-fighter, a bank-robber, a garroter, a pickpocket, and a burglar, and though but 36 years of age about twelve of the last twenty years have been spent in prisons for various crimes. It cannot be truthfully said that the above characteristics are such as commended him to the love and respect of his fellow-citizens. However he may have stood in the estimation of his own class of associates and friends, he did not occupy a position in this community or arouse a feeling of regard which will cause widespread mourning over his sudden departure from amongst us. On the other hand, among respectable, law-abiding people there will be a feeling of relief that he has gone and a sense of satisfaction that "Mr." Dunn so successfully got in his work. At the same time retributive justice has not been fully satisfied. Dunn's record upon the whole is not much cleaner than his victim's. Though not a prize-fighter by profession, he was trainer of fighters and a fighter where prizes are not concerned. He had committed many desperate assaults. He had murdered his man and seen the inside of a penitentiary, and was let loose thro "political influence," and it is said had been sentenced in New York for defrauding houses of a bad character by representing himself as a detective. His services as a citizen of Chicago could have been spared quite as easily as those of "Mr." Elliott. Dunn, as he had many a time boasted he would, "stopped" Elliott. If Elliott had also "stopped" Dunn the encounter would have had its legitimate outgo and the whole community would have been satisfied, outside the crowd who have been accustomed to dance attendance upon the two roughs.

AMENDING INDICTMENTS.

The cause of criminal-law reform, which has been promoted in various details by action of the Senate, received a setback in that body when the bill to permit trivial technical defects in indictments to be corrected by the County-Attorneys was defeated by a vote of 19 for and 23 against.

It was the criminal lawyers in the Senate and the influence they were able to exert that brought about the defeat of this measure in the interest of justice, which is a necessary link in the chain of law reform. The opposition of this class of Senators is based not merely upon narrow prejudice, but also upon a *selfish* desire to leave as many loopholes as possible for the escape of criminals from conviction and punishment when they are defended by attorneys shrewd enough to take advantage of technical defects in the proceedings. From this point of view it is not too much to say that the criminal lawyers in the Legislature are betraying a solemn trust confided to them by the public in order to serve the enemies of law and society.

The refusal of the Senate to pass the bill in question follows a refusal some days ago to increase the compensation paid to the County-Attorneys throughout the State outside of Cook County. The public prosecutors in the rural districts are paid only the miserable pittance of $400 a year. It follows as a matter of course that only young and inexperienced men or notoriously bad lawyers can be induced to take these positions at such wretched compensation.

As a rule the prosecution of criminals is placed in the hands of law students, who take it up to learn the anatomy of the criminal law. They remain public prosecutors only long enough to become familiar with all the expedients for delay, continuances, overthrow of indictments on flimsy technicalities, new trials, and other methods for defeating justice, and then they turn criminal lawyers to make a living in beating the "people" which the Legislature denies to them for the work of prosecution of criminals.

It is not strange that, while the State depends upon such weak material to support its criminal prosecutions, the experienced lawyers for felons should usually be able to find some flaws in the indictments which enable them either to get their felonious clients free or else to postpone their trials indefinitly and give them time to buy up or run off the witnesses against them and manufacture evidence in their own behalf. There should be a statute to protect the State against the injury and injustice which result from the ignorance of underpaid and incompetent State's-Attorneys. Authority to correct merely technical defects in indictments is not calculated to work any injury to innocent men; the denial of such authority is to a certain extent a guarantee of immunity to criminals whenever ignorance or carelessness shall betray the juvenile State's-Attorney into mere clerical or unessential errors in drawing the indictment.

There is no reason to suppose that the Supreme Court would hold a law for the correction of formal errors to be unconstitutional. The Constitution says: "No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense unless on indictment of a grand jury," etc. But this goes to the merits of the case manifestly; it was certainly not the intention of the framers of the Constitution that a corrupt grand jury or an ignorant State's-Attorney should be enabled to defeat an indictment intended to be good by additions or omissions not in good form. It was not the apprehension of any interference by the Supreme Court which led to the defeat of the proposed law for correcting formal defects; it was the bond of sympathy between criminal lawyers and their criminal clients which impelled the former to protect the technical advantages the latter now enjoy for avoiding or postponing trial.

There is said to be a prospect for a reconsideration of the vote on this bill. The lawyers in the Senate will do well to assent to a reconsideration. The people are in earnest about the reform they demand in the criminal law, and it is not politically safe for members of the Legislature to oppose the movement in any essential part.

RICH MAN'S LAW AND POOR MAN'S LAW.

In the report in which Senator Van Wyck recommended the passage of a law by which the land-grant railroads could be compelled to pay State and local taxes on their imperial estates, he gave an account of the manner in which recent decisions of the Supreme Court discriminated against settlers and in favor of the corporations that calls for the attentive consideration of every lover of justice and well-wisher of the perpetuity of free institutions.

There are 100,000,000 acres held by the land-grant roads on which they evade the payment of any taxes by the device of surveying and selecting land only as it is sold, piece by piece. This they are enabled to do by a decision of the Supreme Court, that a railroad should not be taxed on its land until a patent had been issued to it. The law forbids the issue of a patent until the corporation has paid the cost of survey. But the Supreme Court holds that an individual can be taxed before a patent has been issued to him. There is one law for the corporation and another for the citizen, it seems.

When the Union Pacific was given an empire of land and a bonanza of bonds that a transcontinental road might be built for the public benefit, it was stipulated in its charter that any of its lands not sold or disposed of after the road had been completed three years should be open to preëmption and settlement at the Government price of $1.25 an acre. Upon this sacred right of reversion to the public to prevent a perpetual monopoly of these lands, the Supreme Court based its decision that the States should not be allowed to tax these land-grants. If they could be taxed they could be sold for taxes, and if they could be sold for taxes the reversionary title of the Government would be obliterated. So far, so good, for the Government—and the corporation.

Settlers in search of homesteads, believing that the statute meant what it said, and that the Supreme Court meant what it said, and that they were living under a system which showed the same benign respect to the rights of the humble farmer as to those of the proudest corporation, entered on these lands, relying in good faith on the integrity of the Government, paid their $1.25 an acre, and built homes. But they were evicted. How? By a decision of the Supreme Court that the lands were "disposed of" because they had been covered by a mortgage. When the railroads wanted to evade the payment of taxes the Supreme Court decided for them that their title was "not completed." When they wanted to tear down the homes that had been put up in reliance upon this decision that the lands had not been disposed of the Supreme Court decided for them that their title was "completed."

That the corporation, which was the creature of the Government and had been created avowedly for public benefit, could by giving a mortgage or in any other take away the rights of the Government or the people, who were not parties to the mortgage, is the creation of a judicial servility only equaled by that of the Pennsylvania Judges who made their decisions under the dictation in open court of the attorneys of the Standard Oil Company.

Thus, in 1872, the Supreme Court decided that a person who was a corporation could not be taxed on unpatented land, but that a person who was only a private citizen could be so taxed, and that the title of the roads was not complete, because there was a public right of entering on them if "not disposed of." And in 1878, when this right was to be enforced, the court decided that the land and the right had been "disposed of" together, by the act of the corporation in giving a mortgage on land to which the same Supreme Court had previously decided it had no title. If the land was to be taxed the court held the railroad had no title. If the land was to be taken by settlers the court held the railroad had a title. But though this title was good enough to evict the settlers it has never been good enough to permit the railroad to be taxed. Only a court that could so rule could also decide that, though the road had no title, it could mortgage the property.

In the view of the court the question whether the Union Pacific has a title depends altogether upon whether it is to the interest of the road to have one. In its view, the people have rights against the Union Pacific so long as the assertion of those rights can be interposed to prevent the people, in their State organizations, from compelling the road to pay its just share towards the expenses of government. But these rights disappear when it is sought to enforce them against the company.

Such facts need no rhetoric to set them forth. But it is worth while to ask the shrewd and strong gentlemen who are using the courts and Congress and the officers of the Government to establish one law for rich syndicates and another for simple citizens if they have ever stopped to think that their efforts are the beginnings of anarchy? They are operating outside of their rights as citizens. They are violating the rights of property. They are wickedly appropriating the means of livelihood of thousands by methods of corruption. They are the revolutionary class of the country.

It is not really wise and shrewd for a few with great wealth to set this example of defiance of the rights of property before the many with little wealth. Corruption at one end of the social scale breeds violence at the other. The mass of the people—the great middle class that tills the soil, administers the professions, and directs industry—are sound and honest to the core. But if they hope to avert the greatest social calamity that ever overwhelmed a nation, and save themselves from extermination between the upper jaw of Communism by corruption and the nether jaw of Communism by violence, they must rise to the emergency that is before them. When Congress votes taxes on the people for the benefit of syndicates, when the highest court has one law for the citizens and another for corporations, when the Executive departments of the Government, as, for instance, the Land-Office, are administered to aid the few in their spoliation of the many—when these things are so, anarchy has begun. As yet, it is the anarchy of the cunning few, but, unchecked, it will become the anarchy of the infuriated multitude. We are firm in the faith that the youthful vigor of this Nation will reform these great wrongs peacefully. But the predatory few have, for all that, done what they could to plunge us into the vortex. They are anarchists.

M. GAMBETTA'S SUCCESSOR.

The political wheel has taken another turn in France and a new Ministry has come into power. That it will remain in office any considerable length of time there is nothing in the precedents or traditions of the Republic to warrant. It is still in a state of transition. Ministries will come and go until some great leader appears to take the place of M. Gambetta who has the confidence of the people, and who is strong enough to make his impress upon the Government and dictate a great national policy. There are not wanting many signs to indicate that Gambetta's successor is biding his time, that when the time is ripe for him he will appear, either at the head of the Government, or, still better, in Gambetta's place, at the head of the people. That man is M. Georges Clemenceau.

Americans will take a special interest in the future of M. Clemenceau, first, because his theory of republicanism is our own—namely: that the people are the source of authority; and, second, because he became convinced of that theory by actual observation of the workings of our own system during a four-years' residence with us—from 1865 to 1869. He is said to have come here in the former year as a refugee, and to have settled down in Connecticut as a school-teacher, where he also married an American wife. He returned to France after the close of the war with Germany, and the results of his residence here were visible in 1876 when he began his parliamentary career and enunciated the doctrines of popular government which he had observed in this country.

His republicanism was inborn. At every point his record touches he is found to be a republican. His father was republican before him, and was persecuted for his hatred of despotism. He himself instituted a demonstration in the Place de la Bastille in 1862 in honor of the Republic of 1848, and went to prison for it. Great emergencies always brought him to the front. At the outbreak of the Commune he sought to bring about an understanding between the mob and the Versailles Government, but failed, owing to the interference of M. Thiers, while his well-meant efforts exposed him to danger on the other hand from the Communists themselves. As a Deputy his record has been very clear. A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, writing about him, says:

> An advocate of decentralization, he is always seeking to strengthen municipal and local government in order to prevent in future a *coup d'etat* being carried out by some adventurer commanding the Ministry of the Interior, the Bureaux of Paris, and the telegraph wires. An advocate of individual liberty, he voted for the amnesty bill and for the secularization of public education, and he demands the separation of the Church and State, the reform of the magistracy, and the reduction of the hours of labor.

In his profession of physician he reached a high rank, and as an editor his opinions are regarded with high respect all over France. He is an attractive orator and in debate is very logical. The same correspondent says: "When he speaks he avoids frivolity and phraseology. He suppresses his natural gayety and transforms his wit into sarcasm and irony. Correct, precise, and concise in his language, he says what he has to say with clearness, directness, and implacable logic. A masterly debater, he has an answer for every interruption. He dominates others because he is in full possession of himself." In all respects the coming man appears to be ready in France, and it is only the time that waits for him. Should that fortunate time come when the French people learn that the governing power does not come from a man and that no man is essential to them, but that they must be a law to themselves and govern themselves, their leader will come to the surface.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

A very determined effort was made by the State authorities of Nevada to induce the Legislature at this session to bring the Central Pacific to time by compelling it to submit to regulation of its rates by the State. The attempt, we are informed by the telegraph, has failed. The Central Pacific is foot loose for another year to continue its despotic and unreasonable treatment of the people of Nevada. The policy of this corporation there, as elsewhere on the Pacific slope, is one of the most flagrant of current instances of the abuse by corporations of their powers and trusts.

In his annual message to the Legislature, Gov. Kinkead described the conduct of the company in the most vigorous language. Its exactions, he said, were outrageous. Appeals to the "merciless autocracy" had been without effect. The National Legislature had been called upon for help unavailingly. The reduction in rates which had been obtained in other States from the enlightened policy of the corporations, or from the exercise of the sovereign power of Government, were still denied to the people of Nevada.

Details of the grievances of Nevada are given in the annual report of Surveyor-General Hatch. The magnificent water-power of the Truckee River, the finest site for manufactures in the State, remains unused. Capitalists have sought to establish mills and factories there, but have abruptly abandoned the enterprise upon learning the rates of freight that would be charged them. Local rates for short distances from Reno are greater than they are from Sacramento or San Francisco. When industries have sprung up along the line of the road, as near Reno, which would produce on the ground articles which were being brought in by the railroad, the corporation at once lowered the rates to competing manufacturers to a point that "froze out" or killed the new concerns. After that result was achieved the rates were put up again.

The deliberate policy of the Central Pacific, the Surveyor-General says, is to prevent the manufacture of any commodity in Nevada which is now carried in a raw state to San Francisco, or the East, and refreighted back to Nevada for consumption there, and also to prevent the manufacture in Nevada of anything that can be freighted into the State from an outside point. Not a single wholesale house exists there, owing to the discriminations of the road. Farmers living on its line haul their grain by wagon fifty miles by the side of the track to a mill also situated on the railroad.

These statements that the Central Pacific, built with the money and lands of the public, deliberately uses its power as a common carrier to suppress the development of the community which supports it are sufficiently startling, but they are exceeded in interest by the assertion which follows that in Elko County the farmers are informed that grain will be shipped into their local markets at rates so low that it will be useless for them to attempt to raise it for the local market if their County Assessors and Board of Equalization shall dare to fix the assessment of the railroad's property for State and county taxation at higher figures than those placed upon it by the corporation.

Cases of this kind of intimidation are not rare in other counties of the State.

In other words, this tax-gathering corporation not only fixes the taxes the people of Nevada shall pay for the use of the avenues of transportation, but what taxes it shall itself contribute to the maintenance of the Government, and by determining how little it shall pay, it says how much they shall pay. The American colonies of Great Britain had to submit to nothing so bad as that from George III.

The Governor in his message gives some information as to the evasion of taxes by this corporation, along with all the other land-grant roads, on the land which has been given by the National Government. Nearly 8,000,000 of acres of the Central Pacific's land-grant lie within the State of Nevada. Less than 1,000,000 of them have been patented to the company. The road has been finished twelve years. By refraining from taking out patents, the road is enabled by the courtesy of a complaisant decision of the United States Supreme Court to evade the payment of taxes, on the ground that they have no title, although the same court has held that they can mortgage this property to which they have no title. The land is thus increased in value by the growth of the country around it without contributing to the support of the State in which it is situated. In the language of the Secretary of the Interior, in his report for 1882, "All the burdens of maintaining the local civil government of the country are thrown upon the legal owners of a moiety of the lands embraced within the land-grants while the owners of the other half are exempt from the burdens though receiving the benefits."

This road taxes the trade and travel of Nevada at its pleasure, without mercy and without appeal. It forbids the establishment of industries that would manufacture the goods of which it now has the transportation. It threatens to exterminate the taxpayers of the State if they do not tax its taxable property at it own valuation. And it compels the landowners of the State to pay its taxes as well as their own.

A dispatch from San Francisco on Friday gave us a glimpse of this corporation from a California standpoint. In 1864 it received a subsidy from the State of California. In return for this it agreed to transport the troops and functionaries of the State free of charge, and to convey to the State a valuable granit quarry as soon as it received the patent for it from the Government. Now comes the State into court to say that the road refuses to carry its troops, etc., without pay, and by not applying for the patent keeps itself in a position of inability to hand over the quarry.

The managers of this road have built the Southern Pacific out of the money which they should honestly have paid over to the United States in payment of their millions of indebtedness, and having built on the route the proposed Texas Pacific would have followed, if it had built at all, have concentrated a corrupt lobby on Washington to steal the $25,000,000 land-grant which the Texas Pacific never owned and never laid a rail to earn.

The Surveyor-General of Nevada says: "In vain have our people appealed to Congress for relief. State legislation in the interest of the people and to right their wrongs has most unaccountably [?] failed, when most desired and expected. When or in what shape relief shall come to our people is a question that awaits answer."

This question awaits an answer throughout a far wider territory than Nevada.

WE have been patiently waiting for several days for the high-protective crank who is making the *Journal* ridiculous to make the quotations he promised from the speeches or writings of Washington, Madison, and Garfield. The crank aforesaid wildly asserted that those statesmen had indorsed the monstrous doctrine that the Constitution confers on Congress authority to confiscate the property of one citizen under the taxing power and to give it as a bounty or gratuity to another, under the pretense that it was necessary in order to "protect" him in carrying on his private business, for that is what high protection does and means. Thus far the *Journal's* high-tariff crank has not produced his citations from those statesmen, and THE TRIBUNE "rests" until he does. On one occasion the crank was reckless enough to claim that Webster had upheld as constitutional the doctrine that Congress had the authority to confiscate the property of the people to bestow upon special individuals, but he failed to produce the quotation. But Webster, in 1820, before he became the attorney of a protected monopoly, laid down the doctrine to a meeting held in Faneuil-Hall that "no objection ought ever to be made to any amount of taxes equally apportioned and imposed for the *purpose of raising revenue* necessary for the support of Government, but that taxes imposed on the people for the sole benefit of any one class of men are equally *inconsistent with the principles of our Constitution* and with sound judgment."

THE lumber barons of Michigan have not lost anything in the defeat of Senator Ferry's election. Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, who has been elected his successor, is, we are told, one of the largest owners of pine land in that State. He makes tens of thousands of dollars a year out of the $2 per 1,000 bounty-tax levied on the people of this treeless State. Mr. Palmer is also an extensive salt manufacturer, and is "protected" on that essential of life about 40 per cent, which is paid by the consumers of salt in Illinois and other Western States. He is a man of great wealth, acquired from the bounty taxes on lumber and salt voted to him by Congress upon the Western consumers of those products. He is understood to be worth several millions, which in the main represents the extra price the law has compelled the people of Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska to pay him for his salt and lumber. This is what is dubbed protection of "American industry." He has evidently got a good thing and knows how to keep it. His votes in the Senate on the salt and lumber taxes may be predicted with reasonable certainty. Still, the people of Michigan must derive much pleasure from the contemplation of the fact that their new Senator will continue to amass more wealth from the collection of the high-tariff tax on the lumber and salt they may buy from him, and from the knowledge that he is not only well "heeled," but highly protected—at their expense.

SOCIALISM in Europe seems to be reinforced in new quarters. Recently an anarchical organization was discovered in Belgium, very similar to those in Russia and Germany, and now a most formidable one has been unearthed in Spain, known as the Black Hand, though it has branches in other parts of Europe. It is said to be divided into 990 societies, numbering nearly 50,000 members. The documents and statutes of the Spanish section and several prisoners charged with assasinations in Andalusia are in the hands of the Spanish Government. It is likely that fifteen will be hanged and at least 300 sent into penal servitude. At Brussels some French anarchists are now under arrest, and a trial of Socialists has also commenced at Prague. There seems to be a network of these secret organizations spreading all over Europe under different names, though having the same purpose—namely: the overthrow of existing institutions by violence, if necessary, and the possession of property belonging to others. Reduced to a simple form, it is a gigantic system of organized robbery and plunder, which will have to be met sooner or later as the individual thief is met when he seeks to appropriate a citizen's property. It is a misnomer to call these associations Socialistic. They are the enemies of society.

WE have no wish to prejudice Dunn's case, but at the same time all people laying claim to any decency will now look, even in Cook County, with some degree of confidence to the courts, provided what little criminal authority there is left is not completely paralyzed at Springfield by the time the case comes to a judicial hearing. If it shall eventuate that Dunn was seeking for Elliott and fired the first shot when he saw his enemy he should be hung, and will if a jury can be found with sufficient honesty and regard for law to convict him upon conclusive evidence; if he is not then released through the numerous devices, tricks, and technicalities of law which are in such favor at Springfield and if at last he shall be hanged for his crime the community will be just as well satisfied.

THE relations of whites and blacks in Georgia are just now under discussion in that State. It appears that the Eatonton *Chronicle* has one or two negroes among its subscribers. Some of its white readers, ascertaining this fact, have risen to protest, and they boldly charge that the *Chronicle* is inclined to radicalism because the editor sends it to negroes. The editor has defended himself, but not with much spirit, taking refuge behind the majority of his white readers who have not complained. The other papers in the State, however, come boldly to the rescue of their Eatonton brother, and the ranker their Bourbonism the more zealous is their defense of their right to be read by negroes. They charge that the remonstrance of the dissatisfied ones breathes a spirit of intolerance, and one of them boldly says: "We doubt if there is a paper in the State that does not number among its subscribers one or more negroes, and the fact that they do subscribe to Georgia newspapers is not only greatly to their credit but an indication of their advancement that receives the heartiest approbation of every thoughtful citizen." The event is of no special importance except as indicating that there is one contingency where the Bourbons are willing the negro should enjoy all the rights of a white man. It would be hard to convince the most radical and negro-hating Bourbon editor in the South that a negro's dollar was not just as good as a white man's, or that it would contaminate his pocket.

"AH," said one of the country lawyers who get into Congress, upon being introduced to Mr. Haskell of the Boston *Herald*, at Washington, "glad to see you, Mr. Haskell. You're down here, I suppose, picking up a few items for your paper?" The Washington journalists were amused by this because they reckon Mr. Haskell's income from his newspaper at ten or twenty times the Congressman's. But it is not the income of the man to whom this frequent remark is addressed which constitutes its offensiveness, but the prevalent assumption that the main errand in life of the journalist is "to pick up a few items." Picking up items is an honorable branch of the profession, and one which public men are often very grateful to have well done, but it does not define the scope of a journalist's work much more accurately than "hoss-cases" do the professional labors of an average lawyer. This conception of the journalist's work is about on a par with that of another class of persons, old women of both sexes, who think the great anxiety of an editor's life is to "get something to fill up" his columns.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

"MORE than half the saline matter of blood (57 per cent)," says Prof. James E. Johnston, "consists of common salt, and this is partly discharged every day through the skin and kidneys. The necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious." He adds that it is better to keep within reach of the animals a supply of salt that they may partake of it at any time. A supply is by some placed in tubs made by sawing a barrel in two; these are fastened to the ground by stakes, so that the animals cannot overturn them. A better plan is to make a hopper shaped like a V, with an opening of half an inch along the whole length of the bottom for the salt to fall through. A roof should cover it, and under it should be a board or shelf to catch the salt. The cattle will lick the salt when their appetite leads them to do so, and, with a supply constantly before them, will seldom, if ever, take too much.

A BALTIMORE court has decided that the publication of "Iolanthe" in score and with piano accompaniment gives the purchasers of the book the right to perform it with any "tone-color" they may prefer. In other words, the composers' instrumentation is not protected so far as to prevent other people from getting up a new instrumentation from the piano score. It seems at first sight a hardship upon the composer, or the party who purchases the right to perform the opera, but it is not nearly as severe as the strain upon the public, which will be obliged to listen to multitudinous varieties of "tone color" prepared by musical blacksmiths and cheap amateurs.

FROM the foundation of the Government until 1861 the United States paid in pensions the sum of $89,886,359.65. Since that time, up to the 1st of January of this year, the enormous sum of $562,741,170.67 has been paid out for pensions. The largest sum heretofore paid out in any one year was in 1880—namely: $57,240,540.14, but last year the appropriations for pensions were $66,232,306, and for the year 1883 ending June 30 the appropriation was $100,000,000. The same enormous sum has been appropriated at this session of Congress for next year. The pensions are now *double* the interest on the National debt. The claim-agents have got in their work on the taxpayers.

EVERY responsible saloonkeeper in Chicago who keeps a reputable place is ashamed of the vile sinks of iniquity and is at heart in favor of high license. He sees very clearly that it would be to his interest to have about 2,000 of the little rumholes "froze out," as it would improve the business of the larger saloons more than enough to pay the extra fee for the license, besides putting the saloon business in responsible hands.

THE Hon. John N. Irvin, of Keokuk, Ia., who has been appointed by President Arthur Governor of the Territory of Idaho, is a young man, but a leading Republican. He was a member of the last Iowa Legislature, and is one of the most gifted and brilliant orators in Iowa. He was elected to the Legislature from Lee County, which is usually several hundred Democratic, by a majority of over 1,200 votes.

GREAT dissatisfaction is reported in Cleveland, O., at the nomination of Mr. Jones for Postmaster. Three-fourths of the Republicans of Cleveland are said to oppose Jones, but Jones is a brother of the Senator from Nevada, who is very solid at the White House, as he used to be when Grant lived there. Senatorial courtesy will prevent any great opposition in the Senate to Jones' confirmation.

FROM a Parliamentary return it appears that during the year ended Sept. 30, 1882, there were 16,609 persons licensed as brewers in Great Britain, and the amount of license and beer duty paid was $43,668,405. One firm brewed no fewer than 1,200,000 barrels, and paid $1,874,18 duty.

ONCE upon a time, say the story-tellers, "Ouida" asked Charles Reade to suggest a name for her new pet dog. "'Tonic,'" quoth he, instanter; "for it is sure to be a mixture of bark, *steal*, and *whine*."

THE constitutional amendment providing for biennial elections of State officers and biennial sessions of the Legislature has passed both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature.

THERE is widespread regret in this community that Jim Elliott failed to get in his work on Jere Dunn before he was "called" by the latter and passed in his chips.

THE President has reappointed Mr. G. B. Southworth, of the *Sentinel*, to be Postmaster at Woodstock, Ill.

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st Iowa Legislature, and is one of
fted and brilliant orators in Iowa.
ted to the Legislature from Lee
h is usually several hundred Dem-
majority of over 1,200 votes.

ssatisfaction is reported in Cleve-
the nomination of Mr. Jones for
Three-fourths of the Republicans
are said to oppose Jones, but Jones
of the Senator from Nevada, who is
the White House, as he used to be
lived there. Senatorial courtesy
any great opposition in the Senate
nfirmation.

Parliamentary return it appears
the year ended Sept. 30, 1882, there
ersons licensed as brewers in Great
the amount of license and beer
s $43,668,405. One firm brewed no
,200,000 barrels, and paid $1,874,453

on a time, say the story-tellers,
ked Charles Reade to suggest a name
pet dog. "'Tonic,'" quoth he, in-
r it is sure to be a mixture of bark
ine."

stitutional amendment providing
elections of State officers and bien-
of the Legislature has passed both
e Massachusetts Legislature.

widespread regret in this coun-
Jim Elliott failed to get in his work
ann before he was "called" by the
ssed in his chips

ident has reappointed Mr. G. S.
of the *Sentinel*, to be Postmaster at
ill.

FOREIGN.

Arrest of John Walsh, One of the Assasins Named by Carey.

The Alleged Murderer Taken into Custody at Havre, under the Name of Hyland.

Many Cabinets Now Evidently Deep in the Mysteries of Extradition—Byrne's Friends.

A Colossal Undertaking at Hamburg—Bontoux Goes to Jail—Gladstone.

Parnell, Brennan, and Egan Coming to America—The "Black Hand"—The Danube.

THE IRISH.

BYRNE, SHERIDAN, AND WALSH.

DUBLIN, March 2.—The correspondent adds: "England has no option but to apply to the French and American Governments respectively for the extradition of Byrne and Sheridan. If those foreign States think they can justify and prudently withdraw the alleged murderers or instigators of murder from trial, the responsibility is primarily theirs."

PARIS, March 2.—The friends of Frank Byrne have telegraphed to the Assistant Secretary of the Irish National Labor League requesting him to examine the books and make a note of the entries made by Byrne on May 6 last, the day on which Cavendish and Burke were murdered. The object is to prove an alibi for Byrne. The French Government will await the arrival of documents from England before deciding whether or not to allow the extradition of Byrne. The *Temps* says: "Byrne will be released instantly if it be proved he was in London May 6 last."

LONDON, March 2.—The *Law Times*, in an article on the extradition of Sheridan, points out that a proviso excluding perpetrators of political crimes from extradition does not occur in the Ashburton Treaty. The treaty, it says, does include murder, and by decisions rendered in New York the crime of murder includes being accessory thereto. The question is strictly a legal one. The *Law Times* says the utmost that can be brought against Sheridan is conspiracy to murder, and his offense, therefore, is not within the strict terms of the treaty, but the United States has discretionary power in the matter.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—Mr. P. J. Sheridan was at the office of the *Irish World* this morning. When asked as to whether there were any new developments in connection with his proposed extradition, he said: "No. I myself am looking to the papers for information. Hitherto I have been daily expecting the Marshal. Now I look for him hourly."

"Sheridan has not been arrested yet," was the first salutation the reporter received this morning from Deputy-Marshal Curtis as he entered Marshal Erhard's office. Capt. Curtis said that neither the Marshal nor himself knew anything more of the Sheridan affair than they had read in the papers. He presumed that the British Minister and the British Consul would consider carefully before taking any steps toward the arrest of Mr. Sheridan. United States Commissioner Osborne, before whom all the extradition cases are brought, was next seen by the reporter, but he said that he had nothing to communicate, as no complaint had yet been laid before him by the British Consul.

DUBLIN, March 2.—The police have made startling discoveries at Rochdale. Lists of names of the chief members of various secret societies and documents disclosing their extent were seized at the lodgings in Rochdale of Walsh, arrested at Havre, and who has been organizing a secret society in the north of England. Correspondence with Byrne regarding organization, and a photograph of "No. 1" clearly establishing his identity, were also found. After these discoveries were made Walsh was arrested. Walsh is the person mentioned by James Carey at the hearing of the conspirators.

An Irishman who gave his name as Hyland, but whose real name is John Walsh, was arrested at Havre yesterday. The newspapers say he has avowed his complicity in the Phenix Park murder.

OTHER IRISH NEWS.

It is expected that Brennan and Egan and several of Parnell's followers in the House Commons will accompany the latter to America. The intention is to give a full account to the Irish in America of the way in which the funds of the Land League have been disposed of.

Another arrest in connection with the murder conspiracy recently disclosed here has been made at Tullagore.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* asserts that a warrant has been actually issued for the arrest of the man known as "No. 1," copies of which have been sent to Liverpool and Birmingham. There is reason to believe that he will shortly be arrested.

Juror Field has so far recovered that he was able to vote Wednesday for Col. King Harman for Parliament. He will testify at the trial of the conspirators the 9th of April, but is unable to identify the assailants.

BRITISH NEWS.

GLADSTONE.

LONDON, March 2.—Premier Gladstone has returned to London.

A SUGGESTION.

George Stephen, of the Canadian Pacific syndicate, has made a suggestion in the London press for relieving the distress in Ireland by assisting the emigration of 10,000 agriculturists to the Canadian Northwest Territory, and offers to provide capital for starting by way of loans.

A CAPTAIN IN LUCK.

The owners and underwriters of the steamer Quebec, at Liverpool, fifty days from Portland, being disabled, awarded the captain £1,000. The captain was also appointed to command the steamer Brooklyn.

COSTA.

Sir Michael Costa is again seriously ill. His speech is affected.

WOOL.

Eleven thousand four hundred bales of New South Wales, Queensland, and Victorian wool sold today. Fair demand; prices unchanged.

OTWAY

The Commons unanimously elected Arthur Otway Deputy-Speaker.

LIVE STOCK FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET.

The largest shipment of live stock this winter, consisting of 711 cattle and 1,570 sheep, has been landed at Birkenhead by the steamer Victoria, from Boston. The animals are in a healthy condition. Sixteen sheep died on the passage, but not one of the cattle was lost. Eleven lambs born during the voyage were also landed.

BAD PROSPECTS FOR WHEAT.

[London *Telegraph*.]—It is stated by a trustworthy authority that there has never been a worse prospect for the wheat crop in these islands at this season of the year than there is at present. The very serious consequences involved in this anticipation can hardly be overestimated. There is no branch of British trade, enterprise, and commerce, no department of our social life, upon which agricultural depression does not exercise a powerful, if not paramount, influence. Every industry in the country is affected directly or indirectly by the well-being or the reverse of the landed and farming interest, and to the seven more or less unfavorable harvests which we have had since 1870, inclusive of that year, it appears more than probable at this moment that an eighth is about to be added. The stars in their course have, in fact, fought against the British farmer for so many seasons that not a few are beginning to give up all hope. One of the most sagacious land agents in the West of England has lately written that "rents in this neighborhood have now settled down finally at a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent, and I do not think there is any general discontent on that head, but the constant wet takes away what chance farmers may have of growing oats and barley at a profit from deficiency of yield and expense of harvesting. At 5s a bushel wheat, of course, will not pay. Unless, however, we are soon to have the blessing of dry springs and hot summers once more I do not see a future either for tenants or landlords." Unpleasant and discouraging as the prospect may be it cannot be ignored indeed, the signs of the times were the subject of such general and alarmed conversation in Mark Lane and other agricultural haunts and markets on Saturday last that it were vain to prophesy smooth things, or, in Sir Richard Steele's words, "to play upon the lute when we ought to be blowing the alarm trumpet." The proportion of land sown thus far in wheat was probably not more than two-thirds of the usual acreage devoted down to the end of January to that cereal in these islands. Since then the weather has been so persistently wet that the planting of wheat has been almost entirely checked, and it will soon be too late for farmers to feel any inclination to sow it at all, except in those comparatively few districts where spring varieties are usually successful. The incessant rain has in many places rotted the seed as it lay in the saturated ground, and the slugs favored by moisture have devoured not a little of the buried grain.

FRANCE.

THE UNION GENERALE.

PARIS, March 2.—The sentence of President Bontoux and Manager Feder, of the Union Générale, is confirmed.

The 20th of December, 1882, Bontoux and Feder were sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, respectively.

The Union Générale Banking Company was originated by a speculator named Dervieux, its nominal capital being 100,000,000 francs, in 200,000 shares of 500 francs, one-fourth of which was paid up. Dervieux being devout as well as smart, conceived the brilliant idea of obtaining the Pope's blessing on the new enterprise, and in some manner succeeded. The shares thus blessed were taken up readily by the faithful, and the Clerical and Legitimist Frenchmen almost fought for chances to get into the scheme. Dervieux, however, in a weak moment, placed the managing directorship of the company in the hands of one Eugène Bontoux, who had had some experience in financiering in Austria. Bontoux quickly managed to depose the confiding Dervieux, who was heard of no more in the operations. Having obtained full control of the capital of the Union Générale, Bontoux established in Austria the Lander Bank, the 200,000 shares of which were also 500 francs each, one-half paid up. With these nice little sums of money Bontoux went into mining speculations, and bought all the Austrian mines he could at prices the owners jumped at. For some time Parisian financiers had been watching for a chance to euchre M. Bontoux, and, unfortunately for themselves, instead of permitting that gentleman's schemes to fall by their own inherent weakness, determined to "bear" the shares of the two companies. In this, however, they reckoned without their host. The shares of the Lander Bank were all in the hands of Bontoux, and the French priests and devout old women would not part with one of the scantified shares of the Union Générale. The "bears," therefore, being distinctly "cornered," Bontoux proceeded to make them dance, and calmly put the Union Générale shares up to 2,350 francs, and the shares of the Lander Bank to 1,260 francs. One Parisian banker was said to have paid 7,000,000 francs before Bontoux would "let up" on him. The Comte de Chambord (Henry V.) owned 5,000,000 francs of the stock, while the De Broglies, d'Harcourts, and other followers of the Bourbon party held large blocks of shares. Bontoux not only did an immense banking business, but went extensively into outside speculation. He bought railroads, iron-works, and manufacturing establishments of all kinds, watered the stock of his bank over and over again, and practically controlled the money market of France. Agencies were established in Austria, and the Emperor subscribed liberally and treated Bontoux as a friend. But the great speculator antagonized by his methods the Rothschilds and other Hebrew financiers, and finally Israel succeeded in exposing the rottenness of the concern. Last February the whole affair went down with a crash, Bontoux and Feder, his trusted lieutenant, were arrested for swindling, and legal proceedings were commenced against others of the deluded stockholders. A list of the Directors will show better than anything else what a hold this John Law of the nineteenth century had got upon the recognized heads of French finance. The list includes the following: MM. E. Bontoux, Chairman; Leon Riant, ex-Deputy, ex-Postmaster-General, Vice-Chairman; the Marquis de Biencourt, a Parisian property-owner; Francesco Borghese, Duca di Romarza, property-owner at Rome; the Duc de Broglie, Senator; Edouard Dervieu, banker at Paris; P. Dumas Descombes, property-owner at Paris; A. Gautray, banker, President of the Treport Railway Company; Prince Giustiniani Bandini, President of the Savings Bank of Rome; Vicomte Mavol de Lupé, political manager of the *Union* newspaper; Eugène Veuillot, chief editor of the *Univers*; Count Rozan, property-owner, Director of the Foncière Insurance Company; Count Charles de Villermont, Director of the Comptoir Général of Brussels; Morquis de Mereghi, property-owner at Rome; Count de Mëus, property-owner at Brussels; J. Richard-Vacheron, member of the Council-General of the Rhône; Jules Rostand, member of the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce; Emmanuel d'Har, Secretary of the Embassy of the first class.

CHURCH EXPENSES.

PARIS, March 2.—The proposal of M. Roche regarding municipalities and their legal obligation to meet the expenses of worship which are not covered by collections, has been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies. Roche's proposal relieves the municipalities of legal obligations to meet expenses. The deficit which has hitherto fallen on the municipalities has been 20,000,000 francs yearly.

A FAILURE.

Raynaud, a large "bear" operator, failed for £120,000. His debts are distributed among so many brokers that all will be able to keep their engagements.

GERMANY.

A GREAT SCHEME.

HAMBURG, March 2.—The authorities have adopted a plan for the entry of Hamburg into the Zollverein. Bonded warerooms will be erected, separated from the town by a canal. The execution of the plan will require the demolition of 1,400 houses and the removal of 15,000 persons. The cost will be £5,500,000. The work will be begun next summer, and finished in five years.

A DONATION BY THE EMPRESS.

The Empress of Germany gives 1,000 marks to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in America.

"THE BLACK HAND."

ELEVEN CHEERFUL SPANIARDS.

MADRID, March 2.—There have been additional agrarian outrages in Andalusia. Eleven Anarchists in jail at Espera declare they and 223 others are pledged to murder landlords, and commit robbery and arson at the bidding of their leaders.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

HUNGARY AND THE DANUBE.

VIENNA, March 2.—Hungary has undertaken to remove the rocks at the Iron Gate of the Danube. She expects to be reimbursed by tolls.

MALTA.

ARRIVED SAFELY.

MALTA, March 2.—The missing thirteen of the crew of the steamer William Dickinson, abandoned at sea, have arrived here.

ADULTERATIONS.

[New York Letter.]—I am acquainted with a clerk in a down-town furniture store, and he tells me that the upper part of the building is allotted to the business of adulterating tea, coffee, and spices. Great loads of sacks filled with peas and beans are carted there, which he assumes become prime Java and Mocha, and bags of light and dusty stuff, which he supposes become tea to inflame the blood and loosen the tongues of sewing societies. Broken crackers, the sweepings of bakeries, in enormous quantities are used to adulterate the ginger, crushed and rolled out fine on great tables, and then mixed with pure ginger—one-third of the latter to two-thirds of the former. "For a time I was buzzeled about the boots and shoes," says my informant. "Three or four times a week a truck-load of big boxes filled with old boots and shoes would back up and transfer their loads to the elevator, which would carry them to the fifth floor. They never came down again. At last, after some months, I found out the shocking fact. Those old boots and shoes are actually charred in a very hot oven and then ground up fine in a machine that we hear running all day long—ground up and mixed with pepper and cinnamon. For cinnamon they also use old tanbark, which they get for nothing."

FIRE RECORD.

Destructive Conflagration at Monongahela City, Pa.—Several Other Severe Blazes.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 2.—[Special.]—Monongahela City, in Washington County, this State, forty miles from Pittsburg, was visited by a disastrous fire, which broke out at 4 o'clock this morning. The population numbers about 6,000, and soon half of the people were on the streets watching the progress of the flames. The fire started in Cooper's pool-rooms, on Main street. How it originated is not known, but it is supposed that a defective flue was the cause. The alarm was given at once, but the frame building where the flames started was nothing but a tinder-box, and before organized work was begun the fire was under fierce headway and spread rapidly, there being sufficient wind to give the flames strength. The fire burned for over six hours, and destroyed the buildings on Fourth street and on Main street as far up as Alexander's bank, where it was stopped. The buildings which were destroyed or damaged on Fourth and Main streets were Leda's meat market, the *Record* printing-office, Cooper's photographic rooms, the Market Exchange grocery, Cooper's pool-rooms, McMain's sewing-machine depot, the millinery store of the Misses Bird, Dr. Sloane's fine residence and office, Mrs. Sill's millinery store, Ald. Williams' office, Smith's confectionery-store, the Central Block, and McFarland's carriage-repair works. R. F. Cooper, who owned the pool-room, was asleep when the fire was discovered, and was with difficulty aroused. He escaped, but had a close call from being cremated. The most valuable building destroyed was the schoolhouse, one of the finest in the State, which cost $40,000. The entire loss is estimated at $100,000, and the insurance at $30,000, distributed in part as follows: Connecticut Mutual $1,250, Reading of Reading $1,250, National of Hartford $1,000, on the *Record* printing-office; Teutonia and National of Allegheny, $1,000 each, London & Lancashire of England $1,100, on Cooper's billiard-room; North American of Philadelphia, Reading, Lancashire, Farmers' of York, Pa., German American of New York, and Armenia of Pittsburg, divide $13,000 equally between them on school building; Farmers' of York, $1,500 on Kennedy's property; Farmers' of York and Royal of London, $1,000 each on Byer's block. All the above are total losses to the insurance companies.

APPLETON (WIS.) KNITTING-WORKS.

APPLETON, Wis., March 2.—[Special.]—This morning the most destructive fire for nearly two years visited this city, being the burning of the Appleton Knitting-Works. Although the fire department responded promptly, it was impossible to save anything. The fire was driven to Billings & Morrison's paper-mill, but by the strenuous efforts of the firemen this was saved, although considerably damaged. The Messrs. Beveridge owned the knitting-works, and estimate their loss at between $5,000 and $10,000 more than the insurance covers. The following is the insurance: Northern, $1,500; National, $1,500; Union, $1,500; North British, $2,000; Imperial, $1,500; New York Underwriters', $2,000. Messrs. Harwood & Co. owned the building, valued at about $4,000, insured to the amount of $2,500 in the Manufactuters' Western Union. The damage done to the paper-mill is not known yet, but will be over $1,000; insured in several companies. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A RESIDENCE AT LEXINGTON, KY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 2.—[Special.]—The residence of Elder Jones was destroyed by fire today. Loss, $8,000; insured fully in the Royal. The house was occupied by J. S. S house, who lost furniture and a library valued at $700; no insurance.

AN ELEVATOR AT ALBANY, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—The Dunlap elevator took fire from friction of shafting. The principal damage was by water. Thirteen thousand bushels of grain, 800 barrels of flour, and eighty tons of meal and feed, the bulk of it owned by Chamberlain, was destroyed. Insurance, $11,000. One hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain escaped injury. The building belongs to the Dunlap estate, leased by Frank Chamberlain, and is fully insured. It will be three weeks before it can start.

EIGHT BUILDINGS BURNED.

OTTERVILLE, Ont., March 2.—Eight buildings, including the post and telegraph offices, burned. T. Steinhoff lost his life.

FOUR BUSINESS HOUSES.

OAK RIDGE, La., March 2.—Four business houses were burned. Insured.

IN CHICAGO.

Fire started from some unknown cause in a barn in the rear of No. 287 West Polk street last night, causing an alarm from Box No. 354 and the still to Engine Company No. 7. Before the flames could be extinguished two horses valued at $500, and two tons of hay worth $34, belonging to Michael Casson, were destroyed. The barn was damaged to the extent of $150, and was insured in the Exchange of New York for $200.

A TOWN OF LAKE BLAZE.

At about half-past 1 o'clock this morning a bright reflection suddenly appeared in the sky at the southern end of the city, and two engine companies, Nos. 29 and 16, discovering the blaze from the watch-towers, ran out upon stills, but by the time they had reached the city limits the glare had subsided and they returned to their respective quarters. It was afterward ascertained that a frame house in course of erection at the corner of Forty-sixth street and Centre avenue, had caught fire in some unexplained manner and been partially destroyed. The fire was extinguished by the Town of Lake Fire Department.

OBITUARY.

Dudley M. Du Bose, Ex-Member of Congress from Georgia—Other Deaths.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—Gen. Dudley M. Du Bose, son-in-law of Gen. Robert Toombs, died at Crawfordsville at noon today. A few days ago he was stricken with paralysis, which was the cause of death. Dudley McIver Du Bose was born in Shelby County, Tennessee, Oct. 28, 1834, and was educated for the legal profession. He served in the army of the Confederacy and attained the rank of Brigadier-General. In 1870 he was elected to Congress from the Third Georgia District on the Democratic ticket, but served only the one term. Although he had reached the age of 60 he was apparently enjoying fine health. His father died from the effects of a paralytic stroke in 1861 while returning to his home in East Tennessee from Hot Springs. The wife of deceased died several years ago while her father, Gen. Toombs, was in Paris.

CLEVELAND, O., March 2.—[Special.]—A telegram was received here today that Mars Wagar, formerly a Professor in the high school here, had died in Rome, Italy, of malarial-fever, caught while traveling over the marshes. He and his wife, a daughter of Leonard Schlather, the famous brewer of this city, were on their wedding trip. They were married and left this city some three months ago. He was but 28 years old—a bright and esteemed young man.

CINCINNATI, O., March 2.—Gen. Peter J. Sullivan died today, aged 62. He served as Colonel of the Forty-eighth Ohio. He was appointed Minister to Colombia by President Johnson, and reappointed by President Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 2.—Mrs. John Torrence, better known as Mrs. Judah, the well-known actress, died here today, aged 74.

WIRE-CUTTING.

By Order of the Mayor, Chicago Is Partially Disconnected from the Outside World.

The Wires of the Mutual Union, Board of Trade, and Chicago & Milwaukee Lines Cut.

The Limit of the Mutual's Time for Maintaining the Pole Nuisance Was Reached March 1.

It Is Claimed that the Other Two Companies Are Bushwhackers Invading the City Without Authority.

Wiggins Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, as a Telegraph Destroyer.

Mayor Harrison rushed into the City Clerk's office about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and shouted to Deputy Moody: "Wiggins' sleet-storm is coming. It is coming from the south and north, and the Mutual Union wires are already down."

"How do you know?" asked a TRIBUNE reporter.

"The attorney of the company was just in to see me, and he said the wires went down one at a time. Wasn't it singular? I tell you Wiggins is a great man."

"But," said the reporter, "didn't you give Prof. Barrett orders to cut the wires?"

His Honor ran off without answering. The reporter followed him, but all the satisfaction he could get was, "The sleet did it."

SEC. 6 OF THE ORDINANCE

which was passed Dec. 29, 1881, reads as follows:

> The line of telegraph poles erected and the wires strung under the provisions of this ordinance shall be of a temporary character only, and for the purpose of enabling the said Mutual Union Telegraph Company to do business while it is perfecting a system of underground telegraphy, and due diligence shall be used to perfect and put in operation said system on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1883; and all the rights and privileges granted under this ordinance shall terminate on the 1st day of March, 1883, and constructions thereunder removed at the expense and cost of said company, its successors or assigns.

Sec. 7, after providing for a bond of $25,000 to cover damages that might arise, goes on:

> And further, that said company will remove and take down said poles and wires at the time herein designated, or sooner if so ordered and directed by the Mayor, and will pay or cause to be paid any and all expense, cost, or damage the city may be put to or sustain in removing and taking down said poles and wires if said company shall fail or neglect to remove the same at the time designated above or upon the order and direction of the Mayor.

"HOW MANY WIRES

of the Mutual Union did you cut?" said a reporter to Prof. Barrett.

"About fifty on Clark street, between thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth, and seven at Halsted street and the city limits."

"Did you cart off the wire?"

"Part of it. We cut out pieces—enough to break connections absolutely, but left sections to sustain the poles."

"Who told you to do it?"

"Go ask the Mayor."

"You did not interfere with the Western Union wires?"

"No; but we cut out the Board of Trade lines to Milwaukee and St. Louis."

"Where did they come in?"

"The Milwaukee struck the limits at Halsted street. We cut out their three wires there. The St. Louis lines came in at Thirty-ninth and State. The company has its own pole line to the limits, using the Baltimore & Ohio line inside. We took down

FOUR WIRES THERE."

"What did you do with the wire?"

"Reeled it up and took it to the repair shop."

"How came you to cut the Board of Trade lines?"

"They have no ordinance—came into the city without permission, and we want to test the question whether a corporation can do that. And it was time to test the Mutual Union ordinance to see if it amounted to anything."

"Have they attempted to perfect an underground system?"

"No. They got a cable ordinance through first, but owing to mechanical defects the underground cable wouldn't work, and then they got the temporary pole-line ordinance, and ample time was given them to perfect an underground system. But from the time they accepted it they have done nothing in that direction."

"Can wires be worked successfully underground?"

"Certainly; it is simply a question of money."

"Isn't this move on the part of the Mayor the result of the agreement in order that the company may test the validity of the provisos?"

"I guess not. They took the franchise with all the conditions attached, and I don't see how they can get out an injunction."

"SUPPOSE THEY PUT UP THE WIRES AGAIN?"

"If they attempt it the men will be arrested."

"Are the cut places watched?"

"Yes, and if any one tries to restore the lines the patrol will be called and the parties offending taken in under the ordinances prohibiting the stringing of new wires."

"Have any of the company's representatives called on you yet?"

"Yes, some were in here and wanted to know why I had cut the wires. I told them."

"Did they talk fight?"

"No. We are on the skirmish line now. The real battle will begin May 1, when a good many of the other overhead wires will have to come down."

Inasmuch as the ordinance authorizes the Mayor to remove all the Mutual Union wires and the poles, from the city limits to its down-town office, the cutting out of a few hundred feet yesterday looks as if his Honor was afraid to do his whole duty, desiring simply to destroy the usefulness of the lines, and let the company go into the courts and find out whether his action was legal or not. The reporter made a third attempt to interview him on the subject, but all he would say was, "The sleet was very erratic, and I am waiting for information. The company has been stringing a large number of wires the last few days, and I expect they made the poles top-heavy."

The Professional Alderman Tries to Do His Duty.

It is evident that the action of the Mayor was not indorsed by all of the City Fathers, for no sooner did the news of the cutting of the wires get abroad than a number of the Aldermen made their way to the office of the telegraph company and began offering their kindly services in the way of patching things up. They were of the opinion that it would be an easy matter to get an ordinance through the Council to extend the franchise of the Mutual Union, at least until the 1st of May, when all the wires will have to be put under ground if the present ordinance is not modified in the meantime. There was an impression left on the minds of some of those who saw the rush of Aldermen in the direction of the telegraph office that they, like the eagles, scented the prey from afar, and had an idea that there was money in it for them. Whether anything is paid or not it is more than likely that an arrangement will be made by which the Mutual Union will be allowed to use its wires without molestation until such time as all the wires within the city limits are required to be put underground. It is believed that it will not be many months before some scheme is devised by which the nuisance of aboveground wires can be gotten rid of without entailing too much expense upon the companies.

The Mutual Union Complains that the Mayor Tried to Be Funny.

Chief Clerk Slater was seen later in the evening, but said he had been unable to ascertain any additional facts about the Mayor's action and had received no intimation of what would be done. He was as much in the dark as ever.

"What will you do tonight?"

"We can do nothing the way matters stand now. We have our lines intact as far in as the Stock-Yards, and can transmit urgent messages from that point to points within the city limits."

"Have you any idea what steps your attorney will take in the matter?"

"I have not, as I have not heard from him. From what I know about legal matters I do not see how Mayor Harrison could cut our wires without giving us warning."

"Did you suppose the ordinance would be a dead-letter?"

"Well, yes. You newspaper men are the ones who have done it. The Mayor should have told us, I think, that he meant business in this matter."

"Can your work be done over the Western Union wires?"

"No. It is said that we have been turned over to the Western Union, but we are

JUST AS MUCH THE MUTUAL UNION

as we ever were, and shall continue so until the injunctions there in New York are disposed of. That will be a long time yet, I expect."

Just here Mr. Sprague, one of the attorneys of the company, dropped in. He had been up to see Mayor Harrison, and had evidently obtained but little satisfaction from the city's ruler.

"I'm a Democrat," he said, "but I'll never vote for Harrison again. There I went up this afternoon to ask him about a matter that involves $5,000 or $6,000 a day to us, and he said that Wiggins' sleet-storm had broken the wires. He would not acknowledge that he had cut them."

"Had you seen him before?"

"Yes. I called on him yesterday and asked him if he meant to enforce the ordinance. He said he had nothing to do with the matter, as it was all in the hands of Prof. Barrett. I went down to see Prof. Barrett, but he was non-committal. He would not say whether he would cut the wires or not."

"Did you see him again today?"

"I called to see him twice but did not find him in. Then I came back here and found that the wires had been cut. Then I called to see him again, but could not find him."

"Did the Mayor say anything further when you called today?"

"WELL, HE TRIED TO BE FUNNY

in referring to Wiggins' sleet-storm. I was mad, but I did not want to roil him. He said he had to do something, as the newspapers would not let him alone."

"It is refreshing to hear that he has become afraid of the newspapers after he boasts of his defiance of them."

"Well, that's what he said, and I believe the newspapers are really the cause of this. His action, though, was entirely uncalled for. He should have come right out yesterday and told me squarely that we had no rights there. I went to him and told him that Mr. Chapman was sick and wanted him to defer any action until he was about again, and that's the way he treated us."

"Will you try the underground system?" asked the reporter of Mr. Sholes.

"I don't know what we shall do. I don't think there is a perfect underground system yet invented. We spent $18,000 some time ago in experimenting with an underground tunnel from our office on Dearborn street to Madison street—about half a block—and

ALL WE HAVE TO SHOW FOR IT

is the lead now lying under the street. The leakage from the wires, even though they were insulated in glass, was so great in that distance that we could clearly see that we could not successfully operate them to the city limits, so we gave it up. No perfect system has yet been invented, and I don't know what we shall do. The public is liable to find that this protest against wires in the air is a boomerang."

"The Western Union, I'm afraid," said Mr. Sprague, "will have more than they can attend to tonight, as they are very much cramped."

In the operating-room down-stairs a number of the operators were sitting about on tables discussing the situation. They had no work to do and were correspondingly happy. And they had no idea when they should go to work again.

Mr. Story Kept in Ignorance.

Mr. A. C. Story, attorney for the Board of Trade Company, was apparently surprised when informed that the wires had been cut. He was absolutely without information or a copy of the city ordinances. He didn't know that March 1 was the date, or that the President of his company had gone to the City-Hall to consult with the municipal authorities in regard to the matter until he had consulted the managers of the office at No. 124 La Salle street. Mr. Story's health is quite poor at present, but he will probably be much better or worse before he decides what to do.

BLOODY WORK.

A Gang of Laborers Assaulted by Strikers Whose Places They Had Taken.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2.—Part of a gang of laborers engaged loading iron-ore on barges at what is known as the ore-dump at Sulphur Springs, twenty-five miles below this city, made a demand yesterday for an increase of wages, and announced that they would not work until the demand was acceded to, nor would they allow anybody else to work at the old rates. Today another gang of men was organized and went to work, whereupon some half a dozen ringleaders among the strikers made an assault upon them, and, with clubs, knives, and pistols, drove them from the barges. In the mêlée several men were badly beaten, but nobody was seriously hurt. A warrant was sworn out by M. J. Farley, boss of the gang, for the arrest of the ringleaders, and a Constable is on the spot tonight looking for them. The Sheriff of the county will be at the dump tomorrow prepared to preserve the peace, and indications now are that the assailants of today will be arrested, and that the work of loading the barges will proceed without further trouble. The barges being loaded belong to Gray's iron line, Pittsburg. The dump is a point on the Iron Mountain Road, where ore is brought from Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain and transhipped on barges for points on the Ohio River and elsewhere.

A MODEL CLOTHING-HOUSE

Central, Spacious, Light—Kohn Brothers at the Front.

The clothing trade of Chicago ranks next to dry goods in volume and importance, and requires ample room. Symbolizing this fact, the clothing palace built for Kohn Brothers on the northwest corner of Monroe and Market streets, faced with red pressed brick and cut-stone trimmings, is the largest, best built, best lighted, and best equipped clothing-store in this country, combining these prime requisits—viz.: room—seven floors 100x140 feet—conveniences, two elevators and two stairways from bottom to top—and light—French plate-glass windows on two fronts transmitting light through a frontage 100 feet high by 240 feet in length, enabling them to display sample goods to the best advantage on the east side of each floor.

The basement is the receiving and shipping room, and contains the steam apparatus. The main floor contains the offices, cloth samples, and cloths in stock, cassimeres and worsteds—foreign and domestic, linings, and trimmings; the second floor, men's suits, from the cheapest to the finest grades, in 350 different styles, colors, and qualities, in all sizes. On the third floor are the youths', boys', and school suits, and full lines of men's black and worsted suits. On the fourth floor, single pants, and pants and vests for men's, youths', and boys' use, and black cloth garments. On the fifth floor are full lines of spring and summer goods in alpacas, mohairs, and linens; in winter, overcoats. On the sixth floor is the cutting department, where the manufacturing process begins. The cloth is sponged, cut by machinery, packed, and sent with the linings and trimmings to the workrooms, and, when made up, are carefully examined before they are placed in the salesrooms. Everything is done on a colossal scale, befitting the great representative clothing-house, which, for credit, responsibility, integrity, enterprise, volume, and extent of trade, has no superior; and in the essential facilities of room, light, and conveniences for doing a business of mammoth proportions, has no equal.

Ward's Cream of Chalk.

Perfectly harmless, contains no acid, preserves the teeth, sweetens the breath. Depot 82 Lake street. 25 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Throat diseases commence with a cough, cold, or sore throat. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

Lundborg's
Rhenish Cologne.

OXYGEN COMPOUND For INHALATION in
CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Etc.
Book sent free on application. Offices, 7, 83 E. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

Offer for a short time only, an
Overplus Stock!
OF
Ladies' Gossamer Circulars!
OF
Guaranteed Quality!
AT
$1.00!
Former price, $1.50.
"Better Qualities"
AT
$1.50 and $2.00!
MARKED DOWN
From $2.00 and $2.75.
☞ *Out-of-town orders carefully attended to.*
State and Madison-sts.

CARPETS,
CURTAINS,
UPHOLSTERY.

THE CHOICE
DESIGNS and COLORINGS
Of the Latest Productions.

JUDSON & Co.
N. W. Cor. State and Washington.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS
Dr. Price's
SPECIAL

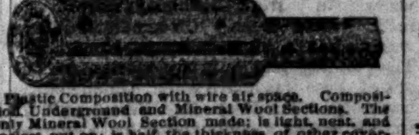
FLAVORING
EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavors for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE,
Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

DR. PEIRO
Devotes, as for years past, exclusive attention to the Homeopathic treatment of
CATARRH,
THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES,
Offices, 83 Madison-st. (opp. McVicker's Theatre), Hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Chicago.

Steam Pipe and Boiler Covering in Sections.



Plastic Composition with wire air space. Composition Underground and Mineral Wool Sections. The only Mineral Wool Section made; is light, neat, and easiest put on; is half the thickness of other covering; the best non-conductor, and will not char.
THE [illegible] SCROLL SECTION MFG. CO.,
No. 231 Fifth-av., Chicago, Ill.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

We have revised the prices on a large line of fine
Imported
Cloth Dolmans, Jackets, &c.,
Suitable for Spring Wear, in Ladies' and Children's sizes, and that are now offered in some cases at half cost of importation.

Marked Reductions
Have been made in prices of all our
Imported
Suits & Costumes
Among which will be found some
Bargains.

MRS. N. TUCKER,
MODISTE,

Who for many years was connected with the house of Chas. Gossage & Co., has resumed her position with them, where she hopes to meet her former customers and friends. Her acknowledged ability as a first-class artiste and fitter will be a sufficient guarantee that orders intrusted to her will be thoroughly and promptly executed.
CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.

BALL'S

Coiled Spring
Elastic Section

CORSETS

Every Corset is warranted satisfactory to its wearer in every way, or the money will be refunded by the person from whom it was bought.

The only Corset pronounced by our leading physicians not injurious to the wearer, and endorsed by ladies as the "most comfortable and perfect fitting Corset ever made."

PRICES, by Mail, Postage Paid:
Health Preserving, $1.50. Self-Adjusting, $1.50
Abdominal (extra heavy) $2.00. Nursing, $1.50
Health Preserving (fine coutil) $2.00. Paragon Skirt-Supporting, $1.50.
For sale by leading Retail Dealers everywhere.
CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

HEALTHY DIGESTION!
CLEAR COMPLEXION!
BRIGHT EYES!

Round form, an elastic step, and last, but not least, a happy state of mind, is the dearest wish of dyspeptics, and the weak generally. No other tonic is so well calculated to bring about these results as AREND'S BEEF, IRON, and WINE, with CINCHONA. It promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, excites the activity of the assimilating and secretory glands, thereby purifying and improving the quality of the blood. Being skillfully made from the best materials, it is as pleasant to the taste as rich and fruity wine, adapting it specially to those delicate organizations which revolt at the ordinary nauseous tonics.
DEPOT, AREND'S DRUGSTORE,
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PAPILLON
SKIN CURE.
CURES
Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Burns, Cuts or Bruises, Itching, Pimples, Hives, Piles, Carbuncles, and all Diseases of the Skin.
PAPILLON MFG. CO., MFRS. AND PROPS., CHICAGO.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres.

SWOLLEN RIVERS

A Slight Subsidence of the Raging Waters at Shawneetown, Ill.

Scenes of Desolation and Misery as Witnessed by The Tribune's Correspondent.

Sixty Houses Destroyed Beyond Redemption and Nearly as Many Badly Wrecked.

Columbiana Thoroughly Submerged by the Teeming Torrents of the Illinois.

Helena, Ark., Crowded with Refugees from the Surrounding Overflowed Country.

SHAWNEETOWN.

THE DISMANTLED TOWN AS SEEN BY A "TRIBUNE" CORRESPONDENT.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 2.—[Special.]—Your correspondent made his entry into what is left of Shawneetown Wednesday afternoon on the steamboat Queen City. The picture disclosed to view as the boat swung up toward the wharf-boat was indeed one of waste and desolation—water everywhere. On the wharf-boat were gathered a little group of sorrowing citizens anxiously waiting for something from the outside world, from which they are cut off. Save for the river packets they occasionally see, Shawneetown's citizens would be hermits. The arrival of the Queen City was evidently a sensation, as numberless skiffs darted out from the side streets and were pulled hurriedly to the wharf-boat by their occupants. Your correspondent was the only passenger who got off in the midst of this watery ruin. He was eagerly seized upon by those on the wharf-boat and questioned as to what was going on away from them in their own State. Having introduced himself as a correspondent of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE who had been sent down to find out the true state of affairs and make their needs known to the people of the Northwest, he was invited by Mr. Swafford, of the firm of Swafford Bros., merchants, to step into his skiff and he would row him up to the hotel.

The invitation was accepted, and the two proceeded to the opposit side of the wharf-boat where a number of skiffs were moored to a low platform on the water. Mr. Swafford, like all of the citizens, wore high rubber boots, and was evidently a good oarsman, for he managed his skiff admirably as it rode over the dancing waters in the main street. The sight on this street was a curious one. The water, which had fallen three feet since its highest point was reached, just revealed the signs on the business houses, and several families had moved in on the upper floors. In front of one store several young men were lowering themselves from an upper window into a skiff by means of a ladder which had been nailed against the front of the place. The day was warm and springlike, and the open second-story windows revealed housewives cooking their suppers on cook-stoves erected in the midst of piles of household furniture which had been saved from the waters. The current in the main street was very rapid, rushing along at the rate of six miles an hour, and at cross streets the oarsmen were obliged to keep a sharp lookout to prevent the swamping of their boats. Several pleasure parties were encountered, and the younger people appeared to be enjoying the novel state of affairs, racing up and down the street, splashing one another with water, and screaming with laughter.

ACCESS TO THE HOTEL

was gained through two holes cut in the walls of Swafford Bros.' store. A flight of impromptu steps led up to the side window, and in the back wall a canvas-covered opening led to the upper piazza of the Riverside Hotel, situated near the river bank proper. About sixty people are quartered in the hotel. They are those of the better class who were driven from comfortable homes by the flood and obliged to take refuge somewhere. The hotel is something on the plan of the Brevoort House in Chicago, and the office-floor was not reached by the water at its highest point. The basement and lower floor is flooded, however, and the stairs leading out onto the street were at one time under water. The large glass doors in the side-entrance were broken in by the mud and waves, and are covered by heavy canvas to keep the cold air out. Everything bore an air of dampness and depression, and the sole topic of conversation on all sides was the flood. Of course all business is suspended, and the more fortunate ones are spending all their time in succoring those who have lost home and all.

Mr. Swafford rowed your correspondent over to the office of the Shawnee *News*, where he met Mr. Fred Wines, Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Charities, who had been sent down by Gov. Hamilton to report the situation; Judge Bowman, one of the attorneys of the place; the Rev. Mr. Robinson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church; and Mr. Twombley, the editor of the paper. The last-named was busily engaged in making an effort to get out an issue of his paper. His family had moved their effects to his printing-office, and upon the mattresses and blankets between a row of cases a little child was sleeping. Entrance to the office was gained in a very roundabout way. The boat was rowed up to a flight of iron steps leading up to Judge Bowman's law office, the water being half way up the high flight. In the law office, which is in the second story of a two-story brick building, were Judge Bowman's household goods, which he had been obliged to remove from his own home to this place of safety. Mrs. Bowman was busily engaged in cooking supper in the midst of this chaos. A walk through a back door and up another flight of steps brought your correspondent and his guide to the rear door of the printing-office. Leading to the ground floor was a stairway entirely under water. Below is a drug-store, and it was said that a young man after medicine had rushed down this stairway a day or two before without stopping to look where he was going and before he was aware of it he was under water. He succeeded in rescuing himself, however.

Judge Bowman and the Rev. Mr. Robinson volunteered to take your correspondent around town, and a large skiff was sent for. It was engineered by a burly negro, who evidently understood the art of managing a skiff. The clergyman and the correspondent took possession of the stern of the boat, while the portly Judge ensconced himself in the bow, and the boat was pushed off into the middle of the stream, or rather the middle of the street. The clergyman sadly pointed out his church, upon the front door of which the water was beating fretfully.

"We had all of our furniture stored upon scaffolds," he said, "to keep it from the water, but the water rose so high that it was all washed down and beaten into bits. Our organ is a wreck, too."

Just across from the office of Judge Bowman, on the corner of the main street, is the First National Bank Building, a massive structure constructed in old-fashioned style with broad front steps and huge pillars. The water, which had been up even with the steps, had fallen, and a few steps below were visible. The entire lower part of the building, in which the Hon. Thomas Ridgway, President of the bank, lives with his family, is below the water, but much of the furniture was saved by being removed up-stairs. Mr. Ridgway, one of the wealthy citizens of the town, has done a great deal for the suffering people, spending large sums of money in relief. He had gone to Springfield to ask aid of the Legislature in the way of an appropriation.

THE FIRST PLACE THE BOAT STOPPED AT

was the court-house, and the party were rowed right in through the wide-open doors in front and up to the stairway. The water was half-way up the stairs. On a scaffold on the lower floor was a pitiful looking cow that had been put up there to furnish milk for two or three little babies in the town. The scaffold was raised with the water, and the horns of the animal nearly touched the high ceiling. The party debarked on the stairs and proceeded to the court-room above. Here were 143 refugees packed closely together. The great room was filled with all manner of household goods, and men and women were sitting about listlessly, thinking probably of ruined homes and houseless children. The latter swarmed about the room in large numbers, and appeared to like the novelty of the situation. Lying on a bed in one corner of the room was a poor woman about to become a mother. A child was to be ushered into the world in the midst of all that misery! The poor woman's face was drawn by suffering. Hanging over her was an old crone smoking a pipe and ministering to her wants. The occupants of the place were of all sexes and colors. An occasional cook-stove could be seen about the room. In a private room near the front of the building lay a man suffering excruciating torture from a very severe case of erysipelas, and his life was despaired of. Already one woman had died in the place from puerperal-fever brought on by exposure shortly after childbirth. Her old mother sat fondling the child and declared that the betrayer of her dead daughter should support it. The sight of the place was such a sickening one that your correspondent was not sorry to withdraw.

Poole's pork-house, on the outskirts of the town, is another place in which the sufferers are being taken care of. Here eighty people were quartered, and it was evident that they had done all that was possible to make themselves comfortable. They were all on the upper floor, and the families had partitioned off little rooms by hanging up bed-quilts. Almost every "room" contained a cooking-stove, the pipe of which was either thrust out through a broken pane of glass or a hole in the wall. In this place one woman had died from puerperal-fever. The place is damp and cold, as there is no means of warming it. Whites and blacks mingled indiscriminately, glad of a place of shelter, and on the roof of the addition a number of pigs were lazily rooting.

Another place of refuge visited was the tobacco factory, where some forty unfortunates were housed, trying to make the best of it. At the furniture factory fifty people were found living from hand to mouth on the charity that had been shown them by the townspeople. The public-school building furnished accommodation for eighty people—about fifteen families, and the smoke from cooking-stoves rendered the atmosphere stifling. At each place the clergyman and Judge Bowman asked if anything was wanted, and gave the necessary orders for providing for absolute necessities. At the Catholic Seminary sixty-five people were housed, and Armstrong's Hall, generally used for entertainments, furnished accommodations, such as they were, for thirty people. A number of others were quartered at Weilhart's warehouse, where several citizens have stored vast quantities of household goods for safe keeping. At all these places the same

SAD PLIGHTS WERE WITNESSED

and the same miscellaneous conglomeration of people and goods. The sights seen were enough to move the most immovable to pity and commiseration.

A row about the stricken town revealed many strange and unusual sights. In one block where sixty cottages once stood, occupied by as many happy families, but one remains as a monument to the memory of the rest. An immense warehouse built upon a foundation of cypress piling rose up with the buoyant water, and, being filled with heavy goods at one end, bobbed up like a cork and was carried into the town by the swift current. It would strike a house and crush it into splinters, and the débris would be carried far away. The Ohio & Mississippi depot was whirled about and stood end for end. There was not space enough above the water under the arched entrance to pass the hand, saying nothing about a train of cars. The brick round-house of the Louisville & Nashville Road, which stands on a little eminence, was not toppled over, but there was nine feet of water in and about it. There was not a single house in the town, out of 500 or 600, whose windows a person could step from and not be drowned. The water-supply was cut off by the flood, and the people were obliged to drink the muddy water. This has caused an epidemic of flux, from which two of the refugees have died.

On the foot-hills back of the town over 150 people were camped in rude huts or tents. Some have arranged very comfortable temporary habitations by digging back into the hillside, while others not so helpful are sleeping in the open air upon mattresses and blankets.

The business portion of the town presents another scene of desolation. Swofford Bros.' dry-goods house was under ten feet of water. The store of A. J. Richeson was badly damaged, as was the banking establishment of M. M. Poole & Co. The wholesale dry-goods house of Charles Carroll was under water, but his goods had been safely stored away. Mayor Meilspaugh's house was uninhabitable, the water having gained the second story. Hunter's mill, at one end of Main street, was in water up to the eaves, and Powell's steam flouring mill was submerged to the third story in twenty feet of water. The Merchants' flour-mill was also under water, and the house of Sam Bellah had been driven against it and broken to bits. The colored Presbyterian Church had been broken from its foundations and carried a mile down the stream, lodging against a clump of trees.

The Judge ordered the oarsman to pull over toward the lower levee. As the skiff sped along over the water your correspondent asked what street they were passing along, and was surprised to hear that they were passing over the sites of a whole block of houses that had been washed away. In one place several men were at work on a flat-boat trying to tow back upon its foundations the house of a widow woman which had been torn away by the current. Their efforts proved unavailing, however, and they were obliged to give it up as a bad job. In several places houses were tied up to trees with bed-cords, clothes-lines, and wires to keep them in place. Houses were to be seen standing on end and overturned, and many cottages were smashed into bits on the lower levee. The fair-grounds, on the outskirts of the town, were utterly wrecked. Pieces of roofs and drift were to be seen floating on every hand, and the upper and lower windows of many houses had been broken in by the action of wind and wave.

The flood was not without its funny incidents. Going down Main street, only one sign was to be seen in a certain block. That just peeped above the surface of the muddy water in front of a store and read: "Cold Beer." On another building was tacked a sign, "Dentist Up Stairs." The building had only two stories, and but one of these was above water. On one house was a sign "For Rent—Dry Basement." It was stated that a saloonkeeper had at the beginning of the rise scaffolded up his billiard-table on four barrels. These barrels were air-tight, and when the flood reached them they bobbed up and the table was overturned in the water, ruining it. Above the side window in Swofford Bros.' store is a sign, "Swofford's Landing." Eight pianos were said to be under water. The owners had put them up on scaffolds or slung them up to the ceiling, and when the water got up so high there was no way to save them. In this manner many goods were lost. One man hung his piano

TO THE CEILING OF HIS PARLOR

with ropes, and in the night some malicious person effected an entrance to the house, cut the ropes, and precipitated the instrument into the water.

Much damage to property was caused by high winds that prevailed Monday and Tuesday night in the breaking down of chimneys, toppling over and floating away of houses, and the breaking in of doors and windows. Every passing steamboat does considerable damage, as the swells which follow in its wake roll in on the town and create considerable consternation from rocking houses, etc.

The tour of inspection was finished about dark and the party returned to the printing-office. The clergyman volunteered to take your correspondent over to the hotel in his "dog-boat," saying that he had learned to row since the flood, but his kind invitation was declined with thanks. Every one in the town possesses a rough craft, constructed of boards, called a "dog-boat," which is kept tied in front of the house, to afford escape in case of fire or accident. The engineers of these craft are obliged to be good oarsman, else they will be dumped into the drink. Since the overflow one or two venturesome small boys have been tipped out, but happily they were rescued. One of these was in the water three minutes, and was taken out apparently dead, but was resuscitated. As far as heard from there have been no cases of drowning since the overflow.

The correspondent was safely returned to the hotel in a skiff, and partook of a good supper. He was surprised to find such an abundance in such a trying time, but Mr. Howell, the landlord, said he had luckily put in a good supply of provisions, and had an abundance left for his guests, though he had given considerable away to the refugees.

In the office the correspondent encountered Dr. Fair, of Shawneetown, who has done wonders toward attending the sick. He said that a great deal of flux was being caused by people drinking the muddy river water, it being all they could get. Many were down with colds and some with pneumonia as a result of dampness and exposure, and others would follow surely, as they would try to move back into their houses before they were thoroughly dried out. Then when the waters fell there would be a great deal of malarial fever. What they wanted now was drugs and medicines.

Mr. Carroll, a large real-estate owner and proprietor of a wholesale dry-goods house, said the water had risen four feet and five inches above any previous flood. The water began coming in at 3 p. m., Feb. 15, through a ditch cut in the lower levee. This ditch had been cut, as it was feared the waters would rush over the river levee and sweep everything before them, doing great damage. The people had made provisions for the usual overflow and had scaffolded up their goods, but when the water got up so high they could not get in to remove the goods to places of safety higher up, and consequently they were destroyed. The water kept on rising and reached its highest mark Feb. 25, at 2 a. m. Since then it had fallen three feet. There was no gage in town, and the exact hight could not be measured. When the waters began to rise he put a skiff in his store, and when the water crept up on his shelved goods he had his men go in in the skiff and move them to the upper floors, so he lost comparatively nothing. He had recently built him a residence so high that he thought no overflow could molest it, but this flood had rendered his first floor uninhabitable. It was discouraging, as no man could fix up his house and feel secure.

A GENTLEMAN KINDLY VOLUNTEERED

to row your correspondent over to the newspaper office. On the streets were a number of gay boating parties, singing and blowing horns. One party was singing "Beautiful Venice," an appropriate song. At the newspaper office Judge Bowman and several citizens were found talking over the situation. The Judge said the town had a population in round numbers of 2,000 people, and was one of the wealthiest towns in proportion to its size in the State. There were about 500 houses in the town, sixty of which had been totally destroyed and forty-two badly wrecked. It was a question whether they could be towed back to their foundations or not, but they thought of trying it with a tugboat when the water went down some. The evening was spent in telling and listening to stories of the flood. It was stated that one man had come from Equity, a place twelve miles away, and had been obliged to carry his boat but twice over bits of exposed land. The suffering at Caseyville, down the river, had been great, and the merchants there, who had been taken by surprise, had lost the best part of their goods. In Shawneetown a housewife had loaded her "kitchen safe" with heavy delfware, and put on top of it a heavy bronze clock. The water had just buoyed the whole thing over and everything had been broken. The loss on corn all along the bottom lands would be enormous, and would reach 1,000,000 bushels loss between the mouth of the Wabash and the mouth of the Saline. From the hotel 90,000 bushels of damaged corn could be seen. It was only fit for the hogs. From New Haven, on the Wabash, to the mouth of the Saline 2,500 people would need assistance. It was now costing the Shawneetown Relief Committee $100 per diem to feed those under their care. The refugees were practicing all sorts of extortion upon one another, and farmers thereabouts were being eaten out of house and home by unlucky neighbors.

At one place up the river a light-keeper, whose house had been carried away by the raging waters, had returned to its site with his family, bringing with him a stove and what household goods he had saved from the wreck, and was living there in the open air. It was stated that a woman was seen rowing along in a boat with her child in the bow. A man in a boat that passed her asked where her husband was, and she pointed to the bottom of the boat and said he was there, dead. Everybody was so busy that no one would help her bury him. No affidavit was made to this story. Soon after the water had begun to come in all communication with the outside world, even by boat, had been cut off. Part of the railroad track had been thrown up in the trees by the water. The telegraph operator did not have energy enough about him to go back on the hills back of town and endeavor to tap a wire to reach their neighbors and appeal for aid. No one cared enough about it to send to Evansville for a photographer who could photograph the ruins and enable the citizens to send witnesses of their distress with their appeals for help. Every one appeared to be listless and reckless of his fate and the fate of his fellow-sufferers. The mail communication was of course cut off with the railroads, and they had seen no papers since Feb. 20. None of the mail agents had sense enough to send the matter around by way of Evansville or Cairo, and there was no telling when it would reach there. The mail probably contained money for them, and they could not get it when they needed it so badly. The Western Union office at Evansville had kindly offered to send any messages for them free of charge, but these had to be sent up there on the boats and they were very irregular now.

It was getting late, and as a young man announced that your correspondent's skiff was at the door he bade the party good-by, and started for the hotel to sleep until the early up-boat arrived.

THE SHAWNEETOWN RELIEF COMMITTEE

is composed of young and active men who are well fitted for the duties they have to perform. When a case of need is reported they investigate, and if the people are really in want their wants are supplied. The work has been systematized, and many of those who never work in good times and who are willing to become barnacles upon the community are cut off. Thus far about $5,000 in money and provisions has been received. The first contribution was from James Gordon Bennett, who sent $1,000 through the John Shillito Company of Cincinnati. From Chicago $1,150; from the John Shillito Company, $1,000; from Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, $100; from McLeansborough, $100; from Benton, $100; from Equality, 700 loaves of bread; from Capt. Lee Howell, $750. Provisions had been received from the Indianapolis relief boat and from the Evansville Sunday-school children. At Mt. Vernon subscriptions are being taken up, and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has started a St. Louis subscription-list in its office. About 500 people are being fed daily, and 150 pounds of meat and other provisions in proportion are issued every day. The committee feels sure that the demand will be increased daily, as farmers in the outlying districts are yet to be heard from. Shawneetown has not only to feed its own people, but large numbers in the surrounding country. The citizens of the town took care of the unfortunates as long as they could, and did not appeal to the outside world for aid until compelled to.

Almost without exception the people of Shawneetown are bitter against the Illinois Legislature because no aid has been extended to them in the time of their great calamity. They say that Indianapolis has sent them stores in a relief-boat, and that money and provisions have been sent from other States, while Illinois, their own State, has not responded to their heartrending appeal. Very foolishly they say that this can be accounted for by the rivalry existing between the northern and southern portions of the State. They declare that they have received but $850 from Chicago, but it is well known to your correspondent that the Board of Trade and the Open Board has forwarded money, and that Mr. Henry W. King, of Chicago, had telegraphed Swafford Bros. to draw $1,500 for the relief fund. In vain your correspondent protested that the people of Chicago and the Northern part of the State did not know their real condition or they would have been heard from long ago; they would not listen. They really wished that the Wabash River would come down and throw them into Indiana.

This tale of the misery and suffering existing in unfortunate Shawneetown has been told without exaggeration, and those who read it will not hesitate to do what they can for the suffering people. They not only need money, provisions, and clothing now, but the poorer people will have to be kept up and supported until they can replace their homes and harvest new crops. The decline of the water, according to the physicians, will bring on sickness and death. Dysentery and pneumonia have already begun their fatal work, and malarial fevers will follow a decline. Drugs are what are needed most, and the Chicago druggists could do a wise and humane act if they would ship a quantity of quinine, etc., to Shawneetown.

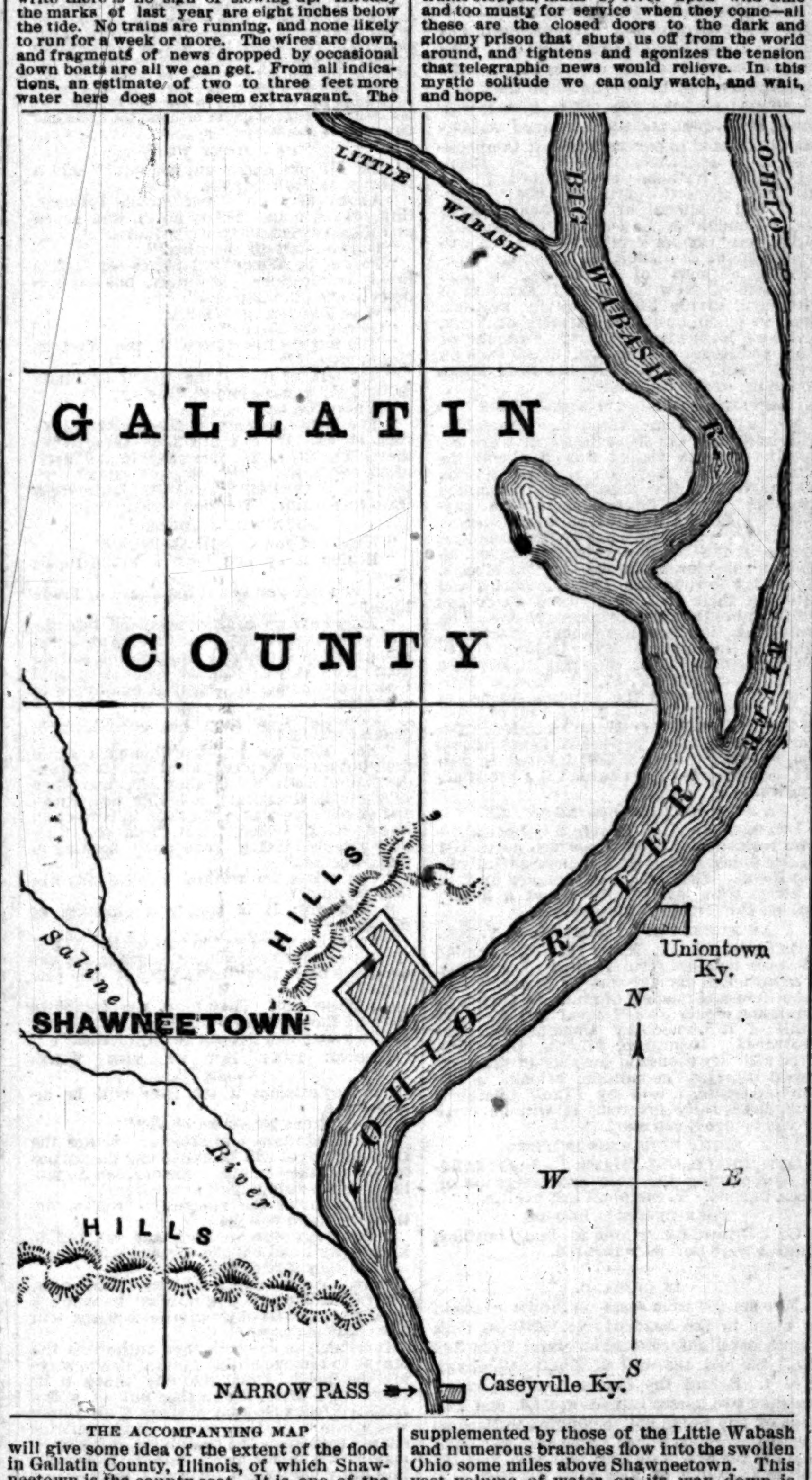
NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS.

The Shawnee *News* contains the following extract, headed "Deluged," under date of Feb. 17:

> We are wet again. Nearly all day Thursday the water slowly crept in through a small ditch cut in lower levee. Thursday night the river rose fairly above the embankment, and the city filled up rapidly. Those who walked home dry shod as late as 10 o'clock awoke on Friday morning to find the inundation already within seventeen inches of the highest point reached last year. The river has risen steadily at the rate of about eighteen inches a day, and as we write there is no sign of slowing up. Already the marks of last year are eight inches below the tide. No trains are running, and none likely to run for a week or more. The wires are down, and fragments of news dropped by occasional down boats are all we can get. From all indications, an estimate of two to three feet more water here does not seem extravagant. The damage already done far exceeds that of last year. It blew a gale all day yesterday and last night, and many small second-story dwellings, heretofore tested to their utmost capacity, have toppled, and the rise yet to come will undoubtedly play sad havoc with many more. One-stories and outhouses of every description in almost all parts of town are floating around promiscuously. Many citizens who at first relied upon their second floors are at this writing seeking higher and more substantial quarters. Happily, thus far no loss of life is reported. The court-house and various large business and factory buildings are crowded, and there is much distress, if not destitution in some instances. Such cases should and doubtless will be looked after by the good people of the city; if we do our duty their need be no lack of food, though human effort cannot wholly relieve the absolute suffering that this great calamity must infallibly entail upon many. A large number of our enterprising merchants have established ports of entry, and are selling goods from the second and third floor.

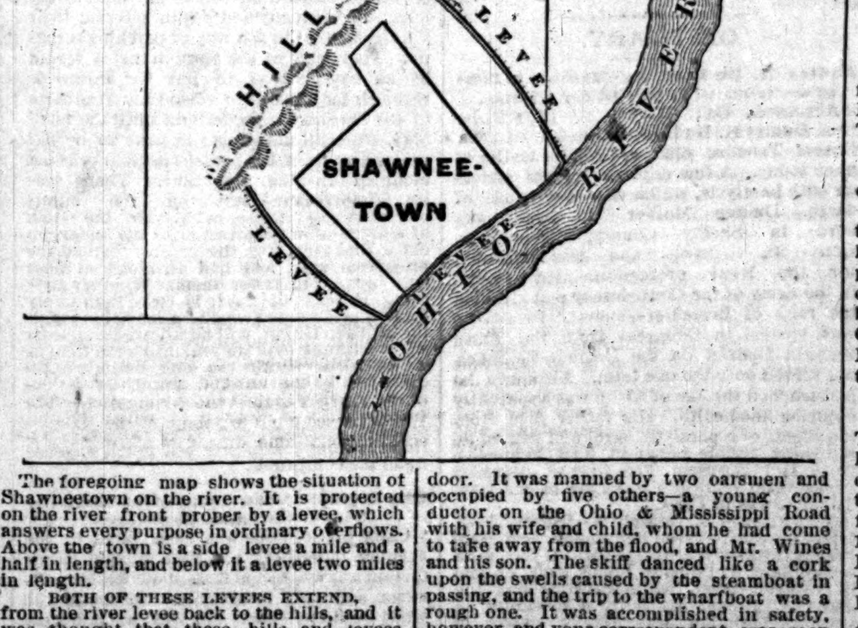
The paper of Feb. 22 contains the following, written Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 21:

> By actual measurement the water is now three feet seven inches higher than at any time last year or within the known past. Still the rise goes on at the rate of four inches in twenty-four hours—if anything a slight increase over Tuesday night, when it rose a shade more than two inches within thirteen hours. While there has been great suffering above, it is, compared to our condition, but temporary; for here we are six days under and the tide still rising, whereas at Louisville and points above the water comes and goes quickly. The Town of Lawrenceburg, Ind., is reported literally swept away. The Legislature of that State has responded promptly with appropriations.
>
> At Cincinnati many thousands of people have suffered; but in the same city nine-tenths of the population are spared to look after the unfortunate. Yet Cincinnati has received munificent sums from New York and many other points. If, with so fleeting and temporary distress, and so large a percentage of her citizens exempt from the ravages of the flood, Cincinnati thus receives succor, how much more imperative would seem to be the needs of Shawneetown, with not an inch of dry ground, and dreary weeks of this calamity yet in our front?
>
> The smaller classes of second stories, nearly all one stories except a few specially favored by high locations, and outhouses innumerable, are being carried away by the rushing current that has picked them from their foundations as feathers in a whirlwind. Many large two-stories are submerged several feet in the upper floors. Household goods, placed upon scaffolding high above the wildest conceptions of danger, are now floating around, a total loss—the little all of their possessors.
>
> One of the saddest features of the universal calamity is found in the fact that, instead of renting from capitalists, a very large per centage of our laboring men and mechanics, by a lifetime of toil and scraping together of earnings, had become the owners of their dwellings, only now to see them swept relentlessly away, together with household goods—all, all, irrevocably gone. We look out still upon the sea of troubled waters, hoping and yet fearing to hope, persuading ourselves against our own beliefs, trying to lighten our hearts with that cheerful sadness that is keener still than abject misery.
>
> Telegraph offices all submerged, railroad trains stopped, mails by river upon wild time and too musty for service when they come—all these are the closed doors to the dark and gloomy prison that shuts us off from the world around, and tightens and agonizes the tension that telegraphic news would relieve. In this mystic solitude we can only watch, and wait, and hope.



THE ACCOMPANYING MAP

will give some idea of the extent of the flood in Gallatin County, Illinois, of which Shawneetown is the county-seat. It is one of the small counties in the extreme southeastern portion of the State, and two-thirds of its nine and one-half townships are under water to a depth of from seven to twenty-five feet. The county has about twenty-five miles of frontage on the Wabash and Ohio Rivers. The extent of the flood in this region can be explained by a reference to the map. It will be seen that the waters of the Big Wabash, supplemented by those of the Little Wabash and numerous branches flow into the swollen Ohio some miles above Shawneetown. This vast volume of water on its way down is joined by the waters of the Saline and its many forks, and the whole flood has to pass through a passageway half a mile wide, formed by two steep and high sandstone bluffs near Caseyville, Ky. Of course a large part of this great volume of water is forced back, and has overflown Gallatin County and the Kentucky shore opposit.



The foregoing map shows the situation of Shawneetown on the river. It is protected on the river front proper by a levee, which answers every purpose in ordinary overflows. Above the town is a side levee a mile and a half in length, and below it a levee two miles in length.

BOTH OF THESE LEVEES EXTEND,

from the river levee back to the hills, and it was thought that these hills and levees would afford the town ample protection. The levees were constructed at a cost of $100,000, and were built in a strong and substantial manner. The volume of the flood may be judged when it is stated that all of the territory indicated on this map is from ten to twenty feet under water.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning your correspondent was aroused from his slumbers by a vigorous pounding on his door, and a voice informed him that his steamer was at the wharfboat. He hurriedly dressed and rushed down to the skiff at the front door. It was manned by two oarsmen and occupied by five others—a young conductor on the Ohio & Mississippi Road with his wife and child, whom he had come to take away from the flood, and Mr. Wines and his son. The skiff danced like a cork upon the swells caused by the steamboat in passing, and the trip to the wharfboat was a rough one. It was accomplished in safety, however, and your correspondent was soon engaged in watching what was left of poor Shawneetown's spires receding in the distance, just as the morning sun arose upon another day. The trip up the river revealed the same scenes of desolation witnessed on the down trip, but the water had fallen a foot, though this was scarcely noticeable. The boat stopped at Uniontown, and a pleasant motherly-looking old lady on the wharfboat, who said she was one of the relief committee, said they were not as badly off as it would appear. They had all they wanted to eat and plenty of good accommodations. Their only trouble was from the shiftless "niggers," who wanted everything to eat, and would do nothing as long as they could get this boon. Several Shawneetown gentlemen had sent their families up to Mt. Vernon to get them out of the way of the flood on high ground, and when the boat arrived there several ladies were at the landing anxious for news from home, and they eagerly followed the postman up town. The trip up to Evansville from there was uneventful. Several families were seen moving back in the second stories of their houses, and an increase of driftwood was seen in midstream, showing that the current and volume of water were decreasing. If that would end the calamity!

HELENA, ARK.

THE TOWN FILLED WITH REFUGEES.

HELENA, Ark., March 2.—[Special.]—Crowds of people are coming in from all points, some in skiffs, flatboats, on rafts, by cars—in every conceivable way—all giving heart-rending accounts of their experience and sufferings, and are unwilling to undergo another year's trial such as they passed through during the flood of 1882. A large steamer passed up last night loaded with passengers, black and white, flying from the Mississippi side mainly. There being no levees on that side just opposit this place, and broken and out of repair in many places, the water seems to have reached into almost every nook and corner of that side of the river. Much valuable property, and particularly fine stock, was destroyed last year around Friar's Point, and now whole plantations are covered entirely by the water and deserted by tenants. The levees around this point are of no value, and the water is now so deep as to oblige owners to take their stock into their houses. At the rate the water is rising the coming losses cannot be estimated.

THE SUNK LANDS.

In the sunk lands and the St. Francis River the water is making immense strides. The latter rose fourteen inches in twelve hours. At this rate it is impossible to predict what trouble is about to burst on these unfortunate people, who are said to be panic-stricken. All who can are leaving, but there are many who must remain to undergo every manner of privation. The steamer Bransford, employed by the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad to run between Madison and Memphis as a means of transportation, their track being under water, is loaded down with refugees from that quarter. A large number also came in on the Iron Mountain, which runs through a portion of that country. The water is rising so fast that a portion of this road will probably be under water, contrary to the expectations of the company. It was hoped that this means of conveyance would be left to the people, as so many other means of transportation are denied to this community.

About thirty-five miles below this point there is water all around. There is scarcely a spot of dry land. The levees are no good, no repairs having been done since last year's devastating effects. The same suffering must ensue, as was experienced last year, as in this vicinity there is no protection from the water. The people are doing what they can to save their stock, building rafts and driving them on the few high points of land.

THE LACONIA DISTRICT.

Laconia, a rich district, is still intact, the levee being thought strong and kept in repair by private parties. Most of the plantations in this region are owned by people of means, but who suffered immensely during the last year's overflow. The land is very low, and, if the levee gives way, thousands must be lost. There was a very great loss of stock there before. The laboring class, principally negroes, are leaving. They seem more alarmed than ever before. Two overflows in two years, they say, is enough to make them unwilling to live longer in the low land. This is destined to give the cotton planters great inconvenience. On one plantation the tenants have left altogether, taking with them what they could, and if all could find means and transportation the whole of the bottoms in Mississippi would be deserted.

At this point the river rose three inches in the last twenty-four hours, and is now three feet and one inch below high water. The river is increasing from all points, and the probabilities are that it will continue so for some days at least. Many people here are expecting the overflow, yet they are making every effort to withstand it. Every means to strengthen the levee is being employed, but many are fearful of another overflow quite equal if not greater than last year.

COLUMBIANA, ILL.

A SMALL TOWN SUBMERGED BY THE WATERS OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

CARROLLTON, Ill., March 1.—[*Globe-Democrat.*]—News having reached here that the high water of the Illinois River west of here was making sad havoc with the settlers, a reporter was sent to the scene of the flood to ascertain the facts in the case. He returned with the following intelligence: The little town of Columbiana, this county, is almost entirely submerged, only two buildings being visible yesterday. One of these was John Ruff's dwelling, from which the occupants had moved several days before. The other building was Mr. Ruff's warehouse, containing 3,000 bushels of wheat belonging to Vilroy and Arthur Robley, and some corn of Mr. Ruff's. Only the roofs of these buildings are visible. The village school-house is almost a total wreck, having been carried nearly a mile by the raging waters. Last Friday night those living on the river-banks in Columbiana became greatly alarmed for their safety on account of the rapidly-rising river, and their shrieks and cries for help brought to their aid a number of men from the higher lands near the bluffs, who did great service in bringing away in boats all whose lives were in danger. A dwelling occupied by a man named Miller was struck by a huge cake of ice, which caved in the side of the house and demolished the furniture, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. The following other buildings are either covered with water or have floated away: M. L. Milledge's dwelling, occupied by John Stark; the old Logan warehouse, John Ruff's saloon, Valentine Totzell's saloon, Mrs. Stone's dwelling, an unoccupied house of John Stark's, James Hayn's two buildings, and Philip Ammott's two buildings. Just across the river, in Farrowtown, Mrs. Sutor's porch is gone, Kamp's warehouse is gone, and a boat of Mrs. Powell's is standing on end. Refugees are crowded together in houses on higher lands. Much suffering was caused by women and children—some of them sick at the time—having to wade in the chilly water to a place of safety. No lives were lost.

ELSEWHERE.

A MILL WRECKED.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 2.—[Special.]—A flouring-mill at Russellville, on the Wabash River, fell a total wreck today. Loss, $3,000. The flood had undermined the foundation.

RELIEF.

CHICAGO CONTRIBUTIONS TO DATE, $3,342.41.

Messrs. Byron L. Smith and L. J. Gage, the Committee on Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the recent floods, report the following amounts received yesterday: Jacob Rosenberg and Henrietta Rosenberg, Trustees, $500; Marblehead Lime Company, $25; George Langan, Powers, Mich., $10; Mrs. A. M. D., $10; cash, $3; total to date, $3,432.41.

A RELIEF TRIP DOWN THE OHIO.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 2.—[Special.]—The steamer Isabella, in charge of Maj. Branham and Dr. Elder, left Evansville, headed down stream, last Monday morning, and returned last night. She went down stream as far as Alton, rendering timely assistance to 1,688 persons, at Henderson, Ky., West Franklin, Shawneetown, Ill., Uniontown, Ky., Evansville, Green River, Ky., Enterprise, Rockport, Grand View, Tell City, and Alton. Another trip will probably be made over the same locality next week. Of the trip Dr. Elder says: "We visited all towns and landings on each side of the Ohio from Shawneetown, Ill., to Alton, Ind., 210 miles, and furnished food, bedding, and medicine to all who were found needing them. We relieved about 1,700 people, found 300 sick from exposure, and learned of twenty-five deaths. The wants of all the people between those points have been supplied, and they will probably require no further relief from this city. The Isabella furnished the first supplies to the places visited, and everywhere she was joyfully received, and the inhabitants at all points gave hearty cheers for Indianapolis. Sixty destitute persons were found at Evansville, and their wants were promptly relieved, although, judging from the apathy of the Evansville authorities, no help was necessary to prevent homeless, clotheless, hungry humanity from suffering. The Indianapolis committee has been the first to relieve the necessities of the people at every town on the Ohio from Lawrenceburg to Shawneetown."

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Mayor Warden, of Jeffersonville, was in the city today. He says the Relief Committee of that place has decided to issue 10,000 rations in the next four weeks, beginning with 4,000 next week, and reducing the number 1,000 per week till exhausted. There are 950 sewing women whose machines have been, with few exceptions, ruined or badly damaged by the flood, and the committee is collecting a fund with which to replace these and have them repaired. Jeffersonville has received $13,000 in aid, of which amount $4,000 remains. Mayor Warden expressed the thankfulness of his people for the universal kindness extended, and desires no longer to trespass on the time and charity of the Indianapolis and other relief organizations.

WORK OF THE PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 2.—[Special.]—A relief committee from Philadelphia, consisting of Messrs. McCreary and Williams, sent out to inspect flood damages along the Ohio and disburse funds, arrived here today. They have left $2,000 at New Richmond, O., and $5,000 at Lawrenceburg, Ind. They report having visited many suffering localities, and that the damage is appalling. The mayor has them in charge, and is showing them around. They return to Philadelphia from this point, and say several other localities will hear from them on their return.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S DONATIONS.

CINCINNATI, O., March 2.—Murat Halstead received a dispatch from James Gordon Bennett that $1,000 additional had been sent to each of the following places: New Richmond, O., Newport, Ky., Lawrenceburg, Aurora, New Albany, Ind., Shawneetown, Ill. The same sum is holding till a man is found to receive it for Dayton, Ky.

OFFICIAL.

INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D.C., March 3—1 a. m.—For the South Atlantic States, fair weather, northeast to northwest winds, higher barometer, and stationary or lower temperature.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, colder, generally fair weather northeast to northwest winds, and stationary or higher barometer.

For the Lake region, colder, partly cloudy weather, occasional light snow, northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer, followed by falling barometer near Lake Superior.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable, rising followed by falling barometer, stationary or slight fall in temperature.

The Mississippi River will rise slowly at stations below Memphis. The Tennessee, Cumberland, Ohio, and Arkansas Rivers will fall.

BULLETIN.

A cold wave is approaching from the Northwest, and will extend over Atlantic coast districts, causing slightly colder weather Saturday night and Sunday.

Fair weather prevails tonight in all districts, with northerly to westerly winds in the Northern States and southwest to northwest winds in the Southern States. The temperature has risen slightly in Southern, Middle, and New England States, and fallen in all other districts.

The Mississippi has fallen eight inches at Cairo and risen one at Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans, and three inches at Helena.

Indications are that slightly colder and fair weather will prevail on the Atlantic coast and in the Lake region and Ohio Valley on Sunday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 2—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn.	Weather.
Alpena	26	11	N.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Bismarck	28	22	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Buffalo	38	22	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cairo	63	51	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	44	34			0	Clear.
Chicago	38	31	N.E.	Fresh	*	L.snw.
Cincinnati	60	41	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Denver	48	40	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Des Moines	39	22	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Detroit	42	28	N.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	56	45	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Duluth	29	19	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Escanaba	19	9	N.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	32	29	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	54	35	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Keokuk	48	35	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
La Crosse	35	30	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	51	42	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Marquette	16					
Milwaukee	33	28	N.E.	Fresh	.01	L.snw.
Mackinaw	20	6	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Omaha	47	34	N.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Pittsburg	56	38	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	57	40	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Louis	63	45	N.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
St. Paul	32	24	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	49	34	N.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Yankton	44	29	N.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	30.205	36.9	70	N. W.	4		Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.301	38.8	47	N.	14		Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.352	35.8	64	N.	9		Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.387	31.8	69	N.	8		Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.417	31.0	77	N. E.	8		Lt. snow

Maximum temperature, 40.0.
Minimum temperature, 28.5.
Mean daily barometer, 30.335.
Mean daily thermometer, 34.6.
Mean daily humidity, 70.3.

THEY HAVE FAITH IN WIGGINS.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 2.—[Special.]—Fishermen are still afraid to venture out on account of Wiggins' prohecy of a storm, and today there are twenty-five schooners all fitted and ready to start for the Western and Grand Banks whose crews decline to sail until the time for the disturbance of the elements shall have gone by. As a consequence of this state of things, from three to four weeks of valuable time will be lost by a large number of vessels, and consequently the loss to owners as well as to the fishermen themselves will foot up many thousands of dollars. Nothing like this has ever occurred before in the 150 years' history of the fishing business from this port.

WIGGINS DOES NOT WEAKEN.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 2.—Wiggins adheres to his prediction of a storm March 9-13. He says the storm will be as great a storm as ever occurred on earth, or can possibly occur. He is positive a tidal wave will occur in the Bay of Bengal, on the coast of Australia, and the Gulf of Mexico.

BRAIDWOOD.

Some Progress Made in Pumping Out the Mine—Money Coming In for the Relief of the Sufferers.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—The situation at the flooded mine remains practically unchanged. The pumps are working well, and have removed nearly a foot and a half in twelve hours. Today a man went down into the old air-shaft in the abandoned workings, and found that there was no water in the shaft, and that the corridors were only half filled with the water. This fact is easily understood when it is remembered that the abandoned workings are about thirty-five feet higher than the openings into the shafts from which the water is being pumped. This fact has offered considerable encouragement to the company, who now think the worst part of the work has been done, and that it will not be long before the tops of the passages are reached.

Relief has been coming in more rapidly today than yesterday, the following being the amounts received up to 2 o'clock: Citizens of Seneca, $77; National Tube Works, $25; pupils of high-school, Dwight, $5; citizens of Morris, $249; St. Matthew's Church, Bloomington, $14; C. C. Scott, Athens, Ill., $10; William Cullen, M. C., Washington, D. C., $100; Schnading Bros. & Co., Chicago, $10; Hunzinger Tobacco Company, Chicago, $25; Mills & Gibbs, New York, $20; *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* Company, Chicago, $150; Crane Bros.' Manufacturing Company, Chicago, $200; L. Hornthal & Co., $10; L. Sheffner & Co., Chicago, $5; Linedaller Bros. & Co., Chicago, $25; citizens' relief fund, Chicago, $1,000; Masonic lodge, Braidwood, $25; total relief fund, $13,400.

WESTERN UNION AHEAD.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—The Attorney-General denies the application of J. C. Reiff to begin suit to vacate the charter of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Bill Making Jurors Judges of Facts Only Advanced to Third Reading.

Legislators Endeavoring to Explain the Delay in Relieving Flood Sufferers.

Hereley's Aldermanic Grab-Game Choked—A Good Day's Work in the Senate.

A New Measure for the Punishment of Repeated Offenses by Habitual Criminals.

Having Already Wasted Much Time, the House Wastes More by Adjourning Over-Sunday.

THE SENATE.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—The Committee on Education today recommended the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Tubbs making it the duty of School Directors and Boards of Education to have taught in all schools elementary physiology and the laws of health, due attention being given to the known effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics on the human system.

Among the bills returned by the Judiciary Committee, Needles' bill to require cities, villages, and towns to give bonds with securities, as individuals do in appealing cases, came back with a favorable report.

THE CANAL APPROPRIATION.

Senator Ray's bill appropriating $60,000 for the next two years as a contingent fund for the purpose of making repairs and keeping the Illinois & Michigan Canal in navigable condition was passed without debate, and now goes to the House. A similar appropriation has been made at each of the last two sessions, to cover contingencies, but none of the appropriation has been used either time, and the whole amount has been covered into the Treasury, as this appropriation probably will be.

FRIENDS OF FISHES.

The following bill, introduced by Senator Ray, was passed without discussion:

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.:* That Sec. 1 of an act entitled 'An act to encourage the cultivation of fishes within the State of Illinois,' approved and in force May 13, 1879, be amended so as to read as follows:

"'SEC. 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to catch or kill any fish or fishes in or upon any of the rivers, creeks, streams, ponds, lakes, sloughs, bayous, or other water courses wholly within or running through the State of Illinois with any sein, net, weir, spear, grab-hook, or other device than with hook and line, from the 15th day of February to the 15th day of June in each and every year.'"

LOANING TOWNSHIP FUNDS.

The Senate also passed and sent to the House another bill of Senator Ray's, which amends Secs. 57 and 58 of the School law, so as to authorize Township Treasurers in loaning money to accept annual interest, instead of requiring the interest to be paid semi-annually in advance. This measure met with some opposition, it being urged that there was no difficulty in loaning money on good security, and therefore no necessity for the change.

THE SHAWNEETOWN SUFFERERS.

Senator Morris sent up to the Secretary's desk and had read the following telegram received this morning from the sub-committee sent to investigate the condition of affairs at Shawneetown:

"MT. VERNON, Ind., March 2.—*To Senator W. S. Morris:* The relief boat from the Board of Trade from Indianapolis furnished some supplies for the destitute of Shawneetown, but they are inadequate for the present necessities. Immediate supplies are necessary for 300 people at Rose Clare, Hardin County. Tents, bedding, and rations wanted. Great destitution prevails in the entire inundated districts."

Signed by Representatives T. G. Black, F. M. Greathouse, J. B. Felker, and H. C. Thompson, committee.

Senator Morris explained the efforts he had made to push forward the relief bills, and wanted it understood that these measures had been delayed by the printer, and not through any fault of his.

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Senator Lemma called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate yesterday refused to pass Morris' bill to authorize the correction of formal defects in indictments and informations. Senator Morris stated that, while he still believed the bill ought to be passed in its present shape, he was willing to make such concessions as were necessary to meet the views of the Judiciary Committee. He was willing to confine the bill to misdemeanors or to information, as the committee might deem best, and asked a reconsideration that the bill might be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee for amendment. The motion to reconsider prevailed—yeas 31, nays 9—and the bill was sent to the Judiciary Committee.

The nine Senators who were unwilling that the bill should have even this slim chance for existence in a modified form, were Archer, Clark, Duncan, Hamilton, Hunt, Needles, Rinehart, Tanner, and Walker.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

A brief executive session was held, at which the nominations of Messrs. Brainard, Lewis, and Strattan as Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners were referred to the Railroad Committee, and a formidable list of Notaries Public was confirmed.

ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

Senator Merritt succeeded in having taken up in advance of its order and sent to third reading his bill to regulate the liabilities of insurance companies.

Senator Bell's bill to permit partnership associations, such as the Lloyds, to transact fire-insurance business in Illinois by making the same deposit and complying with the same regulations as organized companies, took a similar course.

Senator Sunderland's bill to authorize County Boards to fill vacancies in the office of the County Treasurer was sent to third reading.

The same action was taken in reference to Senator Adams' bill to prohibit the City Council of Chicago from granting a right of way to elevated railroads except upon petition of the owners of more than one-half of the property along the proposed right of way.

Senator Morris' bill to appropriate $5,000 for the relief of the destitute inhabitants of Rose Clare was advanced to third reading. The committee amendment providing that the money be disbursed by Senator Morris and Representative Gregg was adopted, despite Morris' earnest protest.

Senator Needles' bill amending Sec. 253 of the revenue law, so as to provide that tax liens on real estate may be enforced by foreclosure, was advanced to third reading.

The same order was made on Senator Evans' bill to require fire-insurance companies to cancel policies on demand and return the surplus of premium, after charging short rates for the time the policy has run; on Senator Cloonan's bill to increase the fund for the relief of disabled members of the police and fire departments; and on Senator Hogan's bill to appropriate $8,000 to strengthen the levees at Mound City.

KILLED.

Senator Bereley called up his bill to authorize the Chicago Aldermen to grab out of the City Treasury for their own services any sum not exceeding $1,000 per annum, but the Senate had the good sense to refuse to order it to third reading by a vote of—yeas 19, nays 16.

The Senate also refused to order to third reading the bill presented by the Warehouse Committee to pay the Committee on Appeals of the Board of Trade $2,500 per year each. There was but one vote in favor of advancing the bill.

ADVANCED ON THE CALENDER.

The bill prepared by the Judiciary Committee to make juries in criminal trials judges of the facts only was ordered to third reading by a vote of yeas 21, nays 9, as follows: [Yeas, Republicans, in roman, 17; Democrats, in *italic*, 4; total, 21. Nays—Republicans, 3; Democrats, 6; total, 9.]

YEAS.

Adams,
Ainsworth,
Campbell,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Hereley,
Hogan,
Hunt,
Thorn,
Lemma,
Merritt,
Needles,
Rice,
Secrest,
Snyder,
Sunderland,
Tanner,
Torrance,
Whiting.

NAYS.

Archer,
Bell,
Clark,
Gillham,
Morris,
Rinehart,
Seiter,
Walker.

The bills introduced during the week were read and sent to the different committees, whereupon the Senate adjourned until Monday evening, feeling that it had done a week's work that entitled it to a resting spell.

THE HOUSE.

THE TARIFF.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—The Committee on Federal Relations reported favorably this morning on Mr. Kinman's resolution urging Congress to admit lumber to the free-list and to reduce the tariff on various articles in common use.

Mr. Crews presented a minority report in the shape of an amendment, merely recommending that lumber be placed on the free-list, and moved to make the whole matter a special order for next Wednesday.

Mr. Klupp, a low-tariff man, got in a dig at the extreme "protective" policy by offering a further amendment, instructing Congress to impose a tariff that would give manufacturers of agricultural implements 1,000 per cent profit, $5 profit to millers on each barrel of flour, and 25 cents profit to bakers on each loaf of bread.

Mr. Billings said he was tired of instructing Congress on various questions, and, as that body would adjourn in a day or so, he could see no possible use of adopting the present resolution. He therefore moved to table the whole question. The House was apparently in sympathy with his reasons and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Cronkrite's County Treasurer's bill was sent to third reading.

Mr. Kennedy introduced a bill to appropriate $17,000 per annum for the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary.

COOK COUNTY'S CHARTER.

Mr. Cooke, of Cook, introduced the joint resolution prepared by the Citizens' Association of Chicago proposing the submission of a constitutional amendment in connection with the proposed Cook County charter.

A raft of license petitions was dumped on the Clerk's desk and sent along to the License Committee, after which the several committees unloaded another big batch of reports. Thereupon the ever-industrious bill-writer again turned himself loose and got in his work.

Mr. Baker slipped in one of the regulation bills taxing telegraph companies 1 per cent on their gross earnings.

AGAIN THE OKAW.

Mr. Crews ran in the first Kaskaskia bill of the session. It proposes to dip into the State Treasury to the tune of $30,000, for the purpose of straightening and cleaning the much dammed-up channel of that much choked-up and log-encumbered stream, or as much thereof as runs through Fayette County.

Mr. Yancey resurrected a couple of old canal claims, thrown out at every session for years back. One is to the tune of $25,109, and in favor of H. and C. McEwen, and the other for $7,767, in favor of Truett & Fuller, all on account of alleged losses of cargoes on "the raging canal."

Mr. Morrison introduced the bill already introduced in the Senate, providing for the consolidation of railroad companies.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

Mr. Tryon, of McHenry, who believes in restraining the criminal classes and making the penalty for the repeated commission of crime amount to something, introduced the following important bill in reference to habitual criminals:

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.:* Whenever any person having been convicted of either of the crimes of burglary, grand larceny, horse-stealing, robbery, forgery, or counterfeiting shall thereafter be convicted of any one of said crimes, committed after such first conviction, the punishment shall be imprisonment in the penitentiary for the full term provided by the law for such crime at the time of such last conviction therefor; and whenever any such person, having been so convicted the second time as above provided, shall be again convicted of any of said crimes committed after said second conviction, the punishment shall be imprisonment for life. *Provided*, that such former conviction or convictions and judgment or judgments shall be set forth in apt words in the indictment.

"SEC. 2. On any trial for any of the said offenses a duly-authenticated copy of the record of a former conviction and judgment of any court of record for either of said crimes against the party indicted shall be prima-facie evidence of such former conviction, and may be used in evidence against such party.

SAT UPON.

Mr. Rook fired in a resolution requesting the Chairman of the Committee on Corporations to call a meeting of the committee, and to that extent indirectly reflecting upon the Chairman, Mr. Parish, as having failed to call the committee together for some time, and thus retarding the business before it. The other members of the committee promptly testified that Mr. Parish had done as much as any other committee Chairman to expedite business, and Rook finally backed down and withdrew the resolution.

WANTED TO GO HOME.

Mr. Herrington moved that when the House adjourn it do so until Monday evening at 5 o'clock. The move was stoutly opposed, and among others by Boyer, who read the telegram received by Senator Morris from Mount Vernon, Ind., and elsewhere referred to, and who urged the House not to delay the giving of relief to the Shawneetown sufferers.

The motion finally prevailed by a vote of 57 to 45, in spite of the fact that the House had previously decided to run through a lot of bills on first reading tomorrow morning. There are some fifty of these, and Saturday might as well have been used to work them off and advance them to second reading. The adjourners, led by Herrington, might have gone home, too, without the House itself adjourning, and even less than a quorum tomorrow would have sufficed for the formal proceeding of reading these bills a first time.

By adjourning over the House simply lost the rest of today, all of tomorrow, and all of Monday, and now the bills will probably not be read for a week.

It so happens that the bill regulating stock-yard charges is first on the list. Whether Mr. Herrington's professed eagerness to adjourn and go home for a rest had any connection with a rumored purpose on his part to secure a recommittal of the bill, in the hope of tying it up and killing it, formed a subject of no little speculation after the adjournment. Mr. Pearson, of McDonough, the author of the bill, also voted to adjourn, but will be on hand when the House reassembles to see that there is no "monkeying" with his measure if he can prevent it.

After a make-believe attempt to take up House bills on second reading, resulting in the advancement of a measure allowing county courts to adjourn from day to day, Tom Mitchell moved to adjourn, and the motion prevailed by a large majority.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Love of Office in Ohio Fitly Illustrated by the Row Raised Over Two Recent Appointments.

CLEVELAND, O., March 2.—[Special.]—The city was surprised when Thursday's papers announced that Tom Jones Jr., Senator Jones' brother, had been nominated for Postmaster of Cleveland by President Arthur. Tomorrow it will be treated to another sensation when it is known that Gen. Meyer has been removed from the United States Attorneyship of Northern Ohio, and Maj. Eggleston nominated in his place. It was suspected that Sylvester Everett's visit to Washington meant something more than usual. It has been whispered that Meyer was to be removed, and tonight the news came. Your correspondent interviewed him tonight. He took the news calmly, and said that the Republican journals of the city which asked for his removal when he bolted Everett last spring and helped to elect Foran had caused the trouble. Said he: "I have nothing to regret. My action was taken with a full expectancy of what was to follow. Everett sought to buy the district and carry it by heelers. I fought him, and he was beaten. I am glad I did so. I proved my manhood if I lost my place. Speaker Keifer wrote a letter to a gentleman in the city saying that the city journals had caused my removal. I wrote the following letter to Senator John Sherman:

SIR: A number of my friends have urged the withdrawal of your official request for my removal as United States District-Attorney. I wish it distinctly understood that such action on their part is wholly without my approval. Be assured, sir, that while, for the sake of principle, I can afford—poor and broken as I am—to be removed from office at your request and without a hearing, I cannot afford to be placed in the attitude of either asking or accepting any favor at your hands.

"John Sherman protested against my appointment. Gen. Garfield made it, nevertheless, although I had urged Gen. Lee, of Toledo. While my name was before the Senate Senator Sherman asked me to make an appointment of a personal friend. I refused to do this, and would rather have declined the office. I accept this mandate of the machine, which I have defied, and shall continue to defy, realizing that I have preserved my manhood."

Eggleston, the nominee of the President, is of the class known as professional soldier, and the office will be a godsend to him. He is a lawyer of a low class, and not particularly well liked; but he is an adherent of Everett's. This completely knocks out the Hon. Amos Townsend, who opposed Jones, and sent word from Washington that Meyer was safe. John Sherman and Speaker Keifer have done the work.

A BIG HAUL.

Seventy Thousand Dollars in Bonds "Sneaked" in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 2.—While John S. Brown, Treasurer of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, was in the office of the President of that corporation, a sneak-thief entered a private apartment of the Treasurer's office and stole $70,000 consolidated 5 per cent bonds of the People's Passenger Railway Company. The Treasurer had just taken the bonds from a tin box, cut off the March coupons, and laid the bundle on top of the box, while he stepped into the President's room. When he returned the bonds were gone, and the Directors of the company sitting in the President's room informed him that they saw a strange man pass out from behind the railing.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Cleveland, the Reform-Governor of New York, Defying the Popular Will.

Veto of the Bill for Cheap Elevated Railroad Fares in New York City.

Exciting Scenes in the Legislature—Charges of Corruption—Feeling Throughout the State.

Investigation into the Condition of the Tennessee State Treasury—Polk's Statement.

Open Charges of Bribery Made on the Floor of the Indiana Senate—Legislative Routine.

The Five-Cent Elevated Railroad Bill Vetoed by Gov. Cleveland—The Feeling in New York City and Buffalo.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—[Special.]—The liveliest incident in the present legislative session occurred today, when Gov. Cleveland vetoed the bill fixing the fare on the New York elevated railroads at five cents. The message to the Assembly is a long one, in which the legal histories of the corporations is reviewed and the constitutionality of the proposed measure is discussed. The Governor bases his veto on the general grounds of unconstitutionality, and because he believes that to reduce arbitrarily these fares under existing circumstances involves a breach of faith on the part of the State, and a betrayal of the confidence reposed in the State's protection of capital invested in the roads. The message was made a special order for next Wednesday, and the action today showed that the supporters of the measure intend to make a strong fight to pass it over the veto.

Maj. Haggerty, a Tammany member and a passionate speaker, startled the House by declaring: "I recognize the language of the veto. It is not the first time I have heard it. We, who compose the committee before whom that same argument has been made, recognize the hand that wrote the veto. The people of the City of New York know what they want and believe that they have a right to demand it, and did demand it, and the corporations have again stepped in to demonstrate to the people of this country that they are the power."

A sharp debate followed this unexpected onslaught on Cleveland, in which it was openly charged that the passage of the same bill was prevented in the last Legislature by the free use of money. A New York lawyer of standing is authority for the statement that the elevated roads spent $40,000 to defeat it then. The talk today indicates a lively contest next week, but it is not very probable that the veto will be overridden.

THE FEELING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—The announcement that Gov. Cleveland had sent back to the Legislature without approval the bill reducing the fare on the elevated railroads, was the chief topic of conversation in New York tonight. To the public generally the announcement was of course a great disappointment. Most fair-minded men are of the belief, however, that Gov. Cleveland has acted wisely. The *Times* and *Tribune* will both speak in this way of it tomorrow. When the condition of street-car traffic in New York before the elevated railroads were constructed is recalled, the people certainly have reason to congratulate themselves that the bill did not become a law.

The officers of the elevated railroads were of course elated with the news. Jay Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, said he was perfectly satisfied with the Governor's action. Russel Sage said: "The Governor has taken a manly and independent position." Mayor Edson approves the veto.

The *Telegram* tonight says: "Nothing, perhaps, which the Governor can say, or that his friends can say on his behalf, will recommend his action to the people. If he has erred, he has not erred on the safe side. It hardly could be said that he had erred had he allowed the question of the constitutionality of this measure to go to the proper tribunal, the Court of Appeals. The Governor's veto in such a case as this decides nothing. The people of the State are as far as ever from knowing whether legislation of this character is constitutional or not. They only know that a particular Governor, fortified by the exparte opinion of a lot of interested capitalists, thinks it unconstitutional. Meanwhile all the work that has been done in the direction of obtaining a satisfactory adjudication of this point goes for naught. It must be all done over again. If this legislation be really constitutional and proper, as on its face it appears to be, the people have received a mortal injury at Gov. Cleveland's hands."

AT CLEVELAND'S HOME.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2.—[Special.]—The feeling here in regard to the Governor's veto of the Five-Cent Elevated Railroad bill is that the veto is impregnable but unpopular. It will make a breach in the Tammany party in the Assembly, and the Republicans, it is expected, will stand by the Governor. Little comment, however, has been called out.

THE "TRIBUNE'S" COMMENTS.

The *Tribune* tomorrow will say: Popular clamor passed the bill, and the railroads, perhaps, have to thank themselves for being responsible for much of its volume. The widespread impression that they took a large practical interest in politics last fall engendered much of it. Every man that believed they ought to be punished for mixing railroading and campaigning, and there were many of these, backed the bill and fiercely demanded its passage. And with this angry element were certain vindictive newspapers, which with voluble vituperation of the railroads joined in the same demand, but Gov. Cleveland did not have respect to popular clamor. He had respect to the mandates of the law."

Investigating the Condition of the Tennessee Treasury—Polk's Statement.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 2.—The legislative sub-committee investigating the condition of the Treasury on Monday proposed to ex-Treasurer Polk fourteen interrogatories to be answered under oath. The first was an inquiry as to the disposition of $50,000 in United States bonds. The seventh interrogatory was as to what amount of the Tennessee bank-notes and bonds with which Polk's attorneys proposed to make good his liability to the State belonged to him, or what proportion were taken by him as collateral for money loaned. The fourteenth interrogatory was as to how he obtained credits with the banks by which his Treasury accounts were made to appear correct. Other interrogatories relate to the disposition of the accumulated funds in the Treasury immediately prior to his vacancy of the office; if he at any time dealt in Bank of Tennessee notes, and what became of them; whether he speculated in Memphis & Charleston stock, and who were engaged with him in such speculations; also his relations with Victor Newcomb, of New York, and the nature of his transactions with him, etc.

Polk in reply does not answer the first and fourteenth interrogatories as to the disposition of the United States bonds, and the manner of obtaining credits with the banks, being advised not to answer by his counsel, as the questions involve matters now in litigation in the Criminal and Chancery Courts.

In answer to question seventh, he says: "In the proposition made to the State through my attorneys by some relatives and friends, I understand they expected, out of the assets attached by the State and my securities, to realize the last payment of $75,000 in the new issue of the Bank of Tennessee, contemplated in said proposition. With that exception I had no interest whatever in the bonds or new issues therein offered. I furnished none of it, nor was any of it furnished or to be furnished by any one out of any assets or means of mine held by them to my knowledge, and no part of said money or bonds was ever taken or held by me, or collected for me, and loaned to any one else."

He says further that he had $4,500 when he left Nashville; that his kinsman, Van Polk, had no money belonging to him when he went to Mexico; that he has no property, or money, or securities held by others in trust for him; that he did deal in the new issue of the Bank of Tennessee notes, and probably had at that time $30,000 of them; that he had $45,000 in a mine in Mexico, which is to be paid him out of the first receipts of the enterprise; that he did deal in Memphis & Charleston stock in 1881 and 1882 and made considerable money, but had no partners in speculation; that he did not remember to have at any time gone into any stock speculations with Mr. Victor Newcomb; that he may have invested in some stock upon his advice, and the same may have given directions, and that he does not remember to have had any private transactions with him.

Polk further claims that injustice has been done him in the committee's publication of the experts' reports, and says there was not an investigation of his office from the time he took charge down to 1881, and that it was not strictly correct and true as to those made after that date. As the suits referred to above involve them, he shall not speak. In conclusion, he says: "Whatever of wrong has been done in the management of my office, I am the responsible one therefor, and I cherish the hope that sooner or later, if I have wronged the State, I may be able to repay it all."

Bills Awaiting the Governor's Signature in Indiana—A Senator's Ill-Luck—Bribery Investigation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 2.—[Special.]—Among the bills which will become laws upon receiving the Governor's signature are the following: Making dogs property and a theft of a dog a felony (the bill allows the killing of any sheep-killing dog by anybody at any time); creating the Forty-fifth Judiciary Circuit of Stark and Pulaski Counties; to remove mill-dams from streams and to prevent the overflow of lands; levying a tax of half a cent per annum for twelve years; to permanently endow the State University, which will give it $27,000 a year on the basis of the present tax duplicate; to authorize the erection of a dam across the St. Joseph River, in Elkhart County. By a vote of 52 to 44 the House postponed consideration of the State-House bill until morning. This indicates the defeat of the bill recommended by the Board of Commissioners and the majority report of the State-House Investigating Committee and jeopardizes most seriously the completion of the building. Senator John Benz is in a heap of trouble. The floods came and beat upon his house in Leavenworth and damaged his stock of goods to the amount of several thousand dollars. Then the other night he voted against the Metropolitan-Police bill, always having opposed it, and four years ago he prevented the passage of a similar bill. Since then he says he believes his life has been in danger from the friends of the measure. This afternoon he stated to the Senate that prior to the vote on the Metropolitan-Police bill he had been approached by persons friendly to the bill asking how much money he would take to vote for it. He thereupon demanded a committee of investigation, and the Chair appointed Senators Foulke, McIntosh, and Hanche as such committee. In addition to this he was charged by Green Smith with stealing the bill which passed the House changing the seat of Dennings County from Vernon to North Vernon, which disappeared in transit from the House to the Senate. Smith cursed him roundly, intimating that he would pound the life out of him if he didn't report the bill. A duplicate copy was secured, and Senator Brown asked that it be taken up by the Senate, but the Senate refused, having become disgusted with the whole business.

The special committee to investigate the charge of attempted bribery made by Senator Benz held a meeting this evening. Senator Benz's statement—not to the committee, however—was to the effect that on Wednesday night, when the Democrats were unable to gain the floor for a motion to settle the vote on the Police bill, S. B. Kerr, of New Albany, approached him with the statement that he was sent by J. M. Cropsy, of this city, and a member of the State Central Committee, to name his price for favorable action on the bill. Mr. Kerr was examined by the committee, and stated that on the night in question he was talking with Crapsy and others in the Senate Chamber, when the remark was made that Benz had been fixed by the enemies to the bill. His response was that "We'll pay him as much and more than the opposition, to vote for the bill." This statement he repeated to Benz without intention or authority to corrupt Mr. Benz. It is altogether probable that in his terror at being outraged by the lobby in favor of the bill, Mr. Benz saw an attempt that was not made.

The Senate adopted the majority report in the Johnson-Overstreet contest, confirming the election of the latter by a vote of 24 to 22.

A resolution was introduced to pay Johnson's expenses, amounting to $1,988, which was referred to the Committee on Election.

Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Wis., March 2.—[Special.]—A bill was rushed through both Houses today incorporating the City of Hartford, in Washington County. The Senate passed a bill to purchase Strong's forthcoming "History of Wisconsin" for use in the public schools; also a bill to authorize fire-insurance companies to also insure against loss or damage by lightning, hail, cyclones, tornados, and hurricanes. After another sharp conflict, the bill fixing the minimum price of public lands at $5 per acre was cut down to $3 and recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands. When it comes up again next week another armful of amendments will be launched at it. The Committee on State Affairs introduced a bill providing for the collection of information relating to the best method of constructing roads and paving streets in this State. The Assembly reconsidered the bill exempting the property of gymnastic associations from taxation and recommitted it to the Committee on Education.

The Assembly transacted an unusually large amount of business, but most of the bills disposed of were technical amendments to the statutes or of a local character. Among those passed was one providing for the annual publication of 300 copies of the State railroad map, and other requiring corporations organized under the laws of other States and doing business in Wisconsin to report their financial condition annually to the Secretary of State. The bill for the purchase of a Governor's residence was killed—yeas 63, nays 23—after a protracted debate.

The special order was the joint Assembly resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution exempting Milwaukee County from the constitutional provisions requiring uniformity in county governments. After considerable debate, in which much decided opposition was shown by some of the country members, the resolution was lost, for the reason that it lacked three of a constitutional majority in its favor, receiving but 48 votes against 24 in the negative. After further sparring the vote was reconsidered, and the matter laid over till Thursday next.

The Senate adjourned over till Monday evening from this morning's session, but the Assembly held an unimportant session tonight, and then adjourned over till Monday. Adjournment will undoubtedly be reached the last week in March.

Routine Legislation in Michigan—The Senatorial Election.

LANSING, Mich., March 2.—[Special.]—The House today tabled a resolution to compel the Fish Commissioner to retain the dismissed Superintendent, Portman, until the Legislature has finished the investigations of the charges against the commission. The House passed a bill to submit to the people a constitutional amendment to allow a Supervisor in the Upper Peninsula; also to increase the salaries of Circuit Judges. The Senate passed bills to incorporate Menominee and Springport, and to reincorporate Dexter, and adjourned to Monday night. The best of feeling prevails over the election of Senator Palmer, and congratulatory dispatches are pouring in from all over the State, from Washington, and elsewhere. It appears to be generally conceded that he is the best man in the State to undertake the task of healing the party troubles. His election is believed to pave the way for Col. Stockbridge's nomination as the next Republican candidate for Governor, with little or no opposition.

The Penalty for Bribing an Ohio Legislator.

COLUMBUS, O., March 2.—The jury in the case of J. D. Watson, the lobbyist, charged with an attempt to bribe Representative Block, of Cleveland, last winter, this morning returned a verdict of guilty, and fixed the penalty at from three to ten years in the penitentiary. Sentence is reserved.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of Prominent Republicans and Democrats Last Evening.

They Are in Favor of an Independent Ticket on a High-License Platform.

The Shortcomings of the Present City Administration Exposed and Denounced.

Some of the Leading Candidates for Aldermanic and Other Offices.

An Independent Ticket to Be Run on a High-License Platform—Meeting of Representative Citizens.

A called meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, intended to represent the various wards of the city, was held at Apollo Hall last evening, the object being to consider the license question and its relation to the coming municipal election. Invitations had been sent to four persons in each ward—two Democrats and two Republicans—and when the meeting was called to order it was found that thirteen of the wards were represented, and that from the others there were letters of regret.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT WERE THE FOLLOWING:

J. V. Farwell,
D. V. Purington,
C. A. Bartlett,
A. D. Hayward,
A. A. Carpenter,
Ald. Wetherell,
Clinton Briggs,
John M. Rountree,
J. J. Bryant,
G. M. Clark,
G. F. Rozeau,
W. H. Bush,
J. C. Shaffer,
Addison Ballard,
J. P. Rumsey,
J. L. Houghteling,
R. T. Crane,
E. D. Reddington,
O. Sampson,
William Dickinson,
Capt. Crane,
The Rev. W. C. Willing,
James Wood,
C. M. Albertson,
C. H. Willett.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Rumsey, who said it had been called in the interest of good government, and he nominated John M. Rountree as Chairman, who returned thanks for the distinction shown him.

Mr. Ballard opened the business by moving the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, which prevailed, and Messrs. Ballard, Congden, Carpenter, Wood, Briggs, and Crane were appointed.

The committee retired at once, and

MR. RUMSEY

proceeded to address the meeting. He deprecated the existence of public corruption, and thought that if the good citizens understood one another better things would be different. There was a necessity, he thought, for the better element of the community uniting irrespective of party, and if they were given a good ticket, in the interest of honesty, he believed there would be nothing in the way of its election. The young men, especially, were tired of party lines, and would turn in and work to clear the city of the degradation and stench it had fallen into. He conceived the real issue to be whether or not a $500 license should be imposed on saloons, and thought that it was just as much a necessity as the War of the Rebellion had been, and that if it was presented squarely the high-license idea would prevail, believing as he did that there was behind him all the way from 20,000 to 50,000 of the population of the city who thought and felt as he did.

J. V. FARWELL

thought that if the better element could be combined as it should be they could rule the city and relieve it from the control of the bummers. The trouble had been with the politicians, who had seemed to manage the so-called worst element of the community. There were bummers in both parties, but he believed the workingmen—the mass of the people—were in favor of and would support any movement looking to bettering the government of the city. They had been hoodwinked in the past, but they were honest, and when the question of observing the law was presented to them they would be found on the right side. It was a shame that the saloons should be tolerated as they were, and allowed to run day and night to drag down the young and degrade public morals, and the reason for it had been a want of union against them, and a want of organization in demanding the enforcement of the laws on the subject. In conclusion he referred to the fact that a false economy had prevailed in city affairs, the result being dirty streets. He related his experience in connection with political parties, which was in effect that they were in league, as a rule, with the bummers, and urged upon the meeting the necessity of uniting to put down the present order of things, to the end that good government might be established and maintained.

COL. REND

thought party should be lost sight of for the sake of public decency and security. The laws and ordinances of the city were being set at defiance every day, and the oaths of our officials amounted to nothing. He had nothing to say against the Mayor personally, but it was clear to him that he had failed in his duty and disregarded his oath of office. Further than this, he had allowed lawlessness to reign, and on the rostrum had associated with persons who ought to be in the penitentiary. [Applause.] The last election had been run by the gamblers, who had been set down upon. Speaking of the City Council, he characterized a majority of the members as "corrupt, and dishonest, and thieves, who subsisted by levying blackmail on the railroads and gas companies." Some of them were honest, but such as were were sacrificing their self-respect in associating with the others, and he did not think that he was overdrawing the picture. The three Communists in the body he regarded as honest, and as much as he was opposed to their principles he would support them sooner than he would many of their confreres. It was shameful to look upon the body as a whole, scoundrels as they were, and they needed to be put down in the interest of common decency. Referring to the license question, in conclusion, he expressed himself in favor a high license, and such a restriction of the liquor traffice as would keep it out of the hands of the criminal classes. The laws governing the saloons should be enforced in Chicago as they were in other cities, and he was in favor of what is known as the distillers' resolutions on the general question, and a union of patries in the interest of public protection and security.

Mr. Rozeau said he had always been a Democrat, but he was cordially in sympathy with any movement which would tend to give the people a better municipal government.

ALD. WETHERELL

agreed with what Col. Rend had said about the corruption of the Council, and could see no chance for improving the order of things except in dropping party lines. Some of the recent judges of election on the South Side, he said, had just gotten out of the penitentiary, and the prospects were that the same class would serve again this spring. It was necessary, therefore, that something should be done, and he heartily approved of the movement. He had spent some time at Springfield in the interest of high license, but the members of the Legislature were afraid of the saloon vote, just as the members of the Council were. The choice of the people, therefore, was between continuing the present order of things and the taking of chances for the bettering of the situation. He was willing to take the chances, and to accomplish anything it was necessary that the parties should unite in the common warfare against bad government.

MR. ROUNTREE

expressed himself at some length in favor of the movement. He thought the Democrats would nominate Mr. Harrison for reelection, but if the Republicans failed to nominate, he was satisfied that an Independent could beat him on a high-license platform. He argued that the question was personal to every taxpayer, and that an increases of the saloon license would tend to reduce general taxation, which everybody would be found in favor of. Organization was necessary, however, and there was no time to be lost.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

At this point the Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

That every branch of business that is not necessarily immoral should be free to any citizen to engage in; that taxation to be equitable should be so adjusted that every avocation, industry, or pursuit should bear its due proportion of the expense it entails upon the community; and

WHEREAS, At least one-half of the crime which sullies the fair name of our city and disgraces its inhabitants is directly or indirectly the result of the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors, it is but just that those who sell liquor should so far as possible be compelled to pay a large part of the salaries of the Police Department, Police Magistrates, Bailiffs, Prosecuting Attorneys, Judges of the Criminal Court, as well as of the expenses of the jail, the reform school, poor-house, and other institutions partially filled with saloonkeepers' regular customers; and

WHEREAS, During the last political campaign in this county the Republican and Democratic parties by their acts and conventions proved, whatever they may hereafter promise, that they can not be called upon to honestly and fairly regulate the sale of liquor in this city, county, and State; believing that there is manhood enough left in the law-abiding citizens of this great city to rise above party affiliations and unite upon a platform declaring for high license, the enforcement of every law upon the statutes of this State, or in the ordinances of this city which tends to the security of life, the protection of property, and the promotion of peace and order in the community, and for the purpose of securing these ends we recommend that standard-bearers be selected, and those who will liberally construe the laws to prevent the mischief for which they were enacted, and to punish those who violate them. Such gentlemen, selected for their unquestioned integrity, firmness and decision of character, untrammeled by party followers, would be sure to retain faithful public servants and appoint those best qualified to administer the affairs of government. Therefore

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen, five from each division of the city, be appointed to prepare a plan to carry out these views and effect the purposes herein set forth, and to report thereon next Monday evening.

Mr. Wood was opposed to the committee's report. It sounded like chaff to him. What he wanted was something decisive—some clear, certain platform—some amount stated as the license fee.

THE REV. MR. WILLING

was also opposed to the report, his idea being that the resolutions should simply demand the enforcement of the laws as they existed. He was a temperance-man, and in favor of a high license, if any, but it was impolitic, he thought, to start out too radically, especially if it was expected to accomplish anything.

Mr. Farwell did not indorse the report with any degree of earnestness. He was in favor, really, of a graded license, and he thought to establish a $500 fee would alienate a great many Germans from the cause.

Mr. Rumsey said there were more cowards in the meeting than he had thought. He was in favor of a high license, and prepared to say so.

Mr. Willing—You ought not to accuse us of being cowards, and if you will take back that remark I will have something further to say.

Mr. Rumsey—I will not retract anything.

Mr. Carpenter followed with a speech in favor of high-license, but wanted everything eliminated from the report except the concluding resolution, and so moved.

Mr. Rumsey presented a substitute providing for a specific license fee, but it was ruled out of order.

Mr. Adams replied that the question to him was one of law and order. When he left home his wife had advised him, for instance, to take a carriage to return, to save himself from the sandbaggers, who were very prevalent on the North Side, especially in the vicinity of Rush street. In fact, the situation was that it was absolutely unsafe to go on the street at night, and he was prepared to join in any movement looking to correcting the present order of things.

After some further discussion the Chair submitted the following as

A SUBSTITUTE

for the report, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen, consisting of five from each division of the city, to be appointed by the Chair to prepare a plan of organization and report a series of resolutions upon the subject of license, with a view to such action as it may be deemed necessary to take with reference to the approaching municipal election, and that said committee report at a meeting to be held Tuesday evening at the same place.

The committee will be appointed today, and the resolutions reported will be referred to them for their consideration.

Letters were read during the evening from the following, who expressed their regret at not being able to attend: J. Irving Pearce, G. F. Bissell, A. G. Lane, Mr. Coe, Ald. Everett, A. G. Knopf, John F. Finerty, A. F. Seeberger, E. Taylor, William Severing, B. C. Turner, C. H. McCormick Jr., C. E. Dugan, A. J. Baxter, S. G. Taylor, and J. S. Hair.

The Candidate Crop—Aldermanic and Other Aspirants.

THE TRIBUNE stated two or three weeks ago that candidates for Aldermen would be legion about the first week in March. They are coming to the front every day now, and there are so many of them already that, if all the names were published THE TRIBUNE this morning would look not unlike a city directory. Some of those already mentioned have dropped out, realizing that there was little or no chance for them in a scrub race since they were unwilling enough to pay out the cash necessary to secure the nomination. But where one has dropped out two aspirants have come forward, and the primaries this year in most of the wards promise to be

VERY EXCITING.

Omitting the men who are merely "talked of," the following is a list of the aspirants to date:

First Ward, Arthur Dixon. Jere Dunn, who killed Elliott, was to have been the Democratic candidate, but now that he is in jail Mike McDonald and J. Chesterfield Mackin will have to pick out some one else. They cannot fall back on ex-Commissioner Fitzgerald, their first choice, as he wants to be South Town Assessor, and will have that or nothing. In the Second Ward, Ald. Appleton is sure of the Democratic nomination. Charles Sittig and a colored man named Howard want the indorsement of the Republicans.

Only one man has loomed up in the Third Ward, where there is usually a combination of the respectable elements in both parties, who name the candidate and elect him. The man who desires the position is

JOHN L. BARNUM,

a commission merchant.

Ald. Wetherell would like to return from the Fourth, and so far the opposition hasn't settled on anybody.

Sheridan seems to have things all his own way in the Fifth, but one or two independents will doubtless turn up at the polls.

In the Sixth, Fred Lodding, Charles Doerner, and [illegible], of the Water Office, are the only contestants.

The Seventh is full of them, the most active of them being Ald. Riordan, W. S. Powell, John Cook, Joseph Duffy, William Love, James Gill, John Fox, and Senator Ruger.

The Eighth is also well provided, and Purcell will make the race with Paddy Murphy, Tim Ryan, John J. Cullion, Ex-Commissioner Bradley, and three or four others. Ex-Ald. Oliver is the only one who seems to have any backing among the Republicans.

In the Tenth, either Ald. Nelson, Charles King, James Walsh, or ex-Ald. McNurney would take the indorsement if he could get it. The Eleventh Ward Republicans will support W. H. Pond and Samuel Simon. The

DEMOCRATS ARE VERY QUIET,

as they have no show there.

No one appears to be particularly anxious to take Everett's place for the Twelfth, but some candidates will announce themselves next week.

There are five in the Thirteenth—Ald. Wanzer, Mr. Lake, a Board of Trade man; S. J. Doggett, E. B. Moore, and John Sackley.

The Fourteenth, too, is waking up, four gentlemen having come out this week. The contestants at present are G. A. Tierney, Frank De Toby, Tim Ryan, P. J. Thornton, Maj. Dean, and Herman Sigmond.

Ald. Quinn said the Fifteenth was "full of 'em," but he could recollect only John Wagner, Ald. Meier, Nick Blumenthal, and Nick Guersten. It is said that Joseph Schuester has been urged to run, but has peremptorily declined, as there is neither honor nor money in the position for him.

The Alderman for the Sixteenth is often the result of an agreement between the two parties, and nothing has yet been done to fix upon a successor for Meier.

In the Seventeenth Ald. Barrett is opposed by Andrew J. Sullivan and James Lyons.

The hardest-working candidate in the Eighteenth is Peter Haussbrough, the Police Court Bailiff. The Republicans and better class of Democrats want Ald. Blair to run, and he will probably do so if nominated, though it is said he has an eye on the City Treasurership.

CANDIDATES FOR THE TOWN OFFICES,

particularly on the West Side, are getting thick. P. B. O'Hare, ex-Commissioner James Bradley, and Christ Yunk want to be Collector; John Foley of the Eighth, Welsh and John Redden of the Seventh, "Young" Mancer, of the Sixth, would want to be the Assessor; ex-Judge Moore and D. S. Lovejoy of the Eleventh, would be happy with the Supervisorship; while Powers, of the Sixth, wishes to be Clerk.

On the South Side about the only fighters are Col. Cleary and ex-Commissioner Fitzgerald, who are after the Democratic nomination for Assessor. Nobody apparently wants the other places; but it is a little early yet.

Sam Chase is out for Assessor on the North Side, and will name the other candidates on the ticket. He hasn't spoken yet. The Republicans over there are still asleep.

The reporter who was seeking information yesterday was told by almost every one he met that never in the history of the city was there so little doing in politics, though it was time to go to work. No explanation was given of the general apathy.

BOSTON MARKETS.

BOSTON, March 2.—[Special.]—GRAIN—There was a better tone to the corn trade today; prices were not advanced to any extent; steamer mixed, [illegible]; steamer yellow, [illegible]; No. 2 mixed, [illegible]; good no grade at 70@75c, as to condition and color. Oats—Prices [illegible] No. 1 white, [illegible]; No. 2 [illegible].

FLOUR—Holders are firm but jobbers are generally well supplied and are holding back in anticipation of lower prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues steady, with a fair local trade, and prices will be sustained [illegible]

BUTTER—The stock of choice butter is light and prices are nominal; for lower grades are very dull [illegible] creamery [illegible] Western dairy [illegible]

FREIGHTS—There is more business reported, but the market is easier. The asking rates are as follows: To Liverpool—Grain, 5½d; [illegible] To London—Grain, [illegible] To Glasgow—Grain, [illegible] To Hull—Grain, [illegible]

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,550 brls; corn, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]; wheat, [illegible].

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TOMORROW,

Sunday Evening, March 4,

Minnie Maddern

IN

FOGG'S FERRY.

One Performance Only at the Grand Opera House.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

JOHN A. HAMLIN.......Manager

This Saturday Matinee and Evening at 8, last two performances of

CALLENDER'S

Colored Minstrels

Sunday, March 4—MINNIE MADDERN in FOGG'S FERRY. One performance only.

Next week—Monday, March 5—MLLE. RHEA. Seats now on sale.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

J. H. HAVERLY.......Proprietor and Manager

LAST MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2 P. M.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE TONIGHT.

KIRALFY BROS'.

NEW SPECTACLE,

THE BLACK VENUS.

The Grandest Production of the Season. [illegible] Sunday night SAM'L OF POSEN. Sale of seats opens Thursday. Wednesday Matinee, March 7, appearance of MRS. LANGTRY as ROSALIND. Sale of seats opens on Monday [illegible]

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

J. H. HAVERLY.......Proprietor and Manager

ONE MATINEE ONLY!

The sale of Reserved Seats will be opened Monday next, 9 a. m., at the theatre box-office for

WEDNESDAY MATINEE, MARCH 7,

On which occasion

Mrs. Langtry

Will appear as ROSALIND in "As You Like It," supported by her company, under the management of Henry E. Abbey.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Last Toy Matinee Today. OF THE GREAT AND ONLY Farewell Performance Tonight.

HERRMANN!

And his European Company, under the management of W. H. Morton.

At the Matinee Each Child in Attendance Will Be Presented With a Handsome Toy.

Next Week—The favorite, LOTTA.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.

Minnie Maddern

In the Great New York Success,

FOGG'S FERRY.

Farewell Matinee Today at 2.

Sunday, March 4, COLLIER'S LIGHTS O' LONDON.

FAIRBANK HALL.

(In Central Music-Hall.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, AT 3 P. M.

O. S. FOWLER. TO MEN ONLY. WOMANHOOD, including Female Health, Beauty, and Perfection. Admission, 25c. [illegible] House till Wednesday next only.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

NICK NORTON.......Manager

MONDAY, Feb. 26, ONE WEEK,

SNELBAKER'S MAJESTIC CONSOLIDATION.

20 Superior Specialty and Burlesque Stars. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. March 5—Davene's Colossal Attractions.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Halsted near Madison-st., West Side.

MR. AND MRS. McKEE RANKIN

In the new American Play,

"49."

Supported by a specially selected company of Metropolitan artists, under the management of [illegible] Clapham.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Desplaines-st., near Madison, West Side.

One week, commencing Monday, Feb. 26,

HARRY M[illegible]'S COMEDY FOUR CO.

Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c. Tuesday and Friday Matinees, 15c and 25c.

Next week—Hyde & Behman's Two Johns Co.

Skin Diseases

Fifteen Years of Suffering—Body Covered with Humor—Had Twelve Doctors—Paid Out $500—No Cure—No Hope.

I will now state that I made a miraculous cure of one of the worst cases of skin disease known. The patient is a man of years of age, has suffered fifteen years. His eyes, scalp, and nearly his whole body presented a frightful appearance. He had had the attention of twelve different physicians, who prescribed the best remedies known to the profession, such as iodide potassium, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, sarsaparillas, etc. Had paid $500 for medical treatment, with but little relief. I prevailed upon him to try the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally. He did so, and was completely cured. The skin on his head, face, and other parts of his body, which had presented a most loathsome appearance, is now as soft and smooth as an infant's, with no scar or trace of the disease left behind. Cuticura Remedies have cured twelve cases.

Reported by F. H. BROWN, Esq., Barnwell, S. C.

Reference: Dr. H. BAER, Charleston, S. C.

Helpless for Eight Years—Unable to Walk for One Year—Got About on Hands and Knees—A Wonderful Cure.

I have had a most wonderful cure of Salt Rheum. For seventeen years I suffered with Salt Rheum; it was on my head, face, neck, arms, and legs. I was not able to walk, only on my hands and knees, for one year. I have not been able to help myself for eight years. I tried hundreds of remedies; not one had the least effect. The doctors said my case was incurable, so my parents tried everything that came along. I saw your advertisement, and concluded to try Cuticura Remedies. The Cuticura brought the humor to the surface of my skin. It would drop off as it came out, until now I am entirely well. All I can say is, I thank you most heartily for my cure. Any person who thinks this letter a fraud let them write or come and see me and find out for themselves. Yours truly,

WILL McDONALD,

2542 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

The Cuticura Treatment, for the cure of Skin, Scalp, and Blood Diseases, consists in the internal use of Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, and the external use of Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, the Great Skin Cures. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50c; large boxes, $1. Cuticura Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 25 cents. Cuticura Shaving Soap, 15 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

BABY For Infantile and Birth Humors and Skin Blemishes use Cuticura Soap, a deliciously perfumed Skin Beautifier, and Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Sanitive. Absolutely pure. Sales 1881 and 1882, 1,000,000 cakes.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Theodore Tilton passed through the city yesterday.

H. D. Durphy, of New York, and C. Stoddard, of Denver, are at the Leland.

W. T. Huxley, London, England, and A. Beck, Paris, France, are at the Sherman.

C. W. Eaton, Cedar Rapids, and W. P. Gardner, Los Angeles, Cal., are at the Tremont.

Lieut.-Col. De Winton, of the Marquis of Lorne's staff, Ottawa, Canada, is at the Palmer.

Nathan Betz, shoemaker and wife-beater, was fined $100 by Justice Kaufmann yesterday. The injured wife said Nathan had been a brute to her and the children for eighteen years.

Louis Frick was detected in the act of breaking into R. M. Gillespie's place, No. 915 North Halsted street, and was locked up at the East Chicago Avenue Station on a charge of burglary.

The grand jury finished its labors last evening, and will hand in a report this morning. The members claim to have worked hard during their term of service, and to have deserved well of the public.

The Rev. Dr. Stocking, rector of Grace Church, Detroit, is the guest of Mr. A. Booth, at his residence on Michigan avenue. The Doctor preaches in Trinity Church tomorrow morning and evening.

Tommy Branigan, a 16-year-old incorrigible, who trains with a gang of young thieves, stole $60 from his father's trunk, and was yesterday locked up at the Desplaines Street Station. His home is at No. 46 North Green street.

There was a large attendance at the regular weekly meeting of the Congregational Board of Missions yesterday morning. Mrs. Thomas Gulick, missionary at Saragossa, Spain, gave a description of the country and of the work there.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 38 degrees; 10 a. m., 40; 12 m., 39; 3 p. m., 39; 6 p. m., 37; 8 p. m., 35. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.65; 8 p. m., 29.82.

The Coroner was notified yesterday that his services were required at No. 849 Milwaukee avenue, where a man something over 90 years old had died suddenly and without medical attendance—an evident case of old age and general debility.

One of Seipp's beer-wagons capsized at the corner of Sixteenth street and Centre avenue yesterday, and John Butchuh, the driver, had his left foot badly crushed across the instep. He was taken to his home, No. 2720 Cottage Grove avenue.

George T. Williams, Treasurer of the Union Stock-Yard & Transit Company, yesterday paid that corporation's Town of Lake taxes for 1882. The amount was $100,960.89. This does not include the Towns of Hyde Park and Cicero, or the Chicago City taxes.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, during a row between a couple of toughs named James Galvin and John Connelly, the latter used a knife upon Galvin, cutting him twice, neither wound being serious. Connelly was locked up by Officer Fitzpatrick upon a charge of assault.

Arnold Cummins, a car-repairer, was run over by a freight-train under the Harrison street viaduct yesterday morning, having one leg and one arm badly broken. He was removed to the County Hospital. Cummins is 42 years old, and has a wife and family at 216 Newberry avenue.

Miss Dora Hennings, New York; J. N. McCullough, Pittsburg; S. S. Merrill, Milwaukee; J. C. Gault, St. Louis; A. S. Haigh, Huddersfield, England; R. G. Dunlop, Liverpool, England; L. W. Starnley, Dublin, Ireland; and Dr. F. O. Summers, Nashville, Tenn., are at the Grand Pacific.

The Rev. Dr. Lawrence, of the Second Baptist Church, was yesterday hastily summoned to Long Island, New York, by a telegram announcing the death of his father. Dr. Lawrence had just received a letter stating his parent was improving in health when the sad news of his demise was received.

S. Rendell, Newfoundland; J. E. Rendell, Montreal; Howard Fry, New York; F. Topletz, San Francisco; W. H. Kirtland, New York; John L. Pfau, Cincinnati; R. Cairo, London, England; P. B. Grant, St. Paul; Gen. A. V. Kuntz, U. S. A.; and Richard Moore Jr. and J. Williams, London, England, are at the Palmer.

William M. Inglis, the old man who was arrested on the charge of forging the name of F. H. Glade, a New York publisher, to an order for the collection of money, was brought into Justice Brayton's court yesterday by Constable Miller for examination. No one was there to prosecute, and the case was dismissed.

At a meeting of the Sportsmen's and Game-Dealers' Association yesterday to consider the proposition of dissolving the association, it was voted to continue the organization. The question of sending a committee to Springfield in the interest of amending the Game laws of the State was talked over, but no action was taken.

Charles Noble, the West Side tough who shot Officer Shea in the leg on the night of Jan. 1 because the officer tried to quell a disturbance in Tom Soden's restaurant on Halsted street, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Demars yesterday in $500 bail. Soden, who was arrested as an accessory, was discharged.

The mails are getting straightened out slowly, but there were some serious detentions yesterday. The train on the Nickel-Plate Road due at 7:57 Thursday evening did not arrive until 7:57 yesterday morning. The Winona train was over four hours late, the first Buffalo four hours, and the second Buffalo three hours and seventeen minutes.

An intoxicated individual giving the name of J. McGary reported at the Despiaines Street Station last night that he had been robbed by two men at the corner of Desplaines and Lake streets. Sergt. Bowler investigated, and arrested Tom Janson and Ed Crimbard, who were identified by McGary and charged with robbery. McGary is booked for disorderly conduct.

Frankie Holland felt so disgusted with himself Thursday night after getting drunk and being locked up at the armory that she swallowed a big dose of "corn and bunion exterminator" with the hope of removing her entire self. She failed in this attempt, but then tried to hang herself. Again the turnkey interfered, and she went to the bridewell yesterday on a $50 fine to sober up.

G. H. Hobart, of Detroit, a traveling salesman for the Bradford Joint Company, was found dead in his room at the Windsor Hotel yesterday morning, an epileptic fit being the supposed cause of his sudden death. The body was removed to Jordan's, and an inquest will be held today. Hobart was about 50 years old, and leaves a wife and family residing at No. 803 Fourth avenue, Detroit.

The Board of Managers of the Woman's Hospital held their regular monthly meeting in the parlors of the institution yesterday. The officials reports for the month showed that $1,290 had been received and $1,218 expended, and there was a balance on hand of $72. There are sixteen patients at present in the hospital; eleven new ones had been received, seven discharged, and one died.

Two or three days ago officers of the Humane Society brought a Polish peddler before Justice Wallace charged with cruelty to a horse. The animal was crippled and sore, and the man had forced it to draw heavy loads in the wagon. On a promise to give the horse a long rest Wallisch was discharged, but yesterday he was found overloading the same old horse, or what there was left of it. He was rearrested and fined $10.

Charles Wilmot is booked at the Desplaines Street Station upon a charge of assault, John Sheahan, of No. 533 West Huron street, being the complainant. Sheahan is laid up with a damaged head, for which Wilmot and a piece of railroad iron are held responsible. The arrest was made upon a warrant from Justice Woodman's court, and the police were unable to furnish any particulars.

The Tenth Ward Democrats met last evening at No. 84 North Peoria street for the purpose of electing officers and increasing the membership roll. Thomas Grace was elected President and Thomas Collins, Secretary. About thirty responded to the invitation to subscribe their names to the roll. Thomas Martin spoke warmly against the idea of Irishmen supporting Mayor Harrison for reëlection, maintaining that he had been treacherous and false to them all through his public career.

Mr. William J. Marshall, of Fitchburg, Mass., delivered a lecture entitled "Among the Rockies and the Sierras," before Apollo Commandery and their guests Tuesday evening. It was illustrated by nearly 100 dissolving views of the more remarkable scenes in Colorado, Utah, California, etc.—some of them the finest ever exhibited here. Sir Knight Marshall lived in Virginia City, Mont., from 1866 to 1875, and assisted in instituting the first commandery in the Rocky Mountain region.

At the monthly meeting of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions various interesting letters which accompanied gifts to the treasury from societies were read. Foreign letters were read from Miss Jewett, of Yabriz, Persia; also a translation of a letter from a Persia pastor's wife, which was forwarded by Miss Jewett; from Miss Mai Classy, of Chippewa Mission at Ashland, Wis.; Miss Pratt, of Kasonli Hills, India; the Rev. Mr. Bird, of Aberh, Syria; and Miss Noyes, of Canton, China.

A dispatch from Springfield Thursday noticed the incorporation of the Illinois Wagon Company, of Chicago, and mentioned among the incorporators the name of the young capitalist, S. C. Griggs Jr. Last evening a reporter met Mr. Griggs and asked him what the plan of the company was. He stated that Mr. James T. Dougine, a California friend of his, had a wagon patent which he desired to introduce, and he had simply purchased some stock in the new company. He did not know really what the plans of the company were.

"Gib" Yost and "Bid" Houlihan, an account of whose arrest in Chicago for the $15,000 jewelry robbery at La Porte, Ind., appeared in The Tribune a few days ago, were yesterday taken back to La Porte by ex-Sheriff Fitch D. Bowen. Both prisoners were seen at the Harrison Street Station by a Tribune reporter. Houlihan announced that he would surely be able to prove an alibi in his case, but Yost had no statements to make either one way or the other. Yost, however, had already told the detectives that they had him "dead to rights."

The Emmet anniversary, under the auspices of the Chicago Clan-Na-Gael, will take place at Central Music Hall tomorrow evening. Following is the program: Address by the Chairman, the Rev. Thomas P. Hodnett; song, "The Minstrel Boy," Mr. Edward Schultze; recitation, "Ninety-eight," Mrs. Anna Cowell Hobkirk; song, "She Is Far from the Land," Mrs. A. McGuire; oration, the Hon. Martin A. Foran, M. C., of Cleveland. The Hon. Martin A. Foran, who is said to be a fine orator, will arrive at the Palmer House this morning.

J. C. Coe, from Colorado, a guest at the Palmer House, fell into bad company yesterday when he met a slick-looking individual named George A. Johnson. Johnson offered to show him the town and the offer was accepted. They went pretty much all over the Levee, drinking and enjoying themselves at Mr. Coe's expense, and finally when Johnson thought he had him about drunk enough he induced him to get his satchel containing some clothing and underwear and leave it at Paddy Ryan's, No. 346 State street. He then put Mr. Coe to bed in the Marvin House, a cheap State street hotel, and returning to Ryan's captured the satchel and got away with it. Officer Alexander Ross arrested Johnson about 5 o'clock and locked him up at the armory.

The following figures show the work done at the Chicago Post-Office during February: Carriers employed, 246; delivery trips daily, 729; collection trips daily, 680; registered letters delivered, 25,557; mail letters, 2,814,934; mail postal cards, 641,661; local letters, 758,635; local postal cards, 427,137; newspapers, etc., 1,097,317; letters returned to the office, 10,595; letters collected, 3,475,090; postal cards, 862,620; newspapers, etc., 956,557; total postage on local matter delivered, $22,644; sale of postage stamps, etc., $147,360; domestic money orders issued, $78,077; paid, $501,556; international money orders issued, $25,612; paid, $11,757; Postmaster's deposits, $568,091; remitted to New York, $158,000.

The Deak-Verein reports the following additional collections for the benefit of the sufferers by the floods in Hungary: Lazarus Silverman, $10; Selz, Schwab & Co., $10; H. A. Kohn, $5; Barbe Bros., $5; Leopold Bros. & Co., $5; Simon, Strauss & Co., $5; Rothschild & Bros., $5; Silverman & Opper, $5; Felsenthal & Kosminski, $5; Gimbel, Florsheim & Co., $5; Hart Bros., $5; Greinsfelder, Rosenthal & Co., $5; Kahn, Schoenbrun & Co., $5; Shoyer & Co., $5; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., $5; Goldsmith, Stein & Co., $2; E. Hoffman, $2; Strauss, Kohn & Co., $5; Benjamin Grossman, $2.50; L. Adler, $2; Langfeld & Heidelberg, $2; M. Oestreicher, $2; the Rev. J. Grossman, $2; Mike Peabody, $5.

An inquest was held at No. 207 Lincoln avenue yesterday afternoon on the body of George Holt, the gambler, who was crushed to death in Calhoun place Thursday afternoon by a box of coal which was precipitated on his head by the breaking of a rotten rope. Pieces of the rope were shown to the jury, and they in their verdict censured the "owner or proprietor of the building" for allowing the rope to be used as it was. The widow of the dead gambler was before the jury. She said Holt married her twenty-five years ago, but that they separated seven years ago by mutual consent. Holt at the time of his death was living with another woman.

Operative Hall, of the United States secret service, says that one Gen. Beagell, who has a "great system of instantaneous counterfeit detection," is imposing on the people of the country. He claims to possess the "ten secret tests" used by the Treasury experts, and charges so much for telling what they are. Hall says there are no "secret tests"; that the way the experts tell whether a note is genuine or bogus is by its appearance and "feel"; that they discover counterfeits in the same way that any one else does who has had experience in handling money. So it would be well for merchants and others whom the General approaches to be sure that they are getting something for their money before they part with it.

IMMIGRANTS AND THE FRIENDLESS.

The regular monthly meeting of the German Society for the Protection of Immigrants and the Friendless met in C. L. Niehoff's office, No. 76 Fifth avenue, yesterday afternoon. As their President, Jacob Beiersdorf, is still confined to his room by sickness, the Vice-President, William A. Hettich, occupied the chair. There were present Max Eberhardt, C. L. Niehoff, Charles Endres, Henry W. Hill, William Vocke, F. Madlener, Carl Moll, H. Claussenius, Arthur Erbe, George Rapp, and Mme. Louise Börlin, the representative of the German Women's Society. The assistant agent, E. Klingenberg, brought in the names of the following new members: Gustav Schmidt, Schiller & Ruske, Constantine Konn, and William Thilo. The following is from the report of the agent of the society, Charles Endres:

Emigration during the month of February was very light, the total number arriving during the month not exceeding 2,000, and among these were many Italians, while the greater number of them followed their countrymen farther West. Complaints against emigrant boarding-houses for ill-treatment or overcharging were not made in a single instance, nor were there any cases reported of lost or delayed baggage. The bureau had a heavy call by people in search of employment, representing almost every trade and business, though most of them were laborers. Over 180 were furnished employment, and 112 employers applied for workmen, and were supplied.

The number of applicants for aid was not so large as in January. Seven destitute and sick men were received at the hospital, and four others who have families received free medical treatment. Four poor families were helped with fuel, and in thirty-four cases cash aid was given. Of these, twenty cases were those of poor emigrants whose means were exhausted. The society has now eighteen cases on hand.

The total amount disbursed for aid during the month is $326.25.

A TREACHEROUS MEMORY.

About a week ago, when M. G. McGuire, an attorney, signed the bond of a vagabond and swore to the possession of Lot No. 3104 Dearborn street, he did not know what he was doing, and Demars, who accepted the bond, did not care evidently. When McGuire was questioned about the matter, he said he had simply made a mistake, that his lot on Dearborn street was in Block 16, Gerald Bassett's subdivision. He said he did not know the number of the lot, nor could he remember the street number, although he said there was a house on the lot, and that the rents were paid to him. The street number, he said, was "seventeen hundred something." McGuire also said "I own other property worth $15,000." All the same, the bond in question was a worthless one.

THE DRUGGISTS WANT NO LICENSE TAX.

About fifty of the several thousand retail druggists doing business in the city met last evening at the Pacific for the purpose of taking action against the course of the City Council which proposes to make them pay an annual tax of $25 each for the privilege of selling liquors for medicinal purposes. Henry Biroth was called to the chair. A committee of two from each ward was chosen to present a protesting memorial to the Council. The document is a long-winded one, and sets forth that the business of retailing drugs and compounding prescriptions demands that they keep liquor for medicinal, scientific, and other legitimate purposes, and that as such they work a benefit to the public in the manufacturing arts and sciences. They believe they ought to be allowed to sell without any license, as they already pay the United States $25 a year, and $25 more would be too great a tax. The Secretary was very jealous of the document, which was badly and ungrammatically written.

"DAGO" DADIC.

Dadic Lawrence, who runs a "dago-shop" at the corner of Van Buren and State streets, is a prisoner at the armory for a most brutal assault committed upon Mrs. Kane, of 165 North Clark street. Mrs. Kane went yesterday to pay the storage upon some goods at the Fidelity Storage Company's establishment, and after doing that stepped into Lawrence's place for a glass of beer. While she was seated at a table in the place sipping her beer, two women at an adjoining table got into a row, and Lawrence, according to Mrs. Kane's statement, appeared so excited that he could not contain himself, and with a club began assaulting her. He beat her about the head in a horrible manner, cutting the left side of her face in several places and closing the eye on that side. She also says that he kicked her in the abdomen, and as she is in a very delicate condition her injures are liable to prove exceedingly serious. Officers Granger and McCormick, who chanced to be passing at the time, arrested Lawrence and also took Mrs. Kane to the armory. She remained there until about half-past 11 o'clock, when she began to exhibit alarming symptoms, and the patrol wagon was called into service to take her to the County Hospital. She preferred to be taken home, however, and her wishes were complied with. Lawrence is charged with keeping a disorderly house in addition to being charged with assault.

TIRED OF LIFE, HE RETIRES.

Out of work, without money, despondent, weary of the ceaseless struggle for bread for a wife and two little ones, Ferdinand Reinhardt, a carpenter, shot himself last night in front of No. 260 West Chicago avenue. Reinhardt has lived at No. 404 West Chicago avenue, where his family still lives, and through an inability to obtain work had frequently, in moments of despondency, threatened to wind up his existence. Last evening about 8:10 o'clock, in the presence of several people who chanced to be passing at the time, he placed the muzzle of a revolver over his heart and fired. Evidently the ball did not find its intended mark, for though he sank to the sidewalk he still continued to breathe when picked up by some of the passers-by. He was taken to the West Chicago Avenue Station, near by, where Dr. Bowman examined him, finding that the ball had gone clear through him, lodging just under the left shoulder blade. He cut the bullet out and ordered the man to the hospital, though he expressed the belief that he would not live through the night. At midnight the nurse having his case in charge said that he was rapidly sinking, that there was an internal hemorrhage, and that death would likely ensue about 4 o'clock. Reinhardt leaves a wife and two children in very poor circumstances.

THE CITY-HALL.

There is chicken-pox at No. 262 Blackhawk, and small-pox at 235 Milwaukee avenue.

A permit was issued to F. Bell to erect a two-story dwelling, 21x40 feet, at No. 624 Loomis street, to cost $3,000.

The Mayor received $50 yesterday from the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association for the Braidwood sufferers.

The last City-Hall candidate for Mayor is Rudolph Brand, the present City Treasurer. Ald. Appleton says Brand is "the only man" who can beat Mr. Harrison.

Thomas Kavanaugh has been appointed Tenement-House Inspector, and assigned to the Central West District, which is bounded by Van Buren, Indiana, the River, and the limits.

Scarlet-fever was reported yesterday at No. 526 West Erie, No. 251 South Halsted, No. 74 Thirty-first, No. 408 Maxwell, No. 105 Hastings, No. 17 South Sangamon, No. 410 West Monroe.

Ald. Wetherell returned from Springfield yesterday, and said he had no doubt the Harper bill would ultimately pass, though it was probable that a smaller amount than $500 might be agreed upon as a compromise with the saloon men. If all the friends of the measure had been present the other day it would have gone through.

Collector Onahan received a letter from Representative Cooke yesterday, asking for information about the record of Col. Mulligan. A number of his friends are trying to get the Legislature to appropriate $5,000 for a monument, to be placed over his grave in Calvary, and Representative Cooke has charge of the measure at Springfield.

Capt. Connett, the collector of the Department of Public Works, got $1,000 last year from vessel owners on account of damage done the bridges. About $1,200 more is due from vessels not now in port, but as soon as they come they will have to pay up, or be libeled. Less damage was done to the bridges in 1882 than for several years past, the tug men seeming to be more careful than usual.

Superintendent Thomas and Commissioner Cregier had a conference yesterday about the lock at the Bridgeport pumping-works, which is very slow in construction. The Commissioner promised to push the contractors, so that boats can pass through by April 1. This will be good news to the stonemen and people who are going to build, as, with this end of the canal closed up until May 1, building operations would be seriously interfered with.

Smoke-Inspector Merki says he is "going for" the tug-boats next summer if they throw as much smoke into the air as they have been doing heretofore. They were not disturbed last year because the owners promised when winter came to have consumers attached to the boilers, or, if no device proved to be effectual, to use a different kind of fuel. Merki has been making inquiries, and, so far as he could learn, nothing whatever has been done by a single tug-owner toward doing away with the smoke. Hence his note of warning. If the law is violated this year he will arrest the engineer and fireman every time they offend.

The Finance Committee held another session yesterday and struggled with the Appropriation bill for an hour or two. It is not yet known how much will come in from the new schedule of licenses, but an estimate is being made, and the committee expect to submit their report to the Council Monday night. If, as is understood, the Mayor vetoes some of the ordinances, the bill will have to be recommitted for amendment. His Honor intimated yesterday that it was his intention to send back some of the ordinances—which, he declined to state—not because he objected to the fees, but on account of defective wording, since, in his opinion, they would not stand in court in case of a controversy as to their legality.

THE NEW MORGUE.

Under the direction of Dr. De Wolf, Mr. Genung, of the Health Department, is busied in drafting the plans for the new morgue. The building is to contain rooms for the Coroner's jury and for the County Physician, where he can make autopsies, and also for a Superintendent, who, it is proposed, shall live on the premises. There will also be arrangements for the proper preservation of bodies. If the Council will make an appropriation of $10,000 it is believed that a creditable building can be erected. As yet no site has been selected.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Melissa Burke was yesterday adjudged a dependent girl, and ordered sent to the Industrial School at Evanston.

County-Clerk Ryan has prepared a new bond in the sum of $100,000, in accordance with the orders of the board, which he has arranged shall be passed upon by Judge Prendergast today. The bondsmen he presents are Dennis Hogan, Conrad Neihoff, and Henry McGurrin.

Chris P. Gaynor had a hearing before Judge Prendergast on the charge of being insane. The evidence showed very conclusively that his mind was unsettled, the cause being religious excitement, and the jury ordered him sent to an asylum for treatment. He will be taken to Elgin.

The Committee on Printing met yesterday to receive supplies contracted for, and also to make further awards. Commissioner Albright objected to the goods delivered, on the ground that they were not up to the samples, and very little was done. The contract for rebinding the books in the County Clerk's office was let to Cameron, Amberg & Co., and the matter of printing the board proceedings was held in abeyance, as were also several other propositions for doing emergency work. One firm offered to print a certain class of blanks for 10 cents per 1,000, for instance, while the paper would cost three times that sum, and with such problems before them they finally agreed to take no action until this morning, when another meeting will be held.

Very few of the Commissioners will present itemized accounts of their per diem charges, notwithstanding they have all been asked to, and this comes of the fact that a combination has been made which is strong enough to pass the bills whatever the opposition may be. Why they should object to itemizing their charges is not known, and they refuse to say; but they should not lose sight of the fact that there may be a hereafter. All of their bills have, no doubt, been made out on the basis that they were to charge $5 per day, whether they performed any service or not, and it remains to be seen whether they are correct or not. They may determine the question themselves, and then again the courts may have to if Commissioner O'Neill insists upon keeping up the fight.

"EYES RIGHT!"

CAPT. PURINTON, OF THE FIRST REGIMENT, CHARGED WITH HAVING A SLANT IN HIS MILITARY OPTICS.

Headquarters, First Infantry, I. N. G. Chicago, Feb. 27, 1883.—[Special Order No. 7.]—Capt. Holman G. Purinton, First Infantry, I. N. G., commanding Company I, is hereby placed under arrest. By order of Col. E. B. Knox.

James Eddy Jr.,
Captain First Regiment, I. N. G., Adjutant.

The above order has caused some little excitement among the military men of the city, and as soon as it becomes noised abroad an interest will be taken in the proceedings by every officer in the State.

Upon investigation, it has been ascertained that Col. Knox will shortly prefer charges against Capt. Purinton for insubordination and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, basing his specifications in the former charge upon disobedience of orders issued especially to him, and in the latter charge upon the fact that Capt. Purinton asserted to an enlisted man that the order was not right, and he would not obey it, using strong language to emphasize his determination, etc.

According to the statement of Col. Knox, who is an army officer of fifteen years' standing, besides having been connected with the old and renowned Ellsworth Zouaves and an officer in the Illinois National Guard since its organization, he realized the fact that certain forms of orders, or rather military communications, were somewhat obscure, and issued an order that all such papers should be written in uniform style. The order was generally obeyed, except in the case of Capt. Purinton, who persisted in forwarding his communications to general headquarters in

THE FORM THAT PLEASED HIM BEST.

One particular paper made the passage from Captain to Colonel and return three times, and there is no knowing but that it might still be traveling its beat were it not for the fact that Col. Knox ended the farce by placing the disobedient Captain under arrest and relieving him from command of his company. The Colonel intends to ask for a court-martial, and, as the code makes ample provision for such a tribunal, there is no reason why this form of justice should be denied, especially as the discipline of the troops demand it. If this court is appointed it will be the first one appointed since the organization of the Illinois National Guard. Gov. Cullom was several times asked for the privilege, but he as often refused, from personal as other reasons. It remains to be seen whether Gov. Hamilton will use his authority to preserve discipline in the rank and file of the State soldiery. The First Brigade nearly went to ruin once before because a court-martial was refused to try officers. It is claimed that Col. Knox is not a man to be trifled with in such matters, and the outcome is looked forward to with interest.

The mere fact that the court-martial of a Captain is asked for by a commanding officer is not so great in itself, but certain circumstances tend to make this a case of

MORE THAN USUAL IMPORTANCE.

Capt. Purinton was formerly Captain of a company in the old Sixth Regiment; but he had a controversy with Col. W. H. Thompson, and eventually resigned. He afterward was instrumental in getting a portion of the St. Bernard Commandery installed in the First Regiment in place of the original Company I, Capt. Koch commanding, which was disbanded and consolidated with Company D. He was elected commander. The new company never distinguished itself particularly from a military standpoint, but was conspicuous and won honor in two contests for the prize-banner and championship held by the Indianapolis Commandery of Knights Templar. Those who are not particularly friendly with Capt. Purinton say that this great success turned his head, and led him to believe that he occupied a correspondingly high position in point of merit in the profession of arms that he enjoyed in the Masonic fraternity. If current reports are true, however, the Captain has not yet mastered the first and greatest qualification of a good officer—

OBEDIENCE TO ORDERS

without question. He had a redress if the order of his superior was unnecessarily exacting or burdensome. A genuine soldier would have obeyed the command to the letter, and then forwarded his protest in the regular manner to the higher authorities.

It is thought by some that there is something back of all this. It is asserted that Capt. Purinton has made threats that when the proper time arrived he would make it warm for some one higher in authority than himself, and it is possible that this is only a preliminary step in order to compel the party in question to assume the aggressive. But if the court-martial should be appointed it cannot harm the innocent, and it will do much good in maintaining the discipline of the regiment and the remainder of the Illinois National Guard.

CHICAGO'S NEEDS.

SUMMARY OF MR. JEWETT'S ARGUMENTS FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

One of the documents recently submitted to the Citizens' Association was a letter from John N. Jewett, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which embrace the principal points of the discussion which resulted in the proposition for a Constitutional Convention.

The letter begins with a general criticism of the present Constitution, complaining that it is too restrictive in its provisions, so that in Cook County, and Chicago especially, nearly 1,000,000 of people are for want of power in the local government, which legislation cannot remedy, condemned to contemplate as the probabilities of the near future a stagnant sewerage, a polluted water-supply, and to submit to public streets almost impassable, filthy, unsightly, and uncared for, because the Constitution of the State does not allow the people to tax themselves to remedy these evils. The City of Chicago, the letter argues, needs an independent power of valuation for purposes of taxation, such as will let it determine its own revenue and place its burden of local taxation at least equally upon all classes of property within its jurisdiction. It should have extended jurisdiction and a capacity to anticipate, in some degree at least, the future wants and necessities of its population.

Speaking to the argument that such an extension of power would be liable to abuse, Mr. Jewett asks: Shall the powers already granted be kept as they are because the larger ones needed may be abused? If the power needed is granted it becomes a trust in the hands of the people to be exercised for the public good, and if the people elect dishonest or incompetent men to administer the trust, the fault will be with them. It is possible to amend the Constitution by constitutional methods. But the process is slow and the result is uncertain. If, in order to accomplish the objects required, two articles of the Constitution should be amended, as seems probable in the case of Cook County, then four years must elapse before initial steps looking to reformation of our local government can be taken with any expectation of success. But one amendment to the Constitution can be acted upon by the General Assembly during the year. How an amendment relating to Cook County, Mr. Jewett says, would stand in competition with the many on the subjects which have been proposed at the present session, he is not informed; but if such propositions are numerous enough, and the demand for them sufficiently serious, the way would seem to be open for a convention to revise or amend our present Constitution. If the people would elect proper delegates, the opportunity would not be abused, and the expense would be trifling compared with the results to be secured.

DREADFUL DAUBS.

THE CAPPERS' CRAFTY AID EMPLOYED TO WORK THEM OFF.

Notwithstanding the times innumerable that the mock-auction shops have been exposed in the columns of The Tribune, they still continue to carry on their illegitimate business unmolested by the police. These bogus concerns are chiefly on Clark and State streets, although the business is not confined to these thoroughfares, but is scattered all over the business portion of the city. To the uninitiated casual observer these auction-shops appear to be conducted on a thoroughly respectable and legitimate plan, but those who have watched them closely know better. The manager is an exceedingly slick individual, whose peculiar mode of working the auction game has won for him the reputation of being one of the ablest auction men in the city. His specialty is the sale of gaudy oil paintings, and he formerly kept a place at No. 120 Washington street. Last September he engaged a storeroom in the Palmer House block, and moved in with a large stock of queer oil paintings, mounted in the very cheapest kind of gilt frames, which he has been selling at auction to the highest bidder.

For some time past a Tribune reporter has had an eye on this establishment, and has succeeded in unearthing the game. These paintings, as he represents, are the stock of a bankrupt store, and must be sold to the highest bidder irrespective of price. In order to excite competition he has three female and two male "cappers," who always take a hand in the bidding, and when a picture has been run up to a certain price the cappers drop out and the picture is sold. In case the picture is going too cheap it is knocked down to one of the ladies and is carried back ostensibly to be shipped to the buyer's residence in some adjacent place.

When a painting is brought out to be sold it is placed on an easel directly under a row of gas-lights, so that a strong light may be reflected on it and thus cover up the defects. The reporter dropped into the place yesterday and found about a dozen persons present, including several of the cappers. One of the paintings had just been put up, and was described as "one of the most magnificent oil-paintings ever produced, a view of the Rocky Mountains,

A MASTERWORK OF A MASTER-MIND."

This announcement created a smile among a few present who looked as if they might know something of pictures, but several unsophisticated strangers gazed upon the daub before them with open-mouthed astonishment.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the auctioneer, "this is a most valuable work of art by the celebrated landscape artist, Henry Young, who is renowned for his original and master-like painting. This magnificent work before you is invoiced to me at $80. The frame you see is one of unequaled elegance and is a genuine solid, gold-leaf, handsomely incrusted frame, worth at the very least $22. The painting must be sold (and I can see from the intellectual (with his eye fastened on the reporter) gathering before me that I shall have no trouble in selling it."

He missed his guess in that particular crowd, as it was like drawing blood out of the northeast corner of a red brick to get a bid, and several minutes elapsed before an offer was made. Finally a gawky-looking individual "calkelated he'd give a dollar." The "master-work of a master-mind" was run up to $7 and knocked down to one of the lady cappers. The orator, seemingly disgusted, said he would have to adjourn the sale.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I cannot express my surprise and indignation at your seemingly stupid unappreciation of these magnificent works of art. It is quite evident that you don't want to buy them. You are doubtless good for something, but you are not good to buy valuable oil-paintings. I guess you want chromos. Good day."

During this little speech the reporter scratched one of the "solid, gold-leaf incrusted frames" with a pin, and discovered that it was incrusted—with plaster of paris.

SCHOOL INSPECTION.

A TOUR ON THE WEST SIDE.

Mr. Adolph Kraus, of the School Board, with two Building Inspectors, examined the schools in his charge yesterday. The Scammon was the first school visited, and there was found in one of the unoccupied rooms a couple of wagon-loads of waste paper, which the janitor was ordered to remove. Mr. Kraus will recommend putting rails along the walls of the stairways in this school. In the old High-School Building, which is a part of the Scammon School, were found serious defects, which cannot be easily remedied. One is the formation of the stairs, which are so arranged as to make a regular well from the top story to the bottom floor. The railing on these stairs was found to be weak, and will have to be strengthened by braces. In some places the steam-pipes will have to be further removed from the wood-work.

The Clark School was found to be neat, clean, and well kept. There are points where the steam-fittings are too near the wood, but in this school there is not much danger from this source, as it is heated by hot air mainly. The stairs are badly arranged, converging to the same point on each floor, so if any one should set them afire there would be no way for those on the upper floors to get out. Mr. Kraus will consult the architect to see if the faulty arrangement cannot be bettered. No special alarm is felt from this cause, for there is no way for these stairs to catch fire unless ignited by some one.

The Longfellow School, now complete, and to be opened Monday, was found to be in first-class condition. The only additions that seem to be needed to make it meet every requirement are railings along the walls of the stairways and across the windows on the landings. The Marquette School was found to be in a condition which left nothing to be desired in the way of safety, and the visitors departed after having tried in vain to discover some fault which called for a remedy.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

A reporter of The Tribune called on President Easton, of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad, yesterday, to obtain information as to the route which the road would take through Evanston Township, and also as to where the company was seeking a right of way from the north city limits to the business portion of the city. To the first question Mr. Easton replied that the authorities had not settled on the course of the road through Evanston, and as far as getting into the city was concerned he was not at liberty to state their plans. What he could say was this: That he would have a road that would suit the Evanston people as well as all those along its line, and that his road would do as well by its patrons as the Northwestern does.

It is stated that the company has the right of way through the eastern end of Calvary Cemetery, but further than this no right of way seems to be obtained. Just how long it will be before trains run to Evanston is not known, though regular trains run from the Union Depot to Lake View, leaving the city at 11 a. m.

A NEWHALL VICTIM.

Last Will and Testament of Thomas E. Van Loon, of Albany, N. Y.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 2.—[Special.]—The late Thomas E. Van Loon, who lost his life by the burning of the Newhall House, left an estate of nearly $200,000. His home was in Albany, N. Y., where he owned considerable real estate and where his bank account was kept. The deceased has resided off and on for the last nine years with A. E. Foote of this city owing to the climate being favorable to his health. Foote, who accompanied the remains to Albany for interment, opened Mr. Van Loon's safe in that city, having been appointed by Judge Mann special administrator. His last will, deed of his real estate, bank accounts, memoranda, and receipts of value were found. The will, which was probated on the 15th of January, embraces the following provisions: To his sister, Mrs. Catharine Johnson, of Albany, and her four children, $4,000 each; to Mrs. Mary Snyder, of Scranton, Pa., his adopted daughter, $10,000; to his wife's sister, Mrs. C. Van Alstyne, of Albany, $1,000; to St. Paul's Church, of Albany, $1,000. The above include all the money bequests. In addition he left property of an approximate value of about $150,000, which has not yet been appraised. It consists of real estate, bonds, mortgages, and railroad and telegraph stocks. According to the terms of the will the property is to be converted into cash and divided, part and parcel alike, to Mrs. Johnson, her four children, and Mr. Van Loon's adopted daughter, Mrs. Snyder. Mr. Foote, who was an intimate friend of the deceased, was handsomely remembered in a codicil. Mr. Snyder, the deceased's son-in-law, was named as the sole executor. When Mr. Van Loon's body was taken from the morgue his gold watch and other valuables and some stocks, worth at present quotations over $60,000, were found on his person.

SMALL-POX.

Its Terrible Ravages in the City of New Orleans—The Disease in Indian Territory.

Little Rock, Ark., March 2.—[Special.]—From advices received today from Natchitoches it is learned that much indignation is felt throughout the South at the course pursued by the papers of New Orleans in refusing to inform the public of the existence of small-pox in that city, and to such an extent as to be almost epidemic. And this has been so since the 1st of last January, yet not a word on the subject was found in the New Orleans papers; no note of warning to visitors telling them the danger they incurred by coming there. To the thousands of visitors during the Mardi-Gras festival the danger was very great. Some of them at least might catch the infection and carry it to their homes and there spread death and consternation. But even such a danger was ignored, and not a word said of the existence of the disease. From Jan. 1 to the 17th of February 157 deaths occurred in New Orleans from that disease.

From advices received today from Indian Territory, it is learned that small-pox has broken out on Long Prairie, brought there by one who had visited Grand River. Great consternation prevails.

A SAD DILEMA.

A Whisky-Seller Must Pay About $10,000 or Go to Prison for Eighty Years.

Rutland, Vt., March 2.—[Special.]—Justice Bailey this morning rendered a decision in the case of the State of Vermont against John O'Neill, liquor-dealer, of Whitehall, N. Y. The Justice finds O'Neill guilty of 457 offenses as of second conviction, the fines for which amount to $9,140, which the Justice imposed, together with costs of about $500 and one month's imprisonment in the House of Correction. The alternative sentence to the House of Correction in default of payment will be about eighty years. O'Neill took an appeal to the County Court, which sits March 13, and furnished bail fixed by the Justice at $100,000. The Justice denied the various petitions for contempt, etc., filed by O'Neill's counsel. O'Neill claims that he has prayed out a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of the United States District Court. O'Neill claims that the judgment should have been only for the offense of the first conviction, claiming that the first conviction set up in the complaint is outlawed, having been rendered more than three years ago. This is the largest fine ever imposed in Vermont for selling liquor.

RUGBY.

A Loan of a Hundred Thousand Dollars Secured by the Tennessee Colony.

Cincinnati, O., March 2.—[Special.]—Mr. Henry Kimber, solicitor, of London, has loaned the English colony at Rugby, Tenn., £25,000, taking as security a mortgage on the tract of 25,000 acres of land belonging to the Rugby colony. The sum, it is said, will be ample to place the enterprise upon a successful basis. It will enable the Superintendent to make the needed improvements and to hold the farms and lots for satisfactory purchasers. The loan was made through the Rugby Board of Aid, of which Mr. Thomas Hughes is the moving spirit. Mr. Kimber came up from Rugby to this city today. He is on his way home, having recently arrived in this country from Australia, where he established a line of railway 1,000 miles in length, from the Gulf of Carpentaria to the Southwestern coast. He was one of the first subscribers to the stock of the Rugby colony, and feels a keen interest in the enterprise.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Atlanta, Ga., March 2.—Dr. Steiner, who has been the attending physician of Gov. Stephens for years, reached here tonight, and is now with the Chief Executive. The condition of the Governor is thought to be a shade more favorable than it was yesterday. Today he retained small quantities of cream punch. Dr. Steiner has attended him on several occasions when similarly attacked, and thoroughly understands how to treat him. He speaks hopefully, and thinks that the worst has passed. Drs. Miller and Rames are with him in consultation.

ABBIE CARRINGTON.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 20, 1883.—Messrs. A. Reed & Sons, 136 State street, Chicago—Dear Sirs: Accept my thanks for the elegant upright (Reed & Sons) pianoforte sent to my rooms during my sojourn in Chicago. Never having had an opportunity of hearing your own make of piano, I was much pleased with its great purity and evenness of tone, and also the support given the voice by its unusual sustaining power, and an action nothing less than perfect. Again accept the thanks of, yours very sincerely,

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Buck & Rayner's fragrant Dentifrice preserves and beautifies the teeth.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were issued yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Harry Jonte, Chicago	25
Maggie Bertrum, Chicago	22
Henry Schneider, Northfield	23
Emma Volz, Long Grove, Ill.	19
Frederick Schmerling, Chicago	26
Carolina Mange, Chicago	24
Paul Johnson, Chicago	22
Katie Olsen, Chicago	18
Nils Helborg, Chicago	32
Nellie Peterson, Chicago	22
George W. Northrup, Chicago	43
Nellie Cunningham, Chicago	38
Fred. S. Raum, Chicago	26
Elizabeth Mattern, Chicago	24
Frank A. Perrige, Chicago	22
Christine M. Nelson, Chicago	19

DEATHS.

LITTLE—March 2, Mrs. Rosanna Little, widow of the late John S. Little, at her home, 958 Congress-st., aged 66 years and 5 months.

Funeral at Bloom, Cook County, March 3, at 1 p. m.

PALMER—At 3136 Groveland Park-av., Feb. 28, Marrian Lowe, wife of John S. Palmer, aged 33.

☞ Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

ANDERSON—At 261 Twenty-first-st., March 1, Samuel Anderson, late of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 24 years.

Funeral from late residence March 3, at 1 p. m. to Oakwoods.

HOLT—The funeral of the late George Holt will take place at his late residence, 207 Lincoln-av., Sunday, March 4, at 1 p. m. All friends are cordially invited. Carriages to Rosehill.

☞ Utica and Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

GROSS—Feb. 27, Jacob Gross, at San Antonio, Tex., aged 27 years and 4 months, son of the late Michael Gross.

Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. G. A. Busse, 504 North Clark-st., Sunday, March 4, at 2 p. m.

BERG—Capt. Charles Berg, at Marine Hospital, of pneumonia.

Funeral from 117 West Randolph-st., at 1 p. m. Sunday, March 4. A member of Court Progress, No. 34, I. O. F.

WALKER—At the residence of her son William, near Gibson's Station, Ind., Mrs. Mary Walker, aged 85 years.

Funeral Saturday morning, March 3, at 10:30, from the M. C. R. R. Depot by carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

LAY—William Lay, at Jackson, Mich., March 1, aged 78 years.

Remains taken to Kenosha for interment.

HICKS—At his residence, 190 Wesson-st., Thomas Hicks, aged 66 years.

Funeral on Sunday, March 4, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

☞ Quebec papers please copy.

WALSH—Patrick, youngest son of Patrick and the late Grace Walsh, aged 6 years.

Remains to be buried in Calvary.

GILLIES—Little Jennie, dearly beloved child of John and Jennie Gillies, March 2, at 228 North Market-st., aged 2 years and 3 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TEMPEL—Gertrude, dearly beloved daughter of John Tempel, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral from No. 409 North Clark-st. on Sunday, March 4, at 1:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HENRY BOOTH WILL LECTURE BEfore the Philosophical Society this evening at Apollo Hall. Subject: "John Brown and His Times."

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Illinois State Merchant Tailors and Custom Cutters' Association will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Saturday evening, March 3, 1883, at 8 o'clock. Francis H. Taylor, the pioneer of scientific garment-cutting, is expected to be present.

PROSPECTUS.

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LITERATURE.

The Disastrous Voyage of the Rodgers to Arctic Seas.

Mr. Gilder's Account of a Four-Thousand-Mile Ride Through Siberia.

Prof. Proctor Makes an Attempt to Solve the Pyramidal Question.

A Collection of Miscellaneous Works Briefly Noticed.

Ice-Pack and Tundra.

Mr. W. H. Gilder bids fair to acquire as much fame as an Arctic voyageur as Mr. Stanley has won for his African explorations. The icy regions of the North and the mysterious inland recesses of Africa appear to have a peculiar magnetic attraction for bold, venturesome men. Explorations in the latter have, however, opened a continent to civilization; and the sacrifice of lives to attain this important end can hardly be called fruitless, and is true of every effort hitherto made in the same direction on the globe. Civilization everywhere has human bones beneath its foundations. But the polar regions are the tombs of gallant souls whose deaths have added little to the world's progress or to its actual knowledge and development. De Long's bitter words are full of pathos: "It will be hard to be known hereafter as a man who undertook a polar expedition and sunk his ship at the 77th parallel." Yet even in this De Long was but 250 miles to the southward of the most northern point ever reached; and the polar region still retains its secrets, and maintains its impenetrable barrier of ice-mountains, dotted here and there with the graves of heroic men of all nations. Mr. Gilder's former volume contained the record of his experiences with the search-party organized by Lieut. Schwatka, U. S. A., and which discovered the bones of Lieut. Irving and other memorials of the Franklin expedition. His present publication—"Ice-Pack and Tundra"—describes the adventures of the members of the expedition sent on the steamer Rodgers in search of the Jeannette. The Rodgers, it will be remembered, was burned in the ice at St. Lawrence Island, in Behring's Straits, almost before her "search" had been begun; and news of her loss was received but a short time after that of the failure of the Jeannette expedition, and of the terrible fate of a majority of her officers and men. Mr. Gilder's work divides itself into five parts, to each of which it will only be possible to give brief consideration. The work, as a whole, is less interesting than the same writer's former volume, and contains little that has not been already published.

The first nine chapters contain the details of the outfit of the Rodgers and her of journey to St. Lawrence Island. It is rather singular that no list of the officers or of the crew is given in the work, and that the names of the former have to be gathered as they are found in different portions of the book. The departure of the Rodgers from San Francisco is graphically described; also her first experiences in a sea-way. She was a fine specimen of a naval vessel, having a maximum speed of about five miles an hour under full steam, which was proved to be equal to half the speed of a small Russian corvet—the Stretlock—when the latter was sailing at *half her usual rate!* Mr. Gilder gives interesting descriptions of Petropaulooski, and of the hospitable welcome accorded there to the members of the ship's company. Balls and entertainments were of constant occurrence. Many of the dances were new and the figures difficult of execution. At one of the parties "during the latter part of the evening nothing but 'ground and lofty tumbling' would answer; and even the staid and dignified members of the search expedition did not hesitate to follow the example of a pious-looking Lieutenant of the Russian frigate, who exhausted his English in exclaiming, 'God save the Queen,' turned two somersets in the middle of the floor, and drank to 'Russia and America' amid loud shouts of applause and the clinking of many glasses." Among the many interesting features of this Kamtchatkan town, its possession of "bottled Milwaukee beer," deserves especial mention. Crossing the straits, the Rodgers next visited the Alaskan village of Fort St. Michael's, "an inclosure of dwellings and warehouses, the interstices filled with a high wooden fence that was originally erected as a protection against the assaults of hostile Indians." Prohibition is rigorously enforced against the three or four white settlers here, but the Indians have all the liquor they want, and enough to sell. Mr. Gilder asked, "how this illegal traffic could be carried on while a Government vessel, sent here to prevent it, was constantly cruising in Behring Sea and adjacent waters." Mr. Lorenz replied that "it appeared to him as if the cruisers were maintained as much for the purpose of *collecting scientific specimens for the Smithsonian Institute as for anything else.*" After taking on coal the Rodgers again proceeded northward, and visited Herald Island and Wrangell Land—the latter being thoroughly explored by three different parties, whose experiences are given in detail by the author. The ship spent some time in the ice-fields, gradually working her way back toward the East Cape, and finally coming to an anchorage under the lee of St. Lawrence Island, having previously landed a small party at Eeteetlan Island, about twenty-five miles west of Cape Serdze Kamen, on the Siberian coast—the purpose of which was to form a base of supplies for sledge-journeys during the winter and spring following. A house was built, and Mr. Gilder gives a graphic description of life at "Camp Hunt," until the loss of the Rodgers compelled its abandonment.

The next division of the work—the divisions being ours, and not the author's—deals with the burning of the Rodgers, information of which was brought to Eeteetlan by Capt. Berry himself. This disaster of course put an end to all further efforts to search for the Jeannette, and compelled the members of the expedition to look out for their own safety. Their position was not by any means desperate, since they were right among the natives, and ran no risk of starvation. The real difficulty was in returning home by land; for to reach it they would be obliged to travel almost around the globe. The fire on the Rodgers broke out in the forehold, in a place stored with materials which were not considered subject to spontaneous combustion, and probably occurred from a charring of the deck underneath the donkey-boiler. The men lost everything and the officers nearly all their clothing. No lives were lost, however.

The next division of the book relates to the loss of Master Putnam, who was returning from the burnt ship to the house on Eeteetlan Island, when he became separated from the party in a furious snow-storm, was carried out to sea on an ice-floe, and probably drowned. All that Mr. Gilder has to say on this subject is on hearsay evidence, as the accident occurred after his departure for the nearest telegraph-station in Siberia to forward to the Secretary of the Navy a dispatch announcing the loss of the vessel. The story has been fully told before, and needs no rehearsal. Some of Mr. Gilder's assertions are unsupported by evidence, and he is not warranted in declaring (p. 147) that "Putnam was not dead the third day after being lost."

The next division of the work, and its most remarkable part, is the record of the writer's extraordinary ride through the wastes of Siberia, a distance of 2,500 miles, which brought him to the Lena in time to intercept the courier with the first news of the finding of De Long. During this and a subsequent journey of nearly 4,000 miles westward from the Lena delta, Mr. Gilder was able to gather a great amount of ethnological information. The habits, manners, customs, etc., of the Tchouktchis were well known to him, as he had lived among these people before, and could eat raw blubber like a native. Still, the story of his long ride is interesting and well told. Of the religion of the Siberians he says:

> Not only the Russian inhabitants, but the Yakouts, Tunguslans, Lamoots, and Tchouktchis, who reside near the settlements, are all equally religious. It seemed to me to be a most convenient religion, for it consisted, as far as I could see, in crossing one's self, and bowing before the pictures, and in fasting upon a fish diet where there was scarcely anything but fish to eat.

Mr. Gilder mentions meeting Capt. Berry and Ensign Hunt at Yakoutsk, but gives no information as to how the gentlemen reached there or as to what became of the others of the party. It is left to be inferred that they are not still at Eteetlan or at Cape Serdze.

The fifth and last division of the work contains the account of De Long's expedition, taken from that officer's private journals. This division might have been omitted from the book, for its incorporation in these pages looks like an attempt to forestall the publication of the records by another house for the benefit of De Long's widow and family. Mr. Gilder met the courier by a streak of luck, and promptly communicated the contents of the courier's boxes to the journal whose representative he was. The records were published in full in the New York *Herald*, and also in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, at the time. That the record of these private papers is interesting reading, is unquestionable.

The sketches in this volume add considerably to its interest, and would have been more valuable had a good draughtsman been one of the party. Or, better still, a competent photographer should be connected with every scientific or exploring expedition. The maps and charts aid, of course, in understanding the narrative in following the the Arctic traveler. We note a single misprint (p. 113), but that is a bad one. The book is published in New York, by Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Mystery of the Ages.

There is probably no living writer who has done more to further an intelligent acquaintance between the general public and the facts of "universal law and harmony" which astronomy reveals than Richard A. Proctor. In discussing "The Great Pyramid," he is, therefore, well prepared for a consideration which finds an adequate "first cause" only in an astronomical, or rather astrological, motive. Of the four which comprise the group of Ghizeh, or Jeezeh, pyramids, that of Cheops—called by ancient authorities the East, and by modern writers the Great, Pyramid—is the one which has invited and baffled the largest amount of persistent endeavor as to the reasons of its origin. Herodotus, whose source of information was the Egyptian priesthood, tells us that the Great Pyramid was completed after 100,000 workmen had been constantly employed upon it for twenty years; and that so great was the misery entailed upon the people by this burden, and so intense their anger at the abolishment of their previous worship, that they held Cheops and his dynasty in absolute loathing.

Mr. Proctor reviews in detail the positions taken by those (notable among whom is Prof. Smyth) who credit the skill and design of the archetects of the pyramids to direct supernatural communication. He quotes Prof. Smyth as saying that "The pyramid was charged by God's inspired Shepherd-Prince [Melchizedek, King of Salem], in the beginning of human time, to keep a certain message secret and inviolable for 4,000 years; and it has done so. And in the next thousand years it was to enunciate that message to all men with more than traditional force, more than all the authenticity of copied manuscripts or reputed history; and that part of the pyramid's usefulness is now beginning." Under this theory, Mr. Proctor acutely objects to (1) "the absurd waste of power in setting supernatural machinery at work 4,000 years ago with cumbrous devices to record its object, when the same machinery, much more simply employed now would effect the alleged purpose far more thoroughly; (2) the enormous amount of human misery, and its attendant hatreds, brought about by this alleged Divine scheme; and (3) the futility of an arrangement by which the pyramid was only to subserve its purpose when it had lost that perfection of shape on which its entire significance depended according to the theory itself." Mr. Proctor also detects another, and, as it seems to us, a far more serious difficulty in the way of such an interpretation as Prof. Smyth assumes—which is, that the pyramid built by Cheops' brother Chephren, though much inferior to the first, is yet of such immense size that it "must have required many years of labor from tens of thousands of workmen"; and the writer adds, what is apparent to any reasonable being, that, "If Chephren knew the purpose of the first, and indeed almost contemporary, pyramid, he must also have known that a second was useless; and that, if he did not know for what the first was erected, he could have had no motive sufficient for a second."

Of course this latter hypothesis is not excluded by the theory that each pyramid was intended as the tomb of that King by whom it was erected. But against this view also Mr. Proctor raises an obvious objection: "It might have been conceivable, had only the Grand Pyramid been erected, that the structure had been raised as a mausoleum for all the Kings and Princes of the dynasty. But it seems utterly incredible that such a building as the Great Pyramid should have been erected for one King's body only—and that at the expense of the King himself whose body was to be there deposited."

As to the other theories—that the pyramids were intended for the worship of the sun, or solely for astronomical purposes, or to guard the royal treasures—Mr. Proctor is of the opinion that by none of these hypotheses can we plausibly say why each of these four successive Kings—Cheops, Chephren, Mycerinus, and Asychis—built a pyramid, and each King only one, and each successive structure inferior in grandeur to that of his predecesor.

Mr. Proctor's theory is that the first great pyramid was suggested to Cheops by wise men from the East who visited Egypt. From the Bible record, that certain of a branch of Chaldeans visited Egypt from time to time, Mr. Proctor gathers that the architects were Chaldeans of that branch which went out from Ur "because they would not worship strange gods." He finds this theory strengthened by the astronomical accuracy with which the Great Pyramid is adapted to the most favorable study of the heavens; and by the fact that Cheops at this time abolished idolatry and closed the temples—conditions which would almost certainly be enforced by a people who were diligent and marvelously well-informed astronomers, and who abhorred the religions of the heathens. Mr. Proctor concludes that, although these visitors of Cheops might have "rejected the Sabbaistic polytheism of their kinsmen, they had not rejected the doctrine that the stars in their courses affect the fortunes of men." And also that, "if these visitors were astrologers, who persuaded Cheops, and were honestly convinced themselves, that they could predict the events of any man's life by the Chaldean method of casting nativities, we can readily understand many circumstances connected with the pyramids which have hitherto seemed inexplicable. . . . Each King would require to have his own nativity-pyramid, built with due symbolical reference to the special celestial influences affecting his fortunes."

This theory, with its included hypothesis that astrologers then believed not only in their power to read the stars, but to avert the evil and strengthen the good influences produced by certain conjunctions, Mr. Proctor thinks will sufficiently account for the seeming contradiction that a structure should first be erected at such an enormous cost of time and money, that it should have been determined by such astonishing mathematical and astronomical precision, and then, at the death of its builder, have served no greater purpose than to sepulchre his remains. That this theory also has its objections and insufficiencies, Mr. Proctor does not deny. And we feel that the riddle which Egypt has left for curious centuries to solve is not yet made plain. But Mr. Proctor has at least favored more conditions in this many-sided problem than any theorist yet known. We cannot here give any correct idea of the care and clearness with which the author has described the astronomical and mathematical features of the Great Pyramid. That he alone can do, in his own genial, untechnical way.

The volume devoted to this study also includes five articles on questions which to many will be found of equal, if not superior, interest. Those in "The Origin of the Week," "Saturn and the Sabbath of the Jews," and "The History of Sunday," especially, contain much to fix the attention of thoughtful minds. Altogether Mr. Proctor has fully equaled his previous efforts in the amount of information suggestion, and debate he has compressed within his latest work.

Published in New York, by R. Worthington.

Miscellaneous Works.

A second edition of Mr. Callender's interesting monograph on the late Thaddeus Stevens has been issued by the Boston publishers. Mr. Stevens was "the first Stalwart," and, although bigoted, opinionated, and tyrannical in his ideas and methods, was a loyal Republican, and a man of great strength and ability. His life deserves to be well and carefully read.

To the long list of Birthday-Books is to be added "The Lowell Birthday-Book," containing extracts from the writings of James Russell Lowell, and prefaced with a very good picture of the genial writer. The other illustrations are rather weak, but the collection is not inferior to its predecessors, and many will be glad to renew their acquaintance with long-forgotten gems of literature.

To say that the new addition to juvenile literature, entitled "Home-Spun Stories," is by Ascott R. Hope, is to warrant the book full of interest and ripe with charming bits of instruction. This writer has been so long in the service of young people that the art of administering a moral, skillfully sugar-coated with charming fiction, has become, as in this instance, an assured success. These stories are dedicated "To the Boy of the Period": but we doubt not the much-maligned "girl of the period" will find them equally fascinating.

Thomas Kelly, of this city, publishes a volume with the title "The Universal Self-Instructor," which is intended to be a complete library in itself, and is prepared by a judicious use of cuts, scissors, and pastepot. It professes to teach everything, including elocution and how to be good husbands, lawn-tennis and bookkeeping, and certainly contains a vast amount of useful information. Where encyclopedias are unobtainable such a book is of great service, and, being handsomely gotten up, it will undoubtedly sell well and answer the purpose intended by its compiler.

It seems most astonishing to the average intellect that, having the opportunity to learn what good poetry is, which even the daily newspapers exhibit, any one should publish such trash as "Nellie—A Summer Rhyme," by Mrs. J. M. Bryan. It is not necessary to go into an argument as to the demerits of the book; and merits it has none. Such doggerel as—

"You dear little darling thing," said Neal,
"That man of ice is freezing your life:
He is a stain on God's fair earth,
And you, my Nellie, are called his wife"—

are sufficient evidence that we do not condemn without warrant. The rest of the poem (?) is in the same style.

Mr. Phillips' "Treatise on the Law of Mechanics' Liens on Real and Personal Property" has reached a second edition, and the author has revised and enlarged the original volume fully one-fifth. The present edition takes up the subject where the first edition left it, and incorporates the points of every reported case of all the States down to the moment of publication. In this way Mr. Phillips has presented the whole law of the subject; and, as it is one of constantly-increasing importance his volume becomes a necessity to every member of the profession. It has already in many cases been quoted as an authority in courts of the last resort in the States, and may be regarded as *the* standard work on questions pertaining to the law of mechanics' liens.

"Constantia Carew" is the alliterative title of an agreeable story by Emma Marshall. Just why this autobiography is especially classed as "Home Reading for Girls" we are unable to discover, since it is scarcely more adapted to young people than to old—to girls than to boys. Indeed, if it may be said to point one moral more strongly than another, it is the deteriorating influence upon the character of a young man which idleness and selfishness slowly enforce. For the rest it is a good book, pure in tone and healthy in sentiment. It shows the unavoidable wrong to one's self as well as to others, which follows the spirit that excuses its own sins of omission by echoing the old cry, "Am I my brother's keeper?" The interest is well sustained, the story not improbable, and the style unaffected. We commend it as a book for home-libraries, and adapted to all ages.

No man is better qualified to write upon Japanese subjects than Mr. Lanman, who for several years was a resident of the Empire, and a student of its political, social, and religious elements and characteristics. Mr. Lanman in his book entitled "Leading Men of Japan" gives an interesting account of the changes made in that Empire during late years and of its prospects for the future. The volume is divided into two parts—the first being devoted to biographical sketches of modern Japanese statesmen, authors, and scholars, who have contributed in a greater or less degree to the bringing about of the late reforms in the Empire. The second part is historical in character, and gives a description not only of the Empire proper, but of its dependencies. An exceedingly interesting chapter is devoted to Corea—a nation whose power and importance are just beginning to be properly understood by the civilized world. An account is also given of the origin of the American expidition to Japan; and there are copious notes, and a list of works which have been written upon the country.

"Old Ocean," by Ernest Ingersoll, is the title of a handsome volume which forms a companion to "Magna Charta Stories," recently issued, and is the second of a series contemplated by the publishers, intended to fill a gap in popular practical literature. Mr. Ingersoll has written much and well for young as well as old readers. In the present volume he treats not only of the outward appearance and characteristics of the ocean, but describes and explains all its present phenomena—the Gulf Stream, the action of the waves, the tides, the currents, with the accompanying phenomena of the winds in certain portions of the globe. Later he takes up and tells the stories of the famous voyages of discovery and adventure which have been made over the ocean, the great battles that have been fought upon it, the perils and dangers to voyagers, and lastly he describes the wonders of the great deep as displayed in its various forms of animal and vegetable life. The book, in fact, brings within a small space a large amount of matter.

The latest volume added to the "American Statesmen" series is a Life of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, which has been prepared by President D. C. Gilman. The author has been fortunate enough to have access to many documents never before made public, and in this volume light is thrown on many facts heretofore but imperfectly understood. Prof. Gilman's tribute to President Monroe, as more of a patriot than a partisan, will not receive the indorsement of all who read the history of his career. Yet, as legislator, Envoy, Cabinet Minister, and President, he was an important figure in American politics; and, if for nothing else than for his terse statement of the idea of American independence from European interference and fidelity to the principle in his official career, he deserves well of his country. Prof. Gilman's work is to be commended for its admirable style. There is no elaboration or ornamentation. The story is told clearly and plainly, and the comments are forcible, and generally warranted by deduction from the narrative. The book is fully equal in merit and in interest to those which have preceded it in the same series.

Current Periodicals.

In the March *Wide Awake* will be found Fred Ober's Yucatan serial, "The Silver City"; the Rev. Irving L. Beman's story of "Evan Cogswell's Ice-Fort"; Edward Everett Hale's "Today Talk About the Dead French Statesman, Gambetta"; Prof. Sargent's "Health and Strength Paper"; Act II. of the White Mountain Comedy, "More than They Bargained For"; "Old Caravan Days"; and Mrs. Diaz's John Spicer Lecture on "Clothes."

In the *Princeton Review* for March Henry Randall Waite has an essay on "The Utah Problem," and shows the three alternatives offered to Congress, one of which it must eventually adopt. Prof. Felix Adler reviews a "New Experiment in Education" which the Society of Ethical Culture is trying in New York; the Rev. Philip Schaff has an article on "St. Paul"; the late Prof. Tayler Lewis one on "The Hidden Heart"; the Hon. A. S. Meyrick discusses "Convict-Labor and the Labor-Reformers"; Gen. Francis A. Walker tells something about the history of American Manufactures; and the Rev. D. Kellogg points out "The Antagonisms Between Hindooism and Christianity."

The March number of the *Eclectic* is filled with the customary variety of good reading. The following is the table of contents: "The Americans," by Herbert Spencer; "On Some of Shakspeare's Female Characters," by One Who Has Personated Them (Helena Faucit Martin); "The Last Extremity"; "The Captain of the Pole-Star"; "Comets," by William Huggins; "Poor Matthias," a poem by Matthew Arnold; "The Diving Rod"; "A Study of Longfellow," by Henry Norman; "Omens of Trouble"; "Russian Prisons," by Prince Krapotkine; "A Ghost," by the author of "Mrs. Jerningham's Journal"; "Ottoman Poetry," by Stanley Lane Poole; "Anthony Trollope," by Edward A. Freeman, D. C. L.; "Monica," by the author of "Phyllis"; "A Puma Rug," by Frederick Boyle.

Literary Notes.

The title of Mr. Meredith's volume of verse will be "Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth."

The title of Mr. F. Marion Crawford's novel, to be begun in the May number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, is "A Roman Singer"; and the scene is laid in Rome and the neighborhood of Rome.

A work is about to be published in London giving new and accurate measurements of the Great Pyramids, and making no account of those measurements on which Prof. Piazzi Smyth has founded his theological theories.

Irreverent outsiders are waiting to see what the members of the "Walt" Whitman "cult" are going to say about Mr. Emerson's reference to "Leaves of Grass" as a possible "auctioneer's inventory of a warehouse."

A supplementary volume to Dr. E. H. Knight's valuable work, "The Mechanical Dictionary," had been completed by the author just before his death, which will carry on the record of all important inventions and improvements in mechanical appliances made up to the present time.

"Unspotted from the World," a novel about to be issued, is from the pen of Mrs. G. W. Godfrey, a new writer of considerable promise. She is the wife of the author of "The Parvenu," a comedy which was played with great success in London.

Mr. Edward King, in his novel of "The Gentle Savage," just published in London, takes for his hero a civilized Indian of the Cherokee tribe. He is described as an excellent fellow, who finds his happy fate, as he deserves, in the charming daughter of a great American banker.

Paul B. Du Chaillu, the African traveler, has brought a suit against Harper & Bros., for many years his publishers, and to whom his success is largely due, claiming damages for losses alleged to have been sustained by him from their neglect to supply the public demand for his book, "The Land of the Midnight Sun."

"G. W. S." writes to the New York *Tribune* that Mr. Louis J. Jennings is the author of the flippant paper on American novels recently published in the *Quarterly Review*. An editorial writer in the same newspaper declares that Mr. Jennings is also the author of a puff of that article which appeared in the cable-dispatches of the New York *World*.

A Scotch publisher tells Mr. Smalley that the edition of the current volumes of the Encyclopædia Britannica is not less than 60,000 copies for the home market, to which is to be added 35,000 more that go to the United States and the Colonies. The publishers' profits, he adds, on the whole issue will amount to not less than a quarter of a million sterling, say $1,250,000.

Through the American Minister at Bangkok, Mr. Frank Vincent Jr., the traveler and author, has just received from the King of Siam a medal of honor, with accompanying clasp and ribbon, and a diploma appointing him a Knight of the Royal Order of Buspa Mala. His Majesty has recently read "The Land of the White Elephant," and is thus pleased to show his appreciation of its author.

The eighth number of *Life*, amid other excellent matter, has a neat cartoon representing Mr. Howells standing on two volumes of the *Century* and supporting Mr. Henry James upon his shoulders, in the vain attempt to reach the altitude of a statue of Thackeray, which towers beside them. "Are you the tallest now, Mr. James?" anxiously asks the author of "A Modern Instance." Mr. James, ignoring the question, answers, in a nervous flurry, "So so uncommonly kind, Mr. Howells, as to let me down easy; it may be we have both got to grow."

Bishop Charles Wordsworth, of the Scottish Episcopal Church, has just published an edition of Shakspeare's historical plays in which he has made strangely presumptuous emendations. The irregularity of the great poet's verse offends him, and he has altered, transposed, and inserted words with the most extraordinary effect. His changes "on the score of delicacy" are still more wonderful, partaking of the nature of that modesty which led a heroine of history to incase the legs of her piano in frilled pantalets.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne is finishing the novel entitled "Fortune's Fool," the publication of which was suddenly interrupted in *Macmillan's Magazine* for want of "copy." *Harper's Weekly* says: "We understand that the novel, in its complete form, was sent to the magazine, and paid for before its first part had been published. But the author, having had a new idea with respect to the termination of the story, asked for the return of the last pages of his MSS., and when he had received them proceeded to rewrite and multiply them. Unfortunately the new MSS. never reached its destination, and Mr. Hawthorne thinks that it must have been lost in the mails. As soon as he could overcome his disappointment and vexation he began for the third time the conclusion of the novel, which will be forwarded to London in a few days."

Some interesting statistics as to the number of books published in the United States during the last year have been compiled by the editors of the *Publishers' Weekly*. During 1882 3,472 books were published, against 2,991 issued in 1881—being an increase of 481 books, and an increase of 1,396 books over those published in 1880. In the new list, fiction, theology, and juvenile works lead, as usual. The following is taken from the classified table, with the number of books published in each class: Fiction, 767; theology and religion, 326; juvenile works, 278; law, 271; education, language, 221; medical science, hygiene, 188; travel, 185; biography, 184; poetry and drama, 182; history, 118; social and political science, 112; physical and mathematical science, 106; fine arts, 91; reference books, 86; humor and satire, 35; mental and moral philosophy, 21.

Books Received.

THE LOWELL BIRTHDAY-BOOK. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE ALHAMBRA. By Washington Irving. New York: John B. Alden.

THE WAR OF THE BACHELORS. By "Orleanian." New Orleans. Price $1.

THADDEUS STEVENS: COMMONER. By E. B. Callender. Boston: A. Williams & Co.

DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI. By William Sharp. London: Macmillan & Co. Price $3.

ICE-PACK AND TUNDRA. By W. H. Gilder. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $4.

MODERN SPIRITUALISM. By Thomas B. Hall. Boston: A. Williams & Co. Price 60 cents.

PUBLIC-HEALTH PAPERS AND REPORTS. Vol. VII. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

AMERICAN STATESMEN: JAMES MONROE. By D. C. Gilman. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MIRABEAU: AN HISTORICAL DRAMA. By George H. Calvert. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price $1.

THE RELIGIONS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD. By George Rawlinson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A HISTORY OF LATIN LITERATURE. By George Augustus Simcox. Two volumes. New York: Harper & Bros.

SHAKSPEARE'S HISTORY OF PERICLES, PRINCE OF TYRE. Edited by W. J. Rolfe. New York: Harper & Bros.

SHORT STUDIES ON GREAT SUBJECTS. By James A. Froude. Fourth series. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A TREATISE ON THE LAWS OF MECHANICS' LIENS. By Samuel L. Phillipps. Second Edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

HERBERT SPENCER ON AMERICAN NERVOUSNESS. By George M. Beard. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price 50 cents.

HISTORY OF THE NEGRO RACE IN AMERICA. Vol. II. By George W. Williams. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price $3.50.

FINAL CAUSES. By Paul Janet. Translated from the French by William Affleck. Second Edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE TWO NOBLE KINSMEN. Written by John Fletcher and William Shakspeare. Edited by W. J. Rolfe. New York: Harper & Bros.

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES AND UNIVERSAL INFORMATION. Seventeenth Edition. By Benjamin Vincent. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE ILIAD OF HOMER, DONE INTO ENGLISH PROSE. By Andrew Lang, Walter Leaf, and Ernest Myers. London: Macmillan & Co. Price $1.50.

Periodicals Received.

The *Victorian Review* for January.
The *Critic*.
The *Literary World*.
The *Athenæum*.
The *Wheelman* for March.
The *American Naturalist*.
The *Princeton Review*.
The *Eclectic Magazine* for March.
Wide-Awake for March.
Golden Days for March.
Longman's Magazine for March.
The *Inland Architect and Builder*.
Our Continent.
The *Pansy* for January, February, and March.
Our Little Ones for March.
Blackwood's Magazine for February.

"NIGGER MIGHTY HAPPY."

[PLANTATION SONG.]

Hog start a-runnin' when de overseer callin';
Whipperwill holler when de jew-draps fallin';
Duck keep a-quackin' when de hard rain po'in';
Crows flock togedder when de young corn growin';
Pig gwine to squeal when de milkmaid churnin';
Nigger mighty happy when de blackberries turnin'!

Squ'el go to jumpin' when de scaly-barks comin';
Bee-martin sail when de honey-bee hummin';
Lean horse nicker when de punkin-vine spreadin';
Rabbit back his ear when de cabbage stalk headin';
Rooster start a-crowin' when de broad day breakin';
Nigger mighty happy when de hoe-cake bakin';

Big fish flutter when he done cotch de cricket;
Bullfrog libely when he singin' in de thicket;
Mule git slicker when de plantin'-time over;
Colt mighty ga'ly when you turn him in de clover;
An' it come mighty handy to de nigger-man 'tater
When he soppin' in de gravy wid a big yam 'tater!

Blacksnake waitin' while de old hen hatchin';
Sparrer-hawk lookin' while de little chicken scratchin';
Big owl jolly when de little bird singin';
'Possum gwine to clam whar de ripe 'simmons swingin';
Nigger mighty happy—ef he aint wuf a dollar—
When he startin' out co'tin' wid a tall standin' collar!

—J. A. Macon.

A Bonanza Mine

of health is to be found in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to the merits of which as a remedy for female weakness and kindred affections thousands testify.

BAD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Remedial Value of the Climate of Florida.

Debilitating for Pulmonary Patients —Good for Asthma,

Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Nervous Prostration, and Shivering Old Age.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for March has a paper contributed by Dr. George E. Walton on the remedial value of the climate of Florida for Northern invalids, especially those afflicted with pulmonary troubles. The following extracts contain the most important statements and conclusions of this scientific medical observer. It will be seen that he pronounces Florida a bad climate for consumptives, and advises them to keep away from there on account of the warm, humid, relaxing, enervating character of the atmospheric conditions:

When one approaches this land from the northward in the winter season, having left the hills and valleys about his home covered with the cold, white mantle of winter, he is pleased and cheered by the green foliage. The breezes which touch him possess a delicious softness, and a fragrant, spicy aroma. When, at the shores of the St. John's River, he looks over miles of clear and unruffled water, many miles in width, like an inland lake, and reaching far away, hundreds of miles to the south, fringed by green inlet and headland, bearing the tropical foliage of cypress and orange, palmetto and palm; when the mild sunshine, falling so softly upon forest, bank, and river, has penetrated him till he feels a gentle warmth flowing through his veins; when a delicious languor has possessed him, and it would seem perfect happiness to rest in the genial sunshine forever—then he knows he has found the

SWEET DO-NOTHING LAND OF AMERICA.

Warmth is life, cold is death, and the medical study of climate is only an analysis of those conditions of heat which will best secure an abounding vitality in the healthy human organism, or restore a shattered organism to its normal physical relations.

Men, like children, continually cry for the unattainable. We would like a land in which a perfect June always prevails.

What are the factors in the climate of Florida? Heat, water, and light—warmth, moisture, and sunshine.

The health-resort of Florida is the peninsular portion, averaging 100 miles in width and projecting southward over 300 miles, amid the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico.

It is a flat land, composed almost entirely of sand. So much does it resemble a jetty of sand, such as we see formed at the confluence of streams, that it may appropriately be termed an ocean sand-bar, with everglades, marshes, and lagoons in the southern portion, testifying how recently, geologically speaking, it has emerged from the depths of the sea. Around this sickle-shaped peninsula the Gulf Stream, with an average temperature of 86 degrees Fahrenheit, sweeps from the southernmost point along the eastern shore at a distance of ten to 100 miles from the coast. Across it the salt-laden breezes of the ocean continually play by day and by night. Upon it the warm rays of a semi-tropical sun almost continually shine.

What are the results of these physical conditions stated in the exact terms of meteorological science? For this purpose it is not necessary to array long tables of average temperature, mean monthly range, rainfall, barometric pressure, relative humidity, etc.

It is sufficient to know that

THE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE,

day and night, of Jacksonville for the month of November is 61 degrees Fahrenheit; December, 54 degrees Fahrenheit; January, 55 degrees Fahrenheit; February, 57 degrees Fahrenheit; March, 62 degrees Fahrenheit. The rainfall in November is 3½ inches; December, 3 inches; January, 3 inches; February, 2½ inches; March, 4⅜ inches. St. Augustine, Palatka, and other portions of the State to which Northern people resort do not materially vary from these figures of heat and rainfall.

Given a peninsular land subjected to the burning rays of a semi-tropical sun, and surrounded by an ocean of warm water, the average temperature of which is 77 degrees Fahrenheit, then it is not necessary to ask the signal service whether the climate be moist or dry. If they supplied us with tables of absolute humidity they could only add to our information accurate knowledge of the excess of moisture. Every breeze that blows touches the face with the softness of a moist May morning in the North. The atmosphere is delicious—balmy.

In addition to physical sensation and deductions drawn from geographical position, there are other reasons for deciding that the climate is moist. The necessity of frequently emptying closets during the summer-season, and drying clothing-apparel; the impossibility of using cellars, because of the quickness with which mold destroys goods there stored; the thick formation of vert-de-gris on articles of brass; the rapid decay of structures made of wood, as compared with Northern localities; the presence almost everywhere of the Southern moss (Tillandsia), swaying in festoons from the trees—these facts tell of excessive atmospheric moisture.

Sunshine, which is so cheering to the invalid, and the absence of which is so depressing to the well, is abundant in Florida. There it glitters continually on leaf and flower. Five years' observation at Jacksonville shows an average of only seven cloudy days for each winter month, the other twenty-three being arched by a soft Italian-like sky.

We then estimate the climate of Eastern Florida to be mild in winter-temperature, moist, sunshiny, relaxing, and for an American climate equable, though not to be compared in this respect with the Genoese Riviera.

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF THIS CLIMATE in the treatment of disease?

We will first consider that scourge of over-crowded populations—consumption—a disease which is limited to no zone, and for which the benefit of change of climate is most frequently sought. The discoveries, of Koch, of Berlin, in his researches on the cause of this disease, may, if they are satisfactorily confirmed, enable us in the future to interpose barriers to its invasion. They may also enable us to eliminate "taking cold" as one of the causes of consumption. But they will not change the nature of the bacillus tuberculosis, the habits of which, although itself unknown, have been familiar to the world for many centuries. Persons of feeble constitution, whether hereditary or acquired, will still be the subjects of its incursion, and the disease engendered by its presence will require the same treatment as heretofore—unless happily we find a remedy which will destroy these morbific germs in situ, and thus, by relieving the patient of the exciting cause, lead to immediate recovery.

It is not necessary to cite authorities to show that the prime need of a consumptive is, that he shall be a great deal out-of-doors; that he shall breathe pure air; that he shall exercise; that his entire physical organization shall be invigorated. Is the climate of Florida fitted to do this? I answer,

NO!

The climate is simply and delightfully soothing. Being so—being moist and relaxing—it will cause tuberculous deposits to disintegrate rapidly. Expectoration will be increased, and there will be no rally of the system to oppose this new call upon the strength. Instead of exercising freely and expanding his lungs, as he should, the consumptive invalid will sit listlessly on the piazzas of the hotels awaiting his fate. Hundreds are seen, wherever you go, so doing. Seldom do you see one attempting to exercise; and, if one is seen, he is moving in that sluggish and apathetic manner so characteristic of every one living there.

It is unfortunate that, of the thousands of consumptives who go to Florida, we can get no reliable statistics of the result. The people of Florida, the owners of the soil, the railroad and steamboat owners and agents, the hotelkeepers, the physicians residing there, *are all so much interested personally* in the prosperity of the State, which, since the close of the War, has been opened up like a newly-discovered country, that it is well-nigh impossible for them *to give unprejudiced statements concerning the healthfulness of the State*, its adaptation to the cure of disease, or any other subject which even remotely touches their personal interest. A prism is placed before your eyes, and you are caused to see everything covered with the colors of the rainbow.

However, I snatched one fragment from the page of fact. During the last six months of 1881 there were thirteen deaths in Jacksonville (population 8,000) from consumption, these deaths being of *residents only*, and excluding all non-residents or visiting invalids. This is a mortality of 1.62 per 1,000—being a greater mortality than occurred in Cincinnati during the same time, which was 4.24 in a population of 280,000, or 1.51 per 1,000. These figures do not establish the rate of mortality from this disease in the City of Jacksonville—for in so small a place a series extending over a number of years would be necessary. But, when facts are so difficult to find, we must content ourselves even with a straw. It is much more satisfactory to thus have an indication from a populous centre, than the rate from sparsely-populated country districts, which, as is well known, are comparatively immune everywhere. It may be stated in this connection that natives of Florida taken with consumption frequently seek other places and climates as a means of cure.

I do not mean to say that cases of consumption never improve in Florida. Undoubtedly there are cases which get well in Florida, just as there are in every locality, and even at home.

Turning from consumption, we will look on the opposit side of the picture. Are there no diseases of the lungs in which this delightful climate is beneficial?

UNDOUBTEDLY;

and it is the efficacy of the climate in this other group of diseases—the bronchial, often wrongly diagnosed as consumption—that has given reputation to the climate. The "taking of cold" in Florida is a comparatively infrequent event. Even when one does take cold, it is only manifested by slight sneezing, and that is the end of it. There is no tendency to acute inflammation of the Schneiderian membranes—the extension by continuity to the fauces, larynx, trachea, and bronchial tubes; in fine, to that compound of malaise, difficult breathing, soreness of the chest, and cough, termed a "severe cold," which is so excessively frequent in this latitude, and which, often repeated in certain constitutions, leads to chronic inflammation and diminution of the calibre of the bronchial tubes, to dilatation of air-cells, to bronchorrhea, and all those attendant evils which are little less baneful than consumption itself. For those in whom frequent colds have induced the condition of chronic bronchitis, I believe there is no better climate than Eastern Florida; and those in comparatively good health who suffer from repeated colds without other ill effects will find in that climate freedom from the inconvenience. That other condition termed winter cough, frequent among people advanced in years, and which is little other than chronic bronchitis with a quiescent period during the summer-months, will also be entirely relieved in that land. Indeed, if the person removes there for life, he will soon become unconscious that he ever had such an affliction.

Chronic laryngitis, and pharyngitis granulosa, or clergyman's sore-throat, will also be decidedly benefited by winter-sojourn or permanent residence in Florida.

In the spasmodic constriction of the bronchial tubes—asthma—it can only be said that many cases will be entirely relieved in Florida, while with some it will fail; and, if one is to be exiled in the interest of health, there is probably no pleasanter place for enduring semi-expatriation.

A climate of this kind is also favorable to the prolongation of the life of those afflicted with

CHRONIC BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS—

chronic parenchymatous nephritis. The person will be little exposed to chilling of the surface of the body, which arrests cutaneous perspiration, congests the blood-vessels of the internal organs, and forces excessive work on the already damaged cortical network of the kidneys.

Sufferers from muscular and chronic rheumatism find the genial warmth of this region softens the unpliable and painful muscles, and loosens the rigid tendons; while the increased secerning activity of the skin removes the morbid humor, whatever that may be.

For none do I know a land more delightful than for him who, by long and severe mental activity, has exhausted the vital battery of nerve-force and disturbed the harmonious balance between the varied complex nerve-circuits. The person who suffers from this condition, sometimes called nervous prostration, and which often passes under other cognomens, will there find a panacea. The soothing softness of the climate invites to continuous repose, and for him perfect rest is a prelude to restoration; repair of tissue gains upon waste, the nerve-currents gradually resume their normal course and vigor, and a return of health results.

Old age crawls shivering along our cheerless streets, the frigid Northern blasts fluttering the garments about his attenuated limbs, chilling the blood till stasis occurs in some vital organ, and inflammation and death result. There, the old man pursues out-door life fearless of frost or intense heat, and, in a prolonged and painless existence, forgets that his summer is gone and the snows of winter are upon his head.

In closing this paper, some reference to places in Florida

MOST SUITABLE FOR INVALIDS

may be of interest.

There are but few places on the course of the St. John's River that are desirable for invalids, on account of the proximity of swamps and danger from malaria. At Sanford I was somewhat amused to see the proprietor of a prominent hotel, which solicits the patronage of invalids, taken with a severe chill while at the desk receiving his guests.

The best places on the river are Magnolia and Green Cove Spring, twenty-eight and thirty miles south of Jacksonville, and Palatka, seventy-five miles from there—each of which possesses superior hotel-accommodations, and is subject but little, if at all, to malaria during the winter season.

Gainesville, some forty miles west of Palatka, on the line of the Transit Railway, is one of the best locations in the State. It is situated on comparatively high land for Florida, is surrounded by pine-woods, and free from malaria; but, other than as a health-resort, has no attractions.

Jacksonville, the centre of activity, eighteen miles from the mouth of the St. John's, is a city of considerable enterprise. The comforts and convenience of a Northern city can be obtained there in greater degree than anywhere else in the State. It has, however, in addition, some of the injurious influences which pertain to large cities. There is more danger from typho-malarial diseases and intestinal troubles.

St. Augustine—twenty-five miles south of the mouth of the St. John's, on the coast—that old Spanish town which rests so tranquilly by the sea, looking out over the broad waves of the Atlantic, which roll across from the motherland, is a most interesting place to the voyager. Its quaint houses, built in the Spanish fashion, from the coquina or imperfectly-formed limestone which is quarried on the beach; its narrow and winding streets, which one may almost cross at a single stride; its old fort, dating from 1696, when Spanish power still ruled a large portion of the world, and Florida was one of the least of its possessions—these, and the many legends which linger around the only moss-covered ruins in America, are the attractions of the place. Long before Jacksonville or any settlement on the St. John's existed, St. Augustine was noted for its salubrious climate. It is now known, however, that its exposed position on the coast, subjecting it to the whims of every wild northeaster, *makes it unfitted for very sensitive invalids*, though still a favorit resort for several wealthy New York gentlemen of yachting proclivities, who have villas there; and also for those of youthful fervor, who cling to romance and sentiment.

A TEMPERANCE DOG.

[Montague (Ga.) *Northwest*.]—Last Monday evening a stranger came into a saloon in Montague and called for a drink, which was handed him. He raised the glass to his lips, when a large dog took him by the collar and tried to pull him out of the door. A crowd collected around and attempted to take the dog off, supposing it would hurt him; but the stranger said: "Let him alone—he is my dog. I have been on a spree at Bowie, and the dog pulled me out of the saloon there and made me sober up." The stranger left without his drink, accompanied by his faithful dog.

BALLADE OF RHYME.

When blossoms born of balmy Spring
Breathe fragrance in the pleasant shade
Of branches where the blue-birds sing,
Their hearts with music overweighted;
When brooks go babbling through the glade,
And over rocks the grasses climb
To greet the sunshine, half afraid—
How easy 'tis to write a rhyme!

When invitations are a-wing
For gay Terpsichore's parade;
When dreamy waltzes stir the string,
And jewels flash on rich brocade,
Where Paris dresses are displayed,
And slippered feet keep careful time—
In Winter, when the roses fade,
How easy 'tis to write a rhyme!

When by your side, with graceful swing,
Some fair-faced, gentle girl has strayed,
Willing and glad to have you bring
Your claims for love, and get them paid
In kisses, smiles, and words that aid
The bells of bliss to better chime—
When Cupid's rules are first obeyed,
How easy 'tis to write a rhyme!

Reader, forgive me, man or maid,
Against Calliope this crime;
And let this brief ballade persuade
How easy 'tis to write a rhyme!
—Frank Dempster Sherman.

LIVE STOCK.

Refrigerator Cars and Their Influence on Live-Stock Traffic.

Some Interesting Figures Regarding Sheep and Wool Growing in the United States.

Draft Horses, and the Characteristics That They Should Always Possess.

Notes and News Concerning Live Stock in All Parts of the World.

Refrigerator Cars and the Live Stock Trade.

Cheap and safe transportation of perishable articles of food from the West and the Southwest would, it is believed, add largely to the profits of agriculturists in those parts of the country, and at the same time tend to reduce the cost of living and add to the comfort of consumers. Enough has already been done in this direction by bringing fruits from the Pacific and from the Gulf States to give a suggestion of what would follow the introduction of refrigerator cars for carrying fresh meats from the plains where cattle and sheep are raised at a nominal cost. In Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas, are flocks of many thousands of sheep, for the carcasses of which there is practically no market, because the cost of transportation absorbs all the profits, and sometimes nearly all the receipts from the sale. But these plains may yet be made to annually produce a large quantity of valuable food of good flavor, and at a very small cost, by the introduction of bucks of the improved wool and mutton sheep, like the Oxford, the Shropshire, or the Southdown.

In a recent issue of the *Texas Wool-Grower* was an item to the effect that sheep-men in that State are more interested than are any others in the establishment of refrigerator transportation in Texas. They cannot afford to ship young and thrifty sheep to market in the North, because the freight is so high that nothing will be left to pay the shipper. But if these sheep could be slaughtered on or near their native ranges and thence be sent to the North the immunity from shrinkage in weight, from losses by death, or injury from the hardships of the journey, and from the expenses of feeding and caring for the stock in transit, would turn the scale greatly in favor of the shipper. If the latter could send mutton of good quality and weight there would be little if any difficulty about finding ready sale at fair prices. The shipment of beeves from Texas by rail has not yet become generally popular, chiefly because of the losses incident to the journey of living animals over long roads, and because it is necessary to send a man in charge of the stock; but there is no reason to doubt that if cattle could be slaughtered near their natives ranges and sent forward dressed the saving would quickly lead to the almost entire abandonment of the old, crude, and extremely wasteful ways of conducting the cattle trade.

As the marketing of live stock is now generally done, the business is much as the lumber business would be if the saw-log was cut in the distant forest, driven down the streams, towed or carried across lakes and over railroads, and delivered to the local dealer, perhaps 2,000 miles from the stump, and by him made into boards, scantling, sash, blinds, and doors, as the consumer might demand. The costly transportation of the bark, slabs, and sawdust would go far to use up all the profits, and the greater expense of manufacturing lumber in this small retail way would be very likely to eat up all the margin which might remain—unless the consumer could be compelled to pay a price greater than he now pays. The slabs, bark, and sawdust would have a value as fuel; and the hair, hide, and offal of the bullock have their value in the East. But slabs and hides may be sent more cheaply by themselves, where wanted, than they can when accompanied by a large quantity of waste matter. The lumberman has found it profitable, first to place his mill near the source of supply, and then turn his logs into lumber; later to dry and dress that lumber, and to put it into the form of flooring, siding, doors, and other forms in which it is to be finally used.

The stock-man will find it necessary to follow the lumberman's example. Now he starts, perhaps, from the far away plains of Texas or of Oregon, and drives slowly along the trail, accompanied by a kingly (cattle king) retinue of cow-boys, cooks, and ponies, each and every one adding to the necessary expenses of the business. Arrived at the shipping-point on the railroad, the stock is held on the range until sold, or until a favorable opportunity occurs for sending it to market. Thence freight charges must be paid, men must accompany each train of stock, hay bills and commissions must be paid, and much time be spent in attending to details often most annoying.

If the stock could be slaughtered at the nearest railroad point, and then sent forward, dressed, in refrigerator cars, the stock-man would not be obliged to leave the care of his herd at home to others; he would not be burdened with the large expense of the road outfit; he would lose no stock through the hardships of the journey to market; he would get his money safely and quickly, and, more than all that, he would kill his cattle in the autumn and winter when they would be fat, and not in summer when they are thin and fleshless, and thus he would get that which he now loses—the full benefit of his year's work. He would save a vast expense, would get fair pay for his efforts to improve his stock, and would be measurably independent of fluctuations in the market, for he could hold his stock at home, without expense, but when once in market he must accept whatever the market will pay.

Sheep and Wool Growing.

In the United States the history of sheep husbandry has been marked by movements so peculiar as to warrant the term "manias" in describing them. At times there has been shown a strong desire to engage largely in sheep-farming, and almost every farm had then its flock; at other times an equally strong determination has been shown by thousands to get rid of all their sheep at any price, or almost at no price. These movements have not always been immediately preceded by a marked rise in the price of wool, nor has this desire to increase or to diminish the number of sheep been in direct relation to an advance in the value of their fleeces at the moment.

In the year 1878 the advantages offered to sheep husbandry by the newer States and Territories attracted the attention of capitalists and others, and by the middle of the year 1881 many thousands of sheep were ranging where but a very few years before none were to be found. Yet in 1878 medium wool sold for some cents per pound more than in 1881. In 1880 wool from Kansas and Nebraska sold for prices ranging from 16 to 26 cents, yet there was a steady and rapid growth in the interest taken in sheep-farming, and a large increase in the number of sheep taken from the Eastern and Middle States for the purpose of starting ranches in the West.

With a diversity of soil, forage, and climate especially favorable to wool-growing, that industry has received in North America far less attention than might have profitably been given to it. There were consumed in the United States between the years 1861 and 1879 a total of 3,624,764,000 pounds of wool. Of this quantity 956,426,600 pounds, the custom-house valuation of which was $165,415,950, were imported. As the value of goods imported or exported is greatly underestimated in returns made by the revenue department, the above figures may be safely doubled to get at the real market value of the wool imported. This would give fully $331,000,000 as the sum paid in the seventeen years to other countries for wool which might have been grown at home.

As an item of passing interest in this connection it may be stated that in the year 1872 the value of imports of wool was placed by the Treasury Department at $26,214,195, the quantity imported having been 122,256,500 pounds. The Civil War of 1861-'65 compelled the people of the United States to buy largely and at high prices the products of the loom, and the supply of cotton being cut off in a great measure, caused a larger demand for woolens. Stimulated by these circumstances mill owners increased their facilities until they greatly exceeded the normal requirements of the country. For some years the production of goods went on actively, even after the War had ended, until there was a large oversupply. When the panic of 1873 came many mills stopped, and the importation of wool fell from 122,256,500 pounds, brought in 1872, to 42,390 pounds in 1874. The value of the wool imported in the last named year was placed at $8,250,306, or, $17,963,889 less than that of the importations of 1872.

Important Meeting of Breeders of Jersey Cattle.

A significant note has been sent to Western and Southwestern breeders of Jersey cattle, requesting them to meet in Chicago on Thursday, March 8, for the purpose of considering some questions thought to be of vital importance to their interest as breeders of Jersey cattle. The note says: "Such a meeting, we think, would result in a better understanding of some matters which now seem obscure to a great many, and also very materially advance the interests of the [American Jersey Cattle] club generally."

The causes of the dissatisfaction which exists among breeders of Jerseys have been mentioned once or twice by THE TRIBUNE. One, and perhaps the chief one, is the fact that under the rules of the American Jersey Cattle Club five men can prevent any additions to the membership of the club, and have been doing so. The club was formed as a social, and not as a business organization, and as long as it retained that character the rule was perhaps well enough. But by force of circumstances the club has become an important business corporation. It is now the conservator of a great interest in which hundreds of men who cannot, without the consent of these five blackballers, have a voice in the management of the club, are concerned. These men recognize the fact that if the majority of the members of the club choose to consider the club a purely social association, and to keep everybody else out of it, they have a legal, and perhaps a moral right to do so. But they believe that the majority of the members of the club wish to make it form what it has become in fact, a broad and liberal, yet conservative organization, in which any reputable breeder may obtain membership by complying with reasonable rules. As it is, no one can secure admission, even though 250 members vote for him, if five see fit to vote against his admission.

Another cause of complaint is the fact that the rules of the A. J. C. Club require that all imported Jerseys must be first registered in the Island of Jersey Herd-Book before they can be entered in the Cattle Club Herd-Register. This practically puts the committee of judges on the Island of Jersey into a position where they shall dictate to Americans what they may or may not buy. This rule makes possible the formation of a close-communion ring by the few breeders on the island who have control of entries in the herd-book; it certainly puts them in position to judge for the American breeders, and, as the standard of merit in the two countries differs widely, this is offensive. That there is a growing discontent even among the Eastern members of the club, and among outside breeders in the East as well as in the West, there is certainly reason for believing. Full and free discussion of the rules of the club can do no harm, and may do great good to breeders of Jerseys. If the rules cannot stand investigation they should be so modified as to meet the requirements of the case.

Draft Horses.

Before the Farmers' Institute at Princeton last month Dr. Ezra Stetson said, in the course of an address upon draft horses, that size alone does not make a draft horse. Loading down the draft horse with fat to make him weigh heavily, as well as to cover deficiencies, is worse than useless. It is done at the expense of vitality, and in time will make his offspring beefy, as well as undermine the constitution. A race or trotting horse loaded down with fat can hardly be expected to come in at the fore, and a draft horse loses the strength or tension of his muscles from such mismanagement. The horse should not only possess a sound body, but also a sound mind. A horse may be as large as the most massive bull, but if his walking gait is no faster than that of the bull he is not the superior of bos taurus.

The indispensable requisits in a draft horse are, first and by far most important, docility. His feet and legs should be able to withstand any wear and tear to which they may be subjected. The bone should be in proportion to his size, and the quality of the bone has more to do with its strength than has mere size. The most important points upon which the strain of pulling falls are the knees and hocks. A broad, flat knee, with a hock of width, length, and depth is required to insure freedom of motion. A good walking gait is the very perfection of usefulness in the draft horse.

Live Stock News and Notes.

A recent test of the butter-producing capacity of the 2-year-old Jersey cow, Belle Grinell 3d, showed fourteen pounds two ounces in seven days.

A wool-grower writes from Presido County, Texas, to the *Wool-Grower* that there are in his neighborhood 80,000 sheep, and as laborers are scarce shearers can get plenty of work and good pay.

Col. John Scott, Nevada, Ia., is to sell Short-Horn cattle as follows: At Morrison, Ill., March 20, for O. Oakley; at Nevada, Ia., April 10, for O. Stephenson; Clay Grove, Ia., April 19, for J. H. Lusk; Red Oak, Ia., May 16, for Hayes & Platter; Oak Grove, Ia., June 26, for J. B. Jessup & Son.

The Hon. W. L. Hemmingway, State Treasurer of Mississippi, lately bought two Jersey cows and a heifer calf of James P. Ross, of Wabash, Ind., whose herd now contains over forty choice Jerseys. Mr. Ross writes that his cattle are coming through the winter in fine shape.

Stockmen in the West generally are rejoicing because their losses in consequent of the severe storm have been comparatively light. It seems to be quite generally the opinion that a cold and blustering winter is less injurious than a wet one. There seems, too, to have been something of a change of policy about reporting losses. In previous years they have been grossly exaggerated. Perhaps means for obtaining information are better than heretofore.

Edward M. Teall, of Chicago, reports that his imported Jersey cow, Governess 17,541, one of the cows he imported from Jersey last summer, dropped a solid fawn heifer, with full black points, Sunday, Feb. 25. The calf was sired by E. Simon's bull, Goodness (375) Jersey H. B. On the side of both sire and dam of this calf Duke (76), sire of the noted bull Farmer's Glory, appears, and twenty-one of her ancestors are entered in the Jersey herd-book as highly commended.

Anderson & Findlay, of Lake Forest, Ill., who own the largest herd of pure Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the United States, note the birth of a heifer out of Lady Pigot (5,202), sire Basuto (1,820); a bull and a heifer, out of Wild Rose (3,402), by Macer (1,659); a bull, out of Barbara of Earnside (3,710), by Eclipse (2,062); a bull, out of Lizzie 3d of Balfing (4,722), by King John (1,644); a heifer, out of Barbara 2d of Earnside (5,741), by Eclipse (2,062). Lizzie 3d of Balfing is one of the best cows in America.

James P. Ross, Wabash, Ind., has bought of S. W. McKetvey, of Illinois, a daughter of the celebrated Jersey bull Royalist 2,906; of T. C. Murphy, of Kansas, he bought a granddaughter of the same bull, and of J. W. Vance, of Illinois, a grandson of Royalist. Mr. Ross also bought of Dr. H. M. Howe, of Philadelphia, a son of Gilderoy 2,107, and a son of Regina's Gilderoy 5,042 of Edward Worth, of Philadelphia. These names are all well known to Jersey breeders as those of remarkably good stock.

Col. L. P. Muir's Pansydale herd of Jerseys has been making a gratifying record for him of late. His Jersey cow Shirley's Lady 18,557 dropped a bull calf Feb. 8, by Pansy Duke of Bellewood 7,154, one of the purest-bred Pansy bulls in the country. Evening Shade 18,555, having three crosses of the blood of Jersey 15, dropped a heifer to Pansy Duke of B. Pansy Page 13,163 dropped a heifer by the same bull. Pansy Page is half-sister to the sire of her calf. Pansy of Beechwood 15,606 dropped a heifer, and Pansy of Bellewood 3d 8,905 a bull to the sire named above. There are in the Pansydale herd twelve females of high breeding.

Experiments made by Mr. Vallin with tubercle seem to show that the germs of the disease may be killed by the fumes of sulphur. He therefore concludes that it would be well to every year purify by sulphurous fumigation schools, prisons, barracks, and hospitals. As cattle are not infrequently afflicted by this insidious malady, which may be communicated from one to another, a thorough fumigation of their stalls would not be a bad plan. The scientists might now well give us something which will cure tuberculoses in cattle, and thus strike at what is probably the source of much of the pulmonary consumption in human beings.

Monday, Feb. 26, an attempt to take up in Congress the Hatch bill on contagious diseases of domestic animals was defeated by a vote of twenty-six against seventeen. This leaves no ground for hoping that the Hatch bill will pass the Senate. The *Breeders' Gazette*, edited by J. H. Sanders, Secretary of the United States Treasury Cattle Commission, says editorially: "This Hatch bill had some good features that we were anxious to see enacted into a law; but, as we remarked when the bill first passed the House, it is of but little value as a measure for the suppression of the lung-plague in cattle. A knowledge of this fact has made the friends of legislation upon this subject comparatively indifferent as to the fate of the Hatch bill."

HUSBANDRY.

Fruits and Flowers at a Southern Winter Fair.

The Woes of Hired Men on Farms Ably Set Forth.

Novel Reading Entirely Too Common on American Farms.

Wood Ashes as a Fertilizer—General Notes and News.

The Florida State Fair.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The annual State Fair of Florida opened in this city on Tuesday, Feb. 13, and closed Saturday, Feb. 17. The weather was delightful, except that on Thursday the heat would have been slightly oppressive but for a refreshing salt breeze. The attendance on that day was very large, the beautiful St. John's River with its two or three miles of waters being constantly rippled with the swift flying steamers carrying the visitors, who were from nearly every city and State in the Union.

The exhibition in the horticultural department was a grand success. The display of semi-tropical fruits was simply magnificent, and revealed the fact that the thousands of people now seeking and making homes in this genial climate are devoting themselves to the one pursuit of fruit-growing. Your correspondent has generally for many years past attended the Illinois State Fairs, and has never seen any exhibition of the fruits of that section that would compare favorably with this. It showed in perfection a vast array of varieties of oranges, besides lemons, limes, grape fruits, shaddocks, guavas, Japanese plums, Japanese persimmons, the most beautiful and perfect fruit perhaps ever shown in any exhibition; pineapples of varieties, many single specimens of which bring in market from $3 to $4; figs, pawpaws, sugar-apples, sappodilloes, and a long array of minor but delicious fruits. Although a large proportion of orange-growers of the State grow nothing but seedling fruits, these annual exhibitions are doing much in the way of bringing to the front rare and valuable varieties, buds of which are quickly acquired by the most progressive growers. The several very superior varieties of lemons displayed indicate that lemon-culture is to have a great run in Florida, especially as lemons are thought to be rather more profitable to the grower than oranges.

The stock show was, to a Northern man, simply wonderful. For instance, in horses there was barely one specimen, a rather poor colt worth in Illinois not over $20. This perfectly ridiculous feature of the exhibition is accounted for by the fact that the profits of fruit-culture overtop all other interests and absorb almost the entire attention.

The jute fibre exhibited was from seeds imported from India. It was of very fine, silky texture, and its culture here bids fair to become a profitable industry, as it grows upon any all and soils of the State.

The garden vegetables made a fine though not large display, the cabbages weighing about ten pounds each. Rutabagas, turnips, string-beans, the various varieties of peas, gonbers, lettuce, watermelons large and luscious, and the balance of the list were all fairly creditable. The gardening business is a growing and very profitable one, the local market always being good, as also that in Northern cities.

In farm products the exhibition would have been considered very meagre in any Northern State, but the few specimens presented were of decidedly fine quality, especially those of corn, rice, and guinea-corn, which makes on the most common ground forty to fifty bushels per acre, and furnishes a very fair feed for stock, and especially for poultry, sweet potatoes of finest quality, Irish potatoes, casava, a wonderfully productive crop, good for feed for all kinds of stock, and valuable for making starch; tapioca and glucose, also sugar, sirup, tobacco, arrowroot, long-staple cotton, etc.

Fine samples of hay were shown, made of pea-vines, millet, and of various grasses, as crab-grass, guinea-grass, and para-grass, all of which, with others, make good palatable hay, but most of which, being recent importations into the State, are not very widely disseminated.

The collection of woods was small, but many very valuable varieties were shown, making it evident that Florida is rich in fine woods.

Some fine specimens of lime-rock and of iron-ore from Levy County were shown, with samples of iron made from the mines of the latter, which are close to the surface, and which yield 80 per cent of iron.

There were also some fine collections of plants, flowers, and a single exhibit of honey from the peninsula, which was remarkably good. There were also paintings and collections of birds. A fine exhibition from Georgia of woods, resin, fruit, and cotton arrived on Thursday. The tournament and the racing were very common.

The management, which is located in this city, evidently failed to marshal the whole State, as the two chief fruit-growing counties, Volusia and Orange, were almost wholly unrepresented in the exhibition. Col. A. J. Russell is the Secretary and Col. D. Redmond, editor of the Florida *Despatch*, an agricultural journal, was a chief promoter of the interests of the exhibition. I. S. M.

Hired Men.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am a farmer's son, lived on a Down-East farm until I was of age, then worked in Indiana on farms as a hired man, and then came to the city. I have not lost my liking for farm-life, and hope to save enough to get me a team and start on a new farm for myself; so I read everything I find about farming, and among the rest a good deal about farm hands—"hired help"—and the trouble farmers have in getting good men who will stay through the season and can take good care of a team and of stock.

Now I get out of bed at 6 o'clock, and at a quarter to 7 must be at the street-car stables to answer call. I run my car until 10 o'clock, and get my dinner. At 11 I go on the line again, and stick to it until 7 o'clock. Lots of the boys who work for the street-car companies get out at 5 o'clock in the morning and work sometimes until midnight. We are exposed all day to the severities of the weather, and of ill-tempered and unreasonable passengers and for this I get about $2.37 a day, or about $14.25 a week. Of this I pay $5 for board, 75 cents for washing, a dollar or two for expenses, such as cigars, a shave, and a TRIBUNE in the morning. Then for clothes maybe $2 more—say $10 a week altogether. That leaves me a little less than $18 a month to lay up; and that's more in a year than I could save on a farm at $25 a month, for when the summer season was gone I would have no work, or must work for lower wages. On the farm, with the right kind of folks, my expenses would be almost nothing, for my washing and mending would be done; and one good suit of clothes, two or three pairs of overalls, a few shirts and socks, and one good pair of boots would take me through the year. But, even if I could have steady work all the year round, I would not go back to work on a farm.

I don't drink, nor go to theatres or other places of amusement; I get enough riding on my car, so I don't spend money for horse-hire. I work fully as many hours as I would have to on a farm, and am just as tired when I go home at night as ever I was, except in haying or in harvest; and standing all day in the cold, without exercise, is harder on me, wars me out quicker than farm work would—but I don't want any farm work in mine; that is, not as a hired man. Not more than one farmer in ten knows how to treat his men, especially the old-fashioned farmers. When they began life grain was cut with a cradle, hay with a scythe, and thrashing was done with a flail. The hay and grain was pitched onto the load, and pitched off, and mowed away in the barn, and everything was done by Scotch navigation—main strength and stupidity. Then farmers wanted muscle. They didn't want their men to have brain particularly. They had to get up early and stick to work long after the sun set, or they never could have saved their crops. A man who could do lots of hard work and never get "bushed" was the man they wanted. Any one else might go begging. Now these farmers have mowers, reapers, horse hay-forks, thrashing-machines, farm-engines, and the same old ideas about their men and the number of hours they ought to keep men and teams to work.

A man who knows how to take good care of horses and machinery, and get the most work out of them with the least wear, can do more in an hour with the improved machinery than the strongest and toughest of the old-style farm-hands could do in a day. A better style of man is wanted now. He must know more and be more careful than the old hands were. They swung a cradle worth, may be, $3 or $4, a scythe that could be bought for $2, or a flail that could be made for 50 cents. The man who does the haying or harvesting now drives a team which may be worth $500 before a mower costing $60 to $80, or a reaper worth $100 to $200; or he rides a sulky plow or a hay-rake worth $50 to $75, and must know how to take care of all this property. Do you suppose that a man who has brains enough to do this is fool enough to stay on a farm when he is dragged out of bed at 4 o'clock in the morning and worked until 7 or 8 at night, and is expected to take a hand at doing chores, and to live day after day and week after week on salt pork and sour bread, cheap coffee, and potatoes, and sleep in a bare barn of a room, with no conveniences or comforts, knowing that as soon as the rush of work is over he will be discharged?

The American farmer is smart enough to take hold of all the improvements that will make work easy for himself or help him to plow more land and save the crops quicker and cheaper. But he is mighty slow about getting such things as will make his wife's work easier or pleasanter, or will make his hands stay with him.

They say they can't adopt the ten-hour plan on farms, and I say they can, and get just as much work in a day out of men and teams as they now get. When men and teams are worn out by working fourteen or sixteen hours a day for days at a stretch, they move slowly along the furrow, and they have to take a "spell" pretty often. They never move right up to the collar smartly for more than two or three hours a day, except maybe on Monday morning. The fact is they don't really do much more than ten or eleven hours' work, and that they drag over because the spring is all taken out of them. Any farmer knows that if a man will keep his team moving right along for five hours at a stretch, and then stop for two hours, and then go along for five hours' steady work again, he will get more work done than he will by working an hour or so and resting fifteen or twenty minutes. It is the want of sleep and the continuous drag on the men and horses that takes the tuck out, and makes them move like a toad swimming through tar. I've seen the ten-hour plan tried on a farm in Indiana by a man who was a hard driver and a close calculator, and he said he would never go back again to the old way and long hours, except, perhaps, when he had hay or grain cut and a storm coming up. He used to say it paid him better to work a few minutes less, and plan and think more, than it ever did to grind along from sunup to sundown.

If farmers want good men to work for them, they can get them now just as well as they could twenty-five years ago. But they have got to bid a fair price for them, as much as railroads, and shops, and stores, and mines, and then they must give to men now-a-days better food, and lodging, and hours than they used to give, if they want better men; and they've got to have better men. No man who has sense enough to use $500 to $1,000 worth of horses and machinery as they ought to be used is not fool enough to work on a farm for less money than he can get in a mine or a lumber camp. He won't work for a farmer six months for $25 a month when he can get as good pay elsewhere and steady work all the year round. The farmers drove their hands to the cities to find work for the winter, and the cities kept them, or the best of them. It will do to talk that farmers cannot afford to keep their hired men all the year round. It's my opinion that if most of the farmers would put their hands to fixing up buildings, and digging ditches, and laying tile, and cleaning out old and building new fences, and tinkering up machinery there would be plenty to do and it would pay. FARMER BOY.

Novel-Reading.

A solicitor for an agricultural paper recently wrote of the farmers whom he visited: "They are all, or nearly all, readers of novels—a class of literature which is doing the farmers more harm than I can tell." He adds: "Fathers, give your sons the use of a spare acre. Mothers, give your daughters the use of a cow or a dozen hens; attach them to the farm and its success, and not to the trashy novels."

It is but too true that in some farm-houses the chief if not the only supply of reading matter is such trash as the cheap weekly story-papers, or sickly novels, furnish. Of moral influence or of useful information they have about as much as the foam on a glass of beer has of substantial nutriment. There is a resemblance between the habit of guzzling beer and of swallowing trashy stories. Each of these habits intoxicates, makes the mind unfit for successful work, ruins the memory, destroys aptitude for study, fills the mind with romantic and silly ideas of life, and so unsettles people that they are incapable of that steady application which surely brings comfort and independence to those who are content to work and wait.

Much has been written about the influences which induce people to desert the farm for the city, but the habit of reading idle works of fiction has apparently passed unnoticed. Yet it is one of the most potent of all the causes which fill the shops and factories with pale-faced, sickly girls and youths of flabby muscles and little energy. It is this which first leads the youth to despise the simple and honest life of the farm, and sends the girls to town to starve along on beggarly wages until many of them find but one way out of their struggle with poverty and suffering—and that way, tempting as it is at the beginning, quickly ends in deeper want and black ruin.

The purpose of these low-grade stories is to picture in the most sensational manner the excitements, intrigues, vices, and crimes of city life. They are nothing if not sensational. They deal in slang, and are always coarse, even when they are not actually vicious. They create a false belief that wealth and fame are easily and quickly won, even by those who show neither education, natural fitness, nor persistent application. They destroy the natural and healthful appetite for useful reading and study, and the best of them fritter away time, which, if spent in reading useful matter, would suffice to thoroughly educate the reader in his chosen occupation.

Wood Ashes.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—Are wood ashes used as a fertilizer; if so, which is the best method of putting them on the soil and about what quantity per acre? By answering these questions you will greatly oblige a reader of your paper. T. RYBURN.

[Ashes are used as a fertilizer. Their action as solvents upon otherwise insoluble salts already in the soil, in neutralizing acids, in improving the condition of some soils mechanically, and in adding to the soil mineral constituents which may be lacking, give them their value. While they benefit almost all kinds of soil, they are especially valuable as an addition to sandy or gravelly lands. They should be spread on the ground before plowing. Some place them on top of the ground where corn is planted, to prevent the attacks of grubs. On light soils there is little likelihood of too much being put on.

General Items.

A German chemist preserves butter by covering it with a layer an inch thick of sulphate of lime.

Prof. M. Swenson, Chemist of the State University of Wisconsin, has accepted a position as Superintendent of the sugar works at Hutchinson, Kas.

Unusually large sales of tile to road commissioners for road drainage are reported by tilemakers. There is not a single complaint of failure to carry off the water and leave a good, dry, and solid roadbed for all purposes. The only difficulty, if any, has been that the tile used was too small.

Something certainly should be done to protect struggling young industries against fraudulent imitation of their products. Makers of oleomargarine complain that much injury is done to their trade by the sale of imitation "oleo" made by churning lard with milk and tinting it with butter color.

Dr. Rauch said before the Illinois Drainage Association that marshy and low lands are not the only unhealthy grounds, but that hills are often the source of virulent malarial fever. All soil is naturally moist, and soil moisture is the cause of many diseases. The ground under buildings should be kept as dry as possible. In any depression to which there is drainage the seeds of malaria are to be found.

A writer in the Manhattan (Kas.) *Industrialist* strongly recommends the use of carbolic acid for common use upon the farm as a disinfectant, and particularly as a dressing for wounds and sores. As a wash, it should be diluted with water. The pure crystals, melted and mixed with mutton-tallow and lard or glycerine, make a salve which is excellent dressing for cracked teats, for scratches, for cuts, chapped hands, and like ailments. The acid should not be too strong in such salve, as it is a corrosive poison when used in too large quantities.

A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* states that he raised eight acres of corn last year in the old-fashioned way, with an expenditure of seventeen days' labor, worth $33, and $1.25 for seed-corn. Estimating the rent at $32, his eight-acre crop cost $66.25. The yield was 624 bushels, worth, at 40 cents, $249.60. This gave a net profit of $183.35 and the cornstalks.

It is well known that meat forms a valuable addition to the diet of poultry in winter, and early spring especially, but it is not so well known that thoroughly cooked, dried, and pulverized flesh, blood, and bone, may be obtained at packing-houses and shipped long distances without spoiling, if kept dry. Mixed with the food of poultry it supplies flesh and egg-producing material, which is greatly needed.

Gen. Le Duc says: "The small remainder of arable public lands is needed for our own children and our grandchildren, and we have no right to disregard their interests by permitting the public domain to be divided among foreigners." Nor have we a right to allow the renting of this public domain at nominal figures and for long terms, or granting any of it to railroad or other corporations for any consideration they are likely to offer.

The controversy over the validity of the Cooley patent, owned by John Boyd, of Chicago, for process and apparatus for raising cream from milk, so long pending in the courts in the suit of Boyd against Cherry, has been decided in favor of Boyd. The Cooley patent has been declared valid and the Cherry can an infringement. The United States Court, by Judge McCrary, has ordered an injunction to issue against Cherry and an accounting for damages in favor of Boyd.

If those who must tramp about in the wet to do their work will saturate the soles of their boots thoroughly with hot pine-tar, they will find that the leather has been made perfectly impervious to water. The soles are rendered hard and smooth, resisting wear much longer than they could if not thus treated. The tar holds the pegs or the stitches firmly, so that the sole will not rip from the upper. Care should be taken to have the soles as perfectly dry as possible before the tar is applied, and as hot as they can be made without burning the leather. The tar should be boiled for a time to expel most of the water it may contain, and be applied while hot.

PEABODY'S GIFTS.

His Contributions to the South Over $3,000,000.

Col. Peyton has received the following letter from the Treasurer from the Peabody Institute:

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—George Peabody was born at South Danvers, now Peabody, Mass., Feb. 13, 1795, and was educated at the common country schools of the State. In 1811 he became a clerk in a dry-goods store in Newburyport, Mass., and in 1814 came to Georgetown, D. C. He served in an artillery company in the defense of Washington. Established the house of Peabody, Riggs & Co. in Georgetown in 1814; removed his firm to Baltimore in 1815, where he remained till 1836, when he moved to London, England. He was soon after made financial agent of Maryland to negotiate an eight-million loan, the commission of which, amounting to $60,000, he declined to take, doing the service without pay. During the financial panic of 1837 he upheld the credit of the State, making advances and pledges for this purpose amounting to more than his entire fortune at that time. In 1843 he dissolved his old firm and established himself as a banker, under the firm name of George Peabody & Co. His first important gift was $15,000 to fit up the American department of the London World's Fair in 1852. In 1852 he gave $10,000 to the Kane Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, and $20,000, afterwards increased to $25,000, to found a library in his native town. In 1857, Feb. 12, he established his institute in Baltimore, giving it $300,000, and afterwards increased it to $1,000,000; and in 1869, in order to finish the building and start the art department, he added $300,000 of Tennessee bonds and $100,000 of Virginia bonds, advising the board to sell the United States bonds for building purposes, which they did.

Mr. Peabody's other gifts, mostly for educational purposes, were:

Library at Thetford, Vt.	$ 5,500
Newburyport, Mass.	15,500
Peabody, Mass.—This is in addition to the $250,000 to S. Danvers	50,000
Yale College	150,000
Harvard College	150,000
Academy of Science, Salem, Mass	140,000
Massachusetts Historical Society	20,000
Maryland Historical Society	20,000
Kenyon College, Ohio	25,000
Philips Academy, Andover, Mass	25,000
Peabody Southern Educational Fund	2,000,000
London poor	2,500,000
Church at Georgetown, Mass	100,000
United States Sanitary Commission	10,000

A large sum to Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., and advanced over $40,000 to uphold the credit of States that never repaid him.

He died Nov. 4, 1869, at London, England, and is buried at Salem, Mass. He was offered a baronetcy by Queen Victoria, but declined it as a simple American citizen.

Mr. Peabody gave to the Southern States, including the institute at Baltimore, $2,400,000—$900,000 more than he gave to the City of London, and more than twice as much given by him to the balance of the United States, the institute being the most prominent feature of his educational system.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Who Pocket the Money?

Mrs. Hopkins, formerly Sara Winnemucca, knows a good deal about the working of our Indian Bureau and the disposition of the fat appropriations for the Indians made by Congress. In a recent letter to Senator Logan, thanking him for opposing the Indian Appropriation bill, she says:

I have been connected with Indian Agencies from childhood, and I know whereof I speak when I say the system of schooling Indian children, as now practiced, is a farce of the first water. I can recall a half-dozen agencies where I have been, and where teachers, with fifty children on the books and five in the school, are drawing their pay, and scarcely a child can be found who knows a word of English, unless it is Moody and Sankey's hymns, which seem to be used for spelling-book, reader, arithmetic, geography, and everything else. I know of one agency in particular, in Washington Territory, that has been under Christian rule for twenty years, and yet the children sing and pray in Chinook jargon, and the few who speak English do so mechanically, and have no idea of the definition of a single word. I have taught school at several places, and my last effort was at Vancouver Barracks, W. T. I was given charge of eighteen Indian children who were as ignorant as they possibly could be. I taught them about one year, and Cols. Chambers, Twenty-first Infantry, and Mason, Fourth Infantry, and other officers of the army, can testify to the advancement made by them; and why can not my pale-face sister or brother teach them? I can tell you. I know a gentleman who was employed at my agency as a teacher, and he had himself a blackboard made. He said he would be better able to teach the alfabet in that way. I thought it a good idea, but changed my mind a day or two after, when I saw these signs on it—viz.: $, $, c, c. It showed me the channel his thoughts run in. It has been the desire of my life that my people should be educated, not only in books, but in tilling of the soil, etc., and I have labored for years to that end, and have met with such poor encouragement, I have given it up. The only true friend the Indians have are the army, and the assistance rendered me from time to time by the officers of the army is gratefully remembered.

Referring to farming, I will not bore you with my experience on that head. I will only say "ninety-step farms" are plentiful on the Pacific slope, and as for sugar with twenty-five pounds of stone to the barrel—my people would be glad to get half stone. In fact, the only time they get rations of any kind regularly is when they are under the control of the War Department.

There is no doubt that this Indian lady is correct. Had the Indian Bureau been transferred to the War Department ten years ago, there would not only have been an entire cessation of Indian wars, which are invariably started by the bureau's agents and the traders and contractors for personal gain, but the Indians on the reservations would have been in a far higher state of civilization than at present.

ENGLAND'S NEW FIELD-GUN.

[London *Times*.]—A new and powerful field-gun, designed to supersede the sixteen-pounder as the weapon of the field artillery, has been proved at the butts in the Government marshes adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, this week, and passed a satisfactory trial. The new gun weighs the same as the sixteen-pounder—namely: twelve hundredweight, but is a breech-loader, and, like all the modern guns, has an elongated chase or barrel. The construction is in all respects identical with the most recent designs of the royal gun factories. The metal is steel in concentric coils. The several advances made in the art of gunnery since the sixteen-pounder was produced by the experimental committee in 1870 have enabled Col. Maitland, Superintendent of the royal gun factories, to bring out this new gun of the same weight to fire a projectile six pounds heavier, and it will consequently be known in the service as the twenty-two-pounder. The sixteen-pounder fires only three pounds of powder behind the shot, but the twenty-two-pounder can with safety take seven and a half pounds, and with this charge it has this week registered the remarkable velocity of 1,775 feet per second, which is 420 feet higher than the best performance of the gun which it is to supersede. Such a velocity implies a very extensive range, and the gun will probably do effective work with shrapnell shell at a distance of three miles. A number of new guns are to be at once manufactured at Woolwich.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

Cheap and Effective Device to Prevent Houses from Burning.

The objection commonly raised against fire-proof materials and systems for dwellings is their cost. Wooden floor-beams and lath-and-plaster partitions are so much cheaper than any of the excellent fire-proof materials that have been described here within the last few years, that it is difficult to find any ordinary city dwelling that is in any sense fire-safe. To meet this objection a new system has been introduced that aims to make ordinary floor-beams and walls fairly proof against fire. Nothing is absolutely fire-proof, and the aim of all methods now is to prevent the spread of fire by confining it to one place and checking the actual speed of combustion. To accomplish this, it appears only necessary to exclude the air as nearly as may be from all wooden surfaces. In the new system the beams are laid in the ordinary manner, pains being taken to have the under side of the floor perfectly level. On each side of every beam next the lower edge is nailed a narrow strip or ledge. The fire-proof protection consists of slabs of plaster-of-Paris and broken coke or cinders, resembling the plaster slabs used for partitions, but somewhat lighter, thinner, and finer in texture. For protecting the sides of the beams the slabs, having a step or rabbet on one edge, are placed against the beams supported by the ledge which fits the step on the slab, and are nailed securely to the beam. The slabs are of the same width as the beam, and when in place, and when the cracks between the slabs have been stopped with liquid plaster, the beam is cased in an air-tight covering on two sides. The top is protected by the floor, which rests on both beam and slabs: for it has been found that wood protected from the air at the sides burns very slowly downward from the top. Beneath, the beams are protected by nailing larger and thicker slabs directly to the under side of the beams. Each slab covers three beams in width, breaking joints in the middle of the beams, and, when all the beams are covered and the cracks made air-tight, the unbroken sheet of plaster slabs may then be used as the ceiling of the room below, a finishing coat being all that is needed. As a further protection, and to deaden the floors, another slab is inserted between the beams a short distance above the lower slab, and resting on a ledge formed on the side slabs. This arrangement divides the floor into two parts or hollow air-spaces, and effectually prevents sounds from passing from one floor to another. It also serves as an additional protection. In case of a severe fire under the floor, the nails supporting the lower slabs might become heated, char the wood, and drop out, letting the slabs fall. The second slabs would prevent the flames from passing between the beams, and only the lower edges of the beams could burn. As the slabs can be easily cut and repaired, there is no difficulty in making repairs of the gas or water pipes that may be laid in the floors, and in case of leaking gas, or even of fire from electric light wires laid in the floors, no harm can follow, as the pipes and wires are inclosed in the air-tight space between the slabs. At an experimental test of this system of fire protection a number of common floor-beams, protected by the slabs and a floor above, were exposed to a fierce fire below for over an hour without injury to the floor. A portion of the lower slabs then fell off, exposing the lower edges of two beams to the fire. They were burned somewhat, but the progress of the fire was so slow that the strength of the beam was not appreciably impaired, though the fire below was kept up twenty-five minutes longer. A fire was then built on top, and allowed to burn till the floor was destroyed. On putting out the fire the beams were found to be only slightly charred on the upper edge, and to be practically as strong as ever. As far as our inspection of the beams that were exposed to the fire on both edges could decide, they seemed to be sufficiently strong after the fire to carry any ordinary load that could be put upon them. Given sufficient time and heat, of course, such a system would fail. This is not the aim. If the fire is checked, and the strength of the floor maintained till help arrives and the fire can be put out, the construction meets all practical requirements. This appears to be accomplished. To make a slow-burning partition, the usual scantling is replaced by rough boards, tongued, and groved, and fitted together, and making a solid but thin wall of wood. At intervals on each side of the partition is nailed lathing, placed vertically and in the middle of a board. Upon these are nailed horizontally the ordinary lathing. This gives a lath-and-plaster wall, but with no large, hollow places in which fire may spread unseen. The rough coat is put on as soft as possible, and the mortar is forced between the laths, filling all the narrow space behind them. This gives a wall of solid plaster, with a solid wooden core, the laths and boarding being covered air-tight on both sides. An inspection of some partitions built in this way seemed to indicate that the system is as valuable as that just described. The wall was firm, solid, and stiff, and showed a decided gain in thickness over the ordinary style of partition. The plaster was carried close to the floor and ceiling to prevent the intrusion of fire and rats behind the mop-board and cornice, and the door-jams were made solid to exclude the air from the ends of the wall. Both of these methods of construction are cheap, the cost of a fire-proof wall being only a trifle more than an ordinary lath-and-plaster partition.

SAVED BY HIS HORSE'S TAIL.

[Salt Lake *Tribune*.]—Albert Dougherty, one of the drivers between Green River and Big Sandy, who was caught in the storm on Wednesday evening and lay out in the ice and snow forty-eight hours, was brought in tonight by private conveyance. Dougherty was unable to mount the horse after abandoning the stage, and the way he succeeded in traveling was as follows: He took hold of the sagacious animal's tail and let it drag him. Whenever his hands became so benumbed that he could no longer retain his grasp on the animal's tail the animal would stop and come up to him and patiently wait until Dougherty had again entwined his hands in the tail, when the horse would resume the journey.

MAPLE-SUGAR.

For The Chicago Tribune.

You tell me that the damp wind blows
Its wintry blooms from off the snows;
"The sap is up," you say to me—
"'Tis time to tap the sugar-tree."
Well, neighbor, come, go out with me,
And we will tap the maple-tree.

Good neighbor, I've a mind that we
Can draw the sugar from this tree,
Yet lay the sharp edge of no knife
Along the arteries of its life;
The best of all the tree contains,
No blade sets free, no spigot drains.

In the mild wind the maple-tree
Is clapping all her hands in glee,
And, bowing low her stately form,
Welcomes the Equinoctial storm;
And every youngster of a bud
Is swelled to plumpness with new blood!

Against the white sky overhead
A netted woof of twigs is spread—
Fine arabesques, whose tracery bold
Is etched upon the firmament cold.
Good neighbor, do but pause and mark
The rich tones of the fretted bark!

What mingled triumph of design
With victory of hue and line!
Red-brown that wavers into green;
Green rings with blots of gray between;
Rounds of dull silver scored with black—
Deep dints that show the squirrel's track;

Slim streaks of vivid cinnamon
With yellow figures graved upon:
And here a velvet belt of moss,
And here a space of satin's gloss,
And there a cushion soft I see,
O'erlaid with lichened 'broidery.

Lean with me now against this bole,
And answer truly, soul to soul:
Think you to pierce the splendid rind,
And hope such sweets within to find;
Or the poor sap that floods the veins
This buoyant flavor e'er attains?

It is a fairy banquet here,
Spread for the hungry all the year!
Ne'er doth the maple's sugar fail—
I feast in calm, I feast in gale;
Ne'er stale nor empty is her cruse—
Drink I of beauty as I choose!

JOHN McCARTY PLEASANTS.

A Fine Hair Dressing.

Cocoaine dresses the hair perfectly, and is also a preparation unequaled for the eradication of dandruff.

The superiority of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts consists in their purity and great strength.

SCIENCE.

A Physician on Pneumonia—The Remains of a Megatherium in Wyoming — Scientific Notes and News.

Pneumonia.

A prominent physician writes to the New York *Times*: It is not well to get up a panic about pneumonia without pointing out some of its causes and remedies. Among its most common causes are cold and wet, aided by thin underclothing, either by night or day, or both, thin shoes and stockings, etc. It is surprising to find how many men and women wear thin underclothing by day, and only one thin garment at night, and that often of linen, while cold linen sheets are not uncommon, even in midwinter. Many severe colds and pneumonias are prevented by attention to these simple matters, and many are cured by merely putting on an extra garment at night, even a flannel sack, and sleeping between thick, warm muslin or thin flannel sheets. These are also the first precautions which should be taken when attacked by pneumonia, and many a valuable life is lost by inattention to them. It is well known that in the young and healthy acute pneumonia is less fatal than in those who are otherwise not healthy or strong and those more advanced in life. This would suggest that the deterioration not only of the lungs, but of the other great vital organs, withdraws such aid as they could otherwise afford when they are fresh and vigorous.

In fact, by far the majority of cases where pneumonia is found we generally discover some preëxisting and more chronic disease in some other organ of the body; it may be the heart, liver, kidneys, bowels, etc. In fatal cases it is not enough that we should find pneumonia and say the patient died of it, but we should also learn why that particular person succumbed to it, an inquiry too often forgotten and slurred over. Sometimes the intensity of the pneumonia is very great, and sufficient to account for death; but sometimes neither the extent nor severity of the attack suffices to make clear the cause of the fatal result. Then we may have to look for some obscure disease of the head, or chronic disease of the stomach, bowels, liver, or kidneys which has not received the attention which it deserved. These disorders also often interfere with the action of the remedies especially adapted to relieve pneumonia.

Then there are the great so-called foul-air pneumonias, caused by overheated, badly ventilated houses, with or without subsequent exposure to very cold out-door air. Bad plumbing, foul street, gutter, sewer, and dock air, especially the bad air in the tenement-house districts, make many colds and pneumonias malignant. The sudden occurrence of a warm spell of weather when the streets and yards are loaded with filth will almost create an epidemic; and the converse of this is true—viz.: when slight or severe or malignant colds are contracted from the inhalation of foul air during thawing weather, and the patient, being not yet quite sick enough to stay in the house, is exposed to one of those severe cold snaps or blizzards which have prevailed this winter perhaps more frequently and suddenly than is common. Many other diseases, like measles, rheumatism, typhoid-fever, etc., are often followed by pneumonia, especially when the bed and body clothing are not warm enough. All those with a consumptive tendency should be especially careful, and it is well-known that many surgical cases are followed by pyæmic or septicæmic pneumonia. In fact, if we find pneumonia in the form of small, isolated patches, we must remember that it is always secondary to some other disease. In short, pneumonia is the attendant by natural termination of many other diseases, and is apt to be considered as the principal disorder, whereas it was a secondary but most dangerous complication.

The Remains of a Megatherium.

Surprises from Wyoming Territory are not at an end. Not only is the country prolific in mineral wealth, but fossil remains are being discovered in abundance. A mining expert who has been in the Sweetwater country for three years has just arrived in Kansas City bringing with him portions of the skeleton of a megatherium found in a sand-bed in the valley of that river. The portion brought with him is one of the vertebræ, measuring twenty-two inches in diameter. The gentleman himself is well known for credibility, and reports the following facts in regard to the find: The discovery was made while the party were prospecting for a new road to the mines. It lay in a sandy pocket of what is known in that country as "bad lands," a volcanic formation. The position of the skeleton indicated that it had turned on its side to die, and when found part of the head and shoulder was above ground. The whole frame was exhumed and kept entire with the exception of the vertebræ, brought away for exhibition, and measurements were made of the skeleton left on the ground. The leg measured thirteen feet eight inches in length and twenty inches in diameter at the smallest point. The jaw is eleven feet long. The skeleton had never been disturbed in any way, and its size indicated its weight at about thirty tons. The exact location of the "find" has been kept a profound secret. As it is the largest specimen yet found of that extinct animal, the Smithsonian Institute has made an effort to secure it, but correspondence with persons in the East would lead to the belief that the latter will get the prize. A short distance from the same spot the same prospector found, after blasting in shale rack, specimens of sharks' teeth, crayfish, bats, frogs, and vegetable fossil remains. The gentleman had these with him, as corroboration of his story of the richness of the Sweetwater country in curious fossil remains.

Scientific Notes.

During a short stay at Pensacola and Galveston Prof. Jordan collected 129 species of marine fishes, of which sixteen were previously undescribed.

The Madrid International Mineral Exhibition, which was to have opened in May last, is now definitively fixed for the 1st of April next, and it is to remain open until the 30th of June.

If M. Risler has made correct observations, the wheat plant never grows upon any day when the temperature of the air does not for a period of several hours at least rise above [illegible] degrees Fahrenheit.

The Lesseps plan for the inland sea in Algeria is to cut a canal between Gabes and Biskra, the chief centres of North African trade, connecting several "chotts," the first of which is asserted to be at least fourteen times as large as the Lake of Geneva.

According to the London *Court Journal* the institution of bronze earrings with "Merit" engraved on them, is said to be contemplated by the authorities. These ornaments are to be given to female nurses who have distinguished themselves in hospital service during war.

The United States steamer Enterprise, Commander A. S. Barker, sailed Dec. 27 for the Cape Verde Islands and the China station via Cape Town. The Enterprise has the outfit necessary for a scientific cruise, and will take deep-sea soundings every hundred miles from the United States to Cape Town.

Very good paper is manufactured in Naples, in a primitive way, from the bark of a kind of daphne. The fresh bark is ground between stones into a very fine pulp, and as much as is required for a sheet is thrown into a caldron containing boiling water. The pulp spreads in an equal layer over the water, and is then taken out.

In the southern portion of the country drained by the River Congo, in Africa, there has been found by Lieut. Wissman a very dense population. During his journey from Loanda to Zanzibar this traveler does not seem to have met with any serious obstacles. On the contrary, the noted Mirambo gave him every assistance. At one portion of his route he found a tribe of dwarf negroes.

Herr W. Hempel, a German chemist, has been examining into the causes which occasion a loss of insulating power in ebonite. The surface, it is found, deteriorates in light, therefore all dolicate electrical apparatus should be kept in the dark; but the best way to prevent deterioration of the ebonite (vulcanized india-rubber) is to keep it in an atmosphere of petroleum.

Among the minor ailments to which our flesh is heir few are more vexatious than chilblains, and few are more obstinate. Remedies without number have been suggested, but we know of none that are to be depended upon in all cases. A recent number of *New Remedies* gave a list of between forty and fifty formulas, and as many more could easily be found in back numbers of medical journals. A correspondent in New York State favors us with a prescription of his own, which he says has never failed in his experience. It is simply a solution of thirty grains of permanganate of potassium in an ounce of pure water, to be applied thoroughly with brush or swab, or in the form of a poultice. We give it for what it may be worth.

SCIENCE.

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HAFNER'S LUCK.

He Insured His Property, as He Supposed, in the Argentine and Susquehanna.

The Flames Licked It Up and He Very Naturally Looked for His Money.

He Found that the Companies Were of the "Underground" Order and Not Easily Reached.

All of Which Leads to Some Inquiries as to How Extensively This Sort of Business Is Conducted.

Mr. W. H. Hafner, Secretary of the Seng & Schoen Furniture Manufacturing Company, Nos. 267 and 269 South Canal street, has been made the victim of wildcat insurance companies, though, as he claims, the dishonest statement made to him by an insurance broker named Augustus Daube, who has an office at No. 156 East Chicago avenue and is also a canvasser for A. Lobe, an insurance agent at No. 170 La Salle street. Daube has been placing the policies for the Seng & Schoen Company for some time. Mr. Hafner also owns a furniture factory at No. 92 Blue Island avenue, which Daube induced him to insure in the Argentine, of Denver, Colo., and the Susquehanna, of Harrisburg, Pa., representing them, so Mr. Hafner claims, to be first-class companies and perfectly responsible. The factory was also insured through other agencies, as follows: Hanover, $700; Germania, $1,000; Firemen's of Chicago, $500; New England, $500; and Firemen's of New Orleans, $500. Last October the factory was partially destroyed by fire, and Mr. Hafner, after having an adjuster appraise the damage, sent in his statement to the different companies, and all except the Argentine and Susquehanna

PROMPTLY PAID THEIR RATIO

of the loss. The Susquehanna Company paid no attention whatever to the matter, not so much as even deigning to reply to his letters. The Argentine, however, wrote him that he had not complied with the requirements of his policy, inasmuch as he had not stated the amount of depreciation in the value of the property and the date of the incumbrance upon it, demanding that this should be certified to in the proofs of loss before they adjusted the claim. This was done and the record sent them, and they have continued to make various excuses from time to time, until they finally ceased writing altogether. This, Mr. Hafner at length concluded, was their mode of eluding settlement of the claim, and placed the matter in the hands of his attorney, Mr. F. A. Herring, who has likewise been unsuccessful in making the companies come to time. After numerous letters had been sent to the Susquehanna Company asking them why they did not make some explanation of their silence,

THE FOLLOWING LETTER WAS RECEIVED:

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 23.—*Mr. W. H. Hafner*—DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of the 12th inst., which was received here in my absence, I will state that you have not complied with the terms of the policy No. 5,054, which must be known to you as well as to us; and it does not seem necessary to point out any particulars when I say the very first requisit has not been complied with.

B. R. HUTZINGER,
President.

This letter was a complete surprise to Mr. Hafner, as he had paid the required premium to Mr. Daube. When he inquired of that gentleman whether he had paid the company, Daube confessed to him that he had obtained the policy in both companies through Beardsley & Cirkle, to whom he had paid the amount. Knowing that Ben Cirkle had been arrested for embezzlement and made himself notorious, Mr. Hafner began to suspect something crooked, and asked Cirkle if he had not remitted the money. Cirkle assured him that he had done so, and showed him the stub of his check-book verifying the statement. Mr. Herring, the attorney, then wrote to an attorney at Harrisburg to see what could be done with the matter, and whether or not the Susquehanna Company would settle the claim, and received

THE FOLLOWING LETTER:

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 9.—DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of the 5th inst., relative to claims of Mr. W. H. Hafner against the Susquehanna Mutual Fire-Insurance Company, I have to say that I called upon them and found them not at all communicative as to the reasons for not paying. They deny that Mr. H. paid his premium to them or any one acting for them. They further say they never authorized any one to adjust the loss, and deny that they are indebted to Mr. Hafner. Yours truly, EUGENE SNYDER.

This letter was followed shortly after by

ANOTHER, SAYING:

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.—DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of the 11th I have to say that the absence of the Secretary has caused the delay in answering until now. He says he can do nothing but submit a proposition from Mr. Hafner to the Directors when they meet the first Monday in February, and that in view of the non-liability of the company the amount to be accepted as a compromise should be small. Have Mr. Hafner make an offer of what he will accept, and I will submit it to the company, and in that way get their views; otherwise I fear they will not move. Yours truly, EUGENE SNYDER.

This letter confirmed Mr. Hofner's suspicions that the company

DID NOT INTEND TO SETTLE

with him if they could help it. His experience with the Denver Company was quite similar, his attorney there writing as follows:

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 17.—DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 13th, and in reply would say that I can try to collect of the Argentine Insurance Company the loss of $700 under Policy No. 2,781. I have collected one claim of $700 within ninety days past, and have a draft in two other cases of loss; one payable in about thirty days and the other in four months, given by the company. These I expect to collect at the times named should the company hold out that long.

The officers of this company, as I know from experience with them, have been obliged to use one subterfuge and another in order to put off the payment of losses until they could realize and spare money to pay them; and, while this is not right by any means, it is probably allowable where it is the only means of saving the company.

I have sought at all times to save the credit of the company, and have succeeded, after preparing papers in suit, in making the officers of the company believe that they would make more by not contesting the loss than they would by contesting it.

I shall be pleased to hear from you in reference to this matter, and will say here that the only fear in the case is that the company may not last a sufficient time for us to put the claim in judgment and collect it. Yours very truly,

J. W. HORNERY, Attorney-at-Law.

The reporter called at Mr. Daube's office twice during the afternoon, but could not find him. Inquiry at the office of Benjamin Cirkle revealed the fact that

HE HAD LEFT THE CITY,

a gentleman stating that Cirkle had got hold of a charter up in Vermont and had gone there for the purpose of starting a company.

Mr. H. M. Beardsly, an insurance broker at No. 106 La Salle street, and a former partner of Cirkle, was found in his office and asked what he knew about the issuing of the policies.

"Well, as near as I can remember, Daube came to us and stated that he wanted a policy in the Argentine and in the Susquehanna for Mr. Hafner, and also one in the latter company for another party on the North Side, whose name I don't remember. This property of Hafner's was a big risk, and but few companies were willing to take it. We got the policies and they were delivered to Daube, although he did not pay us for the one on the North Side. About four months later he came in and said the North-Side party had lost his policy and wanted a duplicate of it. We wrote to the Susquehanna Company and inclosed the amount of the premium out of our own pockets, as it was necessary to secure the duplicate. Daube then informed us that the man had refused to accept the policy, and told us to have the $30 we had sent the company applied on Hafner's policy. The company then wrote that they had earned $15 premium on the North-Side policy for the four months it had run, but would apply the remaining $15 as desired, and there the matter dropped."

"So half of Hafner's money went to pay the unpaid premium on the North-Side policy?"

"Well, yes; that is

ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT."

"Did Daube know that these companies were 'underground companies' and of the wildcat nature?"

"Certainly. We told him all about them."

"Don't you know it is illegal for an agent to place a policy in a company of that kind, and that the person so doing is amenable to the law?"

"To be sure I do; but you won't find over a half-dozen insurance agents in the city but what handle the wildcat concerns more or less."

The reporter then called on a prominent insurance-man and asked him

WHAT STANDING,

if any, the Argentine and Susquehanna had. In reply to this question the gentleman said, in a most decided manner:

"I don't know but little about the latter company, but you can safely put them down for wildcat concerns of the worst kind. Wait a minute, and I will see what is said of them in the reports. Ah, here it is. 'H. H. Bechtel, President; E. K. Hutzinger, Secretary; cash on hand, $31,683; surplus, $6,389. The company is based on the mutual plan, and was organized in 1873.' The Argentine I know more about, as I am personally acquainted with its officers and have known its history from the time of its organization. It was founded in 1880 by a party of Indianapolis men, prominent among whom was William C. Grubb, an insurance agent of that city, and his partner, J. C. McLene, who was formerly in the jewelry business. They first tried to start a company in Indiana, but owing to the strict laws of that State they conceived the idea of locating it in Denver, Colo. They claimed to have put in $20,000 cash, and I guess they did. Many an insurance company is started on much less actual cash than that. The principal part of their capital consisted of bonds and mortgages on some suburban lots near Indianapolis, and these were actually of no value. The company

HAS PAID SOME CLAIMS

when it had to, but usually manages to evade payment of them in some way. It has conformed to the laws of Indiana, and I believe is doing considerable business in that State."

"Is it true that the majority of agencies in the city deal with such companies?"

"Well, there has been considerable trouble concerning it, and I hear that a prominent attorney is working the matter up. If a full exposé is made there will be some rich developments."

"Do you ever issue those kind of policies?"

"No, sir."

It is a notorious fact that a considerable percentage of the so-called insurance companies doing business in the small cities of this country are almost entirely devoid of financial backing, and are considered totally unsafe by reputable insurance agents, who as a rule decline to transact any business with them. These small concerns are founded by sharpers of the Flemming & Merriam and Kendal & Co. stamp, their chief aim being to secure as much money as possible from their victims and then decamp, leaving thousands of victimized people sadder but wiser men. They generally commence business by scattering broadcast over the country well-worded circulars that purport to give a true explanation of the mode in which their business is transacted, as well as a correct statement of the financial soundness of the company. Most of these companies are gross swindles, and all who deal with them will find out sooner or later that

THEY HAVE BEEN VICTIMIZED.

The statutory laws of Illinois pertaining to insurance matters are very strict, but, notwithstanding this, these wildcat companies of almost entirely unknown origin continue to do a large business on what is termed the "underground style"; that is, they do not conform to the laws of the State, and therefore have no legal right to transact any business in it. Regarding the transaction of business in this State by companies working under a charter from some other State, Sec. 22 of Chap. 73 of

THE REVISED CODE SAYS:

"It shall not be lawful for any insurance company, association, or partnership incorporated by or organized under the laws of any other State of the United States, or any foreign government, for any of the purposes specified in this act, directly or indirectly, to take risks or transact any business of insurance in this State unless possessed of the amount of actual capital required of similar companies formed under the provisions of this act; and any such company desiring to transact any such business as aforesaid by any agent or agents in this State shall first appoint an attorney in this State on whom process of law can be served, and file in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts a written instrument duly signed and sealed certifying such appointment, which shall continue until another attorney be substituted; and any process issued by any court of record in this State and served upon such attorney by the proper officer of the county in which such attorney may reside or may be found shall be deemed a sufficient service of process upon such company, but service of process upon such company may also be made in any other manner provided by law."

Aside from this these companies must also file a certified copy of their charter and a sworn affidavit giving in detail a complete list of their assets and liabilities. The law is also very strict concerning agents or brokers who transact business for these fraudulent concerns, making them responsible and subject to a penalty of $500 for each offense.

GILL'S GROWL.

Judge Rogers Sharply Criticised Because of His Decision in the Gaming Cases.

Mr. John D. Gill, an attorney of this city, has addressed Judge Rogers a letter about a column long, reviewing the decision made by the latter some weeks ago in the gambling cases. On that occasion, it will be remembered, the Judge held that a state warrant could not be served by a policeman, and also that gaming implements could not be destroyed or held, because they were not per se immoral. Both these positions of the Judge are denied by Mr. Gill, who argues at great length to show that the reasoning of the court is very vile.

So far as the serving of State warrants by policemen is concerned, a bill will soon pass the Legislature to confer that power on our guardians of the peace, so that there is no need of wasting any time on that point; as for the destruction of gaming implements, it is easy to draft an amendment to the present law which shall cover that point also.

For the purpose of showing the spirit in which Mr. Gill writes, the following extract from the concluding part of his epistle is given:

Judge Rogers—The people believe that your ultra-judicial transaction with the gamblers has the outward appearance of being one of the most corrupt of any ever perpetrated under the guise of judicial sanction. But explain it, and the people will exonerate you, and I will apologize for all I have written or said on this subject during the last six weeks, and in every paper in Chicago that will publish an apology and that dares to speak on behalf of the people against crime and the appearance of crime.

Your decision has had the effect to paralyze the usefulness of the police force, to demoralize the peace of society, and to create a feeling of distrust in the minds of the people as to the impartial administration of justice.

Your decision saved to the gamblers their instruments, but deprived the State of their use as evidence, and also the power to inflict the full penalty provided by law for the crime of gambling, keeping for use such implements or houses—the forfeiture of implements as well as money and liberty.

It is thought that your decision has the appearance of being the result of gross ignorance or a betrayal of trust. I do not believe that you are guilty of the latter, but fail to see how an ignorant man could write so ingenious and evasive an argument as was accredited to you in the cases under review.

A MAINE STORY OF A LOST RING.

[Ellsworth (Me.) *American*.]—About five years ago a son of A. W. Cushman, of this city, borrowed of his mother a heavy stone ring set with a stone cameo, and going out to the stable to play soon lost it in the hay. After diligent search by the boy, his father was called in and the hay was thoroughly overhauled and the chaff carefully examined, but the ring could not be found. This winter Mr. Cushman purchased several turkeys and placed them in his hay-loft to be killed as they were needed. The last one was killed about two weeks ago and in its crop was found the long lost ring.

MURIEL.

For burial vesture they have laid away
Her robes of bridal white:
Death takes, and claims her for his own today,
To hold, in Love's despite.
A tragile burden, piteously fair,
Won from warm arms, upon his bosom lies:
His mist is heavy on her shining hair,
His kisses on her eyes.

Too early hushed the voice that subtly sung
Of Love's foreboding pain:
Too early stilled the heart whose fancies sprung
Like flow'rs in April rain.
Life held the promise of a wealth untold
In song vibrating from a fuller chord—
O promise merged within the burial mold!
O wing that briefly soared!

Ere long the scented hyacinth will lift
White spikes above her sleep;
But to the sweetness of this springtime gift
Her pulses will not leap.
Crocus and snowdrop, blending gold and white,
Will charm no praise from lips to silence won;
Death holds the child of song in Love's despite,
Her sighs and singing done!

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 23. M. A. M. CRAMER.

RAILROADS.

The "Nickel-Plate" Surrenders to the Board of Trade.

The New Southwestern Passenger Agreement Given Up.

Annual Report of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore—Miscellaneous Items.

The "Nickel-Plate" Throws a Bombshell into the Ranks of the Other East-Bound Roads from This City—It Surrenders Unconditionally to the Board of Trade.

The solid phalanx of the east-bound roads from this city in the fight with the Board of Trade regarding the arbitration rule of the latter body has been broken, and in consequence great excitement and indignation prevailed at the freight offices of the various east-bound roads. About noon yesterday a report became current that the "Nickel-Plate" had gone back on its agreement with the other lines, and that its agent, Mr. N. S. Skinner, had gone on 'Change and solicited freight as formerly. The officials of the other roads were at first reluctant to believe the report, and the telephones were brought into requisition and inquiries made of Mr. Skinner whether it was true or not. In every instance the answer was received that the rumors were based upon facts, and that Mr. Skinner had acted upon the advice of his General Freight Agent, Mr. G. B. Spriggs, who is at present in the city and who evidently came here for the purpose of backing up Mr. Skinner in his new departure. That the officials of the pool lines were angry is putting it mildly. They had been entertaining hopes that the Board of Trade was about to come to terms, and this action on the part of the "Nickel-Plate" shattered all their hopes, as it inspired the Board of Trade with renewed determination to hold out to the end and induce other roads to follow the example of the "Nickel-Plate," and thus break the railroad combination. All sorts of threats were made against the "Nickel-Plate" by the exasperated officials of the other roads, and a movement was set on foot to bring about a meeting of the various lines today in order to take concerted action in this matter. It is not probable, however, that any steps can be taken that will influence the Nickel-Plate to reconsider its action. The road is not yet in the pool, and not amenable to its rules. It has only been opened for business lately, and unless it works hard it cannot well establish itself against the older lines, especially when it is expected to charge the same rates. To secure a share of the business it has to gain the friendship of the shippers, nearly all of whom are members of the Board of Trade. By its action in joining the other roads in the fight with the board, it only antagonized the shippers, and thus found it impossible to secure a fair share of the business. It was, therefore, but natural that it should take the first opportunity to correct the mistake it had made and reëstablished itself in the estimation of the shippers. Probably the very fact that the indications pointed toward a speedy settlement of the trouble, both sides being willing so make concessions, induced the "Nickel Plate" to take this step, and thus get the credit of having helped the Board of Trade to win the day. The "Nickel Plate" has not acted without mature reflection, and General Freight Agent Spriggs no doubt consulted his managers before coming here to throw this bombshell in the ranks of the other roads. He sent a letter yesterday morning to the board, informing it that his road was not only ready to send its representatives on 'Change, but would allow the Board of Trade Weighmaster to superintend the weighing at its scales and that it would also furnish hereafter daily reports of shipments and also all other necessary information. The action of the "Nickel-Plate" caused great rejoicing among the members of the board, and the representative of the road received quite an ovation on 'Change and was offered much more business than he was able to accept.

The pool lines declare that they will continue to carry on their fight against the board and not recede from their position until the obnoxious arbitration rule is abolished. But it is hardly probable that they will be able to carry out this resolution, as some of the lines will soon become discouraged when they find out that the "Nickel-Plate" is getting the bulk of the business. This road is now in good shape for handling a large share of the east-bound traffic, and if it gets badly crowded it can relieve itself by turning over some of the business to the Lake Shore, which, like the "Nickel Plate," is owned by Vanderbilt. It would not be at all surprising if it should transpire that Vanderbilt has had something to do with directing the "Nickel Plate's" action, as it must necessarily result to his benefit.

Abandonment of the New Southwestern Passenger Agreement.

It is now quite certain that no more efforts will be made to carry into effect the new agreement for the maintenance of passenger rates between Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City. The failure of the General Passenger Agents of the Southwestern roads to elect a Secretary to carry out the provisions of the new agreement has convinced the General Managers of some of the roads that there is a desire on the part of one or two lines to defeat the agreement, and consequently they have instructed their General Passenger Agents to withdraw from the arrangement and attend no more meetings. It was quite certain from the start that the agreement would never be carried out, even if a Secretary had been elected and an attempt made to enforce it. Agreements of the same sort have frequently been made by the Southwestern roads, but they were never maintained more than a month. It is generally conceded that nothing but a pooling arrangement, whereby the gross receipts are put in the pool, can stop the active competition between these roads and restore harmony among them. It has been the intention to form such a pool for the last six months, but when it was found that it was impossible to get all the roads to enter into it the above-mentioned iron-clad agreement was adopted, with a view of securing more harmonious relations between the various roads and pave the way for the ultimate formation of a gross pool. This plan having failed, it is now quite certain that before long there will be another fight on St. Louis and Kansas City passenger rates.

New Rules Regarding Live-Stock Shipments by the Rock Island.

Mr. W. M. Sage, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, has issued the following circular to agents regarding live-stock shipments:

In consequence of the many claims made by stock shippers for stock lost in transit, and the difficulty in arriving at the equity of these claims, on account of the absence of proof of the number of stock loaded at point of shipment, it is necessary hereafter that the number of head loaded into each car shall be counted, either by the agent, personally, or some responsible employé of the company, and record of same kept on the station books, but not to be inserted on stock contracts or waybills.

The additional charge for stopping cars loaded with live-stock in transit to partially unload or finish loading will be $3 per car, and the rules set forth in Circular No. 31, Jan. 1, 1883, will apply on these shipments, this circular only amending the charge for stopping cars loaded with live stock.

Proposed Consolidation Prevented by Perpetual Injunction.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—Judge Follett has given a decision in the case of the People in re Bart vs. The Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railway, to annul the contract with the Hoosac Tunnel & Saratoga Railroad, the Utica & Syracuse Air-Line, the Mohawk & Lake Erie Road, and a road north from Pownal, Vt., to points in New York, and also to dissolve its charter. The decision says the attempted consolidation of the four constituent companies is illegal and void, and that the new consolidated corporation, under the name of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railway, has not been created, and orders the individual defendants forever restrained from exercising any corporate rights, privileges, or franchises under and in pursuance of the attempted consolidation.

Formation of a Live-Stock Transportation Pool.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 2.—The formation of a live-stock transportation pool between Western and Canadian stock-men and the Grand Trunk and Lackawanna Roads is announced. The first of this kind of freight passed over the Lackawanna Road yesterday. The transportation of dressed beef by the same combination has begun.

More Money than They Wanted.

BOSTON, March 2.—The entire subscription to the Mexican Central Railway securities under circular No. 4 amounted at the close of the books to $7,229,500, or $1,197,000 more than asked for. It is said the syndicate took but $1,000,000.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Lake Shore yesterday brought here one car-load of European emigrants. The Michigan Central also brought in two car-loads.

Mr. F. W. Graves has been appointed agent of the Rock Island at Carson, vice W. W. Chandler, resigned. He assumed the duties of the position March 1.

Commissioner Fink gives notice that the Standing Committee has changed the rates on lumber from Nashville as follows: To Albany, Troy, Schenectady, and Cohoes, via Evansville or Louisville, 36 cents per 100 pounds in car-lots of not less than 24,000 pounds.

Mr. J. N. McCullough, Vice-President; Mr. William Stewart, General Freight Agent; and Mr. D. S. Gray, Manager of Fast Freight Lines of the Pennsylvania Company's lines, arrived in the city yesterday. They are on a tour of inspection over their roads. From here they go to Louisville.

Mr. W. M. Sage, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, has issued the following circular to freight agents: "Taking effect Feb. 25, the rates on lumber from Moline and Rock Island to all points west of the Mississippi River will be the same as from Davenport, the bridge toll on this freight being abrogated."

Another anti-discrimination bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature. It allows the party injured by discrimination to recover treble damages by action in any Court of Common Pleas or before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction, and in all such actions the question of what is undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be a fact for the discretion of a jury.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the National Railway Exposition to be held in the Exposition Building in this city next June was held yesterday at the Pacific to take some action regarding the additional space which in view of the large number of applications will have to be used. It was decided to build an annex to the building which will afford space to a large number of articles which could not otherwise be accommodated. Efforts are being made to secure for this exposition the first engine built by George Stephenson, which is now in England.

Commissioner George L. Carman, of the Northwestern Traffic Association, has issued the following circular correcting rates on emigrants: "Referring to joint through rates on emigrants' movables tariff N. W. 4, dated Feb. 20, 1883, the lines of this association will allow from Chicago, Milwaukee, and points common therewith, to all points on the Canadian Pacific Railway in Manitoba, a discount of 25 cents per 100 pounds on less than car-load lots, and for all points on the Northern Pacific Railroad in Montana, a discount of 15 cents per 100 pounds on less than car-load lots, from the rates named in said joint tariff."

Mr. John C. Gault, Vice-President of the Wabash, is in the city. Mr. Gault states that he read with a great deal of interest his highly flattering obituaries recently published, but he says he has no idea yet of "crossing the river," and he thinks he is good for many years of active work. Mr. Gault also states that many of the reports regarding Wabash affairs circulated during the last few weeks emanated from parties desirous of injuring the interests of the road and depreciating its securities. The company, he says, is now in better condition than it has been for a long time past, and is doing an unusually large and profitable business.

General-Solicitor Cary, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, in speaking of the measure before the Minnesota Legislature regulating railroad rates in the Northwest, says that these bills are ruinous to the railroad interests of the country. The matter of fixing tariffs has never proven satisfactory, and when tried had been soon abandoned. The bill, in fact, proposes to take the roads out of the hands of the company and place them in the hands of the State Railroad Commission. During the last ten years the roads of the Northwest have, without the aid of legislation, reduced the passenger rates from five cents per mile to a little over two cents, and freight rates accordingly. With such a showing, he could not see the demand for State control in order to force the companies to adopt lower rates.

Commissioner Fink has just issued the following circular regarding excursion fares for Knights Templar to San Francisco in August, 1883: "At a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the trunk lines, held on Monday, Feb. 19, 1883, the subject of reduced fares to be granted for the Knights Templar excursion to San Francisco in August next was considered. The following round-trip fares were proposed: From Boston, $120; from New York, $117; from Philadelphia, $115; from Baltimore and Washington, $113. It was resolved that the fares as named be adopted, and that instructions be given to the entry clerks to compile fares from intermediate competitive points on the basis of three cents per mile one way by the short lines to St. Louis or Chicago; the form of ticket and limitation of time for use to be agreed upon on or before June 1, 1883."

Mr. B. F. Horner, who has just been appointed General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway (Nickel-Plate), will leave this city for Cleveland, his future headquarters, Sunday, to assume the duties of his new position. The appointment of Mr. Horner to this responsible position gives general satisfaction, as a better man could not well have been selected to follow as able a man as Mr. Mouett. Mr. Horner is a young man of large experience in the passenger business. He has been connected with the Pennsylvania in various responsible positions for a number of years, and after the opening of the "Nickle-Plate" he was General Western Passenger Agent of that road, with headquarters in this city, having charge of the company's passenger affairs at this end of the line and throughout the Northwest. Mr. Charles H. Ross will act as Western General Passenger Agent in place of Mr. Horner, and it is quite certain that he will be regularly appointed to this position before long, being well qualified in every respect for the duties of the position.

The forty-fifth annual report of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad shows the earnings of all the lines for the year ending Oct. 31, 1882, to be: Passenger receipts, $2,757,711; freight, $2,398,437; express receipts, $148,167; mail receipts, $108,063; rents, $15,711; total, $5,428,091. The operating expenses were $3,676,494, and the net earnings $1,751,597. The company operates the Delaware Railroad under a lease, and also the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central, Queen Anne & Kent, and the Delaware & Chesapeake Railroads, of which it owns the control. The surplus of the year was $1,465,585, after paying two dividends of 4 per cent each. The increase in gross earnings over 1881 was $849,469, the increase in expenses was $649,303, and the increase in net earnings $200,166. During the year nine locomotives, twelve passenger and 100 freight cars were added to the equipment, with no increase in capital account. The number of passengers carried was 4,544,053, and the number of tons of freight moved 1,703,215. The actual cost of operation was 67.73 per cent of the gross receipts. During the year 1,633 tons of steel rails, 2,139 tons of iron rails, and 243,237 ties were laid.

HAD TO TAKE AN INTEREST.

[*American Lumberman*.]—Two "commercial tourists" of the pine-board persuasion met in the Union Depot the other day. "Helloo Charley," says No. 1, "haven't seen you in an age. What are you doing now?"

"O, I'm in the same old line," responds No. 2.

"With the same house?"

"Yes, same old concern, but situated a little differently."

"How is that?"

"Well, I've got an interest."

"Is that so? How long since?"

"Since the first of the month."

"Let me congratulate you."

"Yes the old man told me I'd got to take an interest in the business this year, *or quit. So I took the interest*."

FREE.

A dove lay caught in a fowler's snare;
By cruel cords her wings were pressed;
Ruffled was all her plumage fair,
And her heart beat fast in her panting breast.

But the fowler loosened each cord and twist;
He smoothed her ruffled plumes; and then
Her snowy bosom he gently kissed,
And bade her seek the skies again.

And the fowler sighed; for, safe and fair
In Summer-skies, he knew that she
Would think of the cord and the cruel snare,
But not of the hand that set her free.
—*Walter Learned*.

THE COURTS.

A Country Merchant Makes Some Poor Chicago Acquaintances.

An Organ Manufacturer Wants His Instruments Back—Judgments and New Suits.

An Alleged Confidence Game on a Country Merchant.

William Servis, of Sheboygan Falls, Wis., began a suit yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against "Cabbage" Ryan, Charles A. Harper, Horace N. Harris, and Ira Brown to recover $7,500, which he claimed they had confidenced him out of. According to plaintiff's version, when he was exhibiting carriage goods at the Exposition last fall Ryan came to him and wanted to buy goods, giving as reference Harper, who was represented to be an ex-hotelkeeper, and now independently well off and devoted to literary pursuits. Harper was seen, and gave Ryan a certificate of moral character as a livery-stable keeper on the West Side, and on the strength of this Servis sold him $1,200 worth of goods. The sum of $300 was paid in cash, and a note given for the remainder. The note was not taken up at maturity, and Servis came on to see about the matter. Harris was then introduced as a wealthy man who would secure Ryan's indebtedness by twenty-five lots at Desplaines, worth $5,000. Ira Brown was referred to as knowing the value of the property, and it is charged he said he had a mortgage on it for $1,000, but could raise $2,500 more on it without difficulty. Ryan then got $3,400 more of goods, but has never paid for them. Servis has since learned to his sorrow that the Desplaines lots are valueless; that the deeds from Brown—who had once owned them—to Harris, by Harris to Servis, and also by Harris back to Brown, bore date on the same day. The financial standing of Ryan and Harris is somewhat doubtful, and Servis accordingly brings his suit against all parties to the game to recover the value of his goods.

Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross.

The Wilcox & White Organ Company filed a bill yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross, Andrew Taintor, and A. M. Jones to set aside a contract of sale and recover possession of twenty organs valued at $1,500. The complainants charge that when Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross bought the instruments they represented they were in a prosperous financial condition, and abundantly able to meet their obligations, when in fact they were at the time insolvent, and did not intend to pay for the property, and obtained the organs under false representations. It is further alleged that Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross after obtaining the organs conspired with Taintor to defraud complainants by giving Taintor, without consideration, a judgment note for $52,000, on which judgment was entered and the organs seized. The complainants asked to have the Taintor judgment set aside, and also the sale of the organs to the defendants.

Divorces.

Richard W. Adkinson filed a bill yesterday against his wife, Mary E. Adkinson, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Sarah Webb filed a bill for separate maintenance against her husband, George Webb Sr., charging him with drunkenness and cruelty. She was married to him in 1854, and has borne him eleven children, all of whom are still living. For the last fifteen years he has been in the habit of abusing her and threatening to kill her and burn the house down. She filed a bill for divorce in 1881 on the ground of drunkenness, but it was dismissed for want of proof. Since then he has made her home more than ever uncomfortable, until she was obliged to leave him. He has not supported her for years, and, as she is without means, she asks that he may be compelled to take care of her.

Items.

A motion for new trial was made yesterday before Judge Barnum in the case of Loewitz vs. Pope, but it was overruled, and a judgment for $1,500 entered on the verdict. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Court.

United States Courts.

Charles A. Crane filed a bill yesterday against John V. and Charles B. Farwell, to restrain them from infringing his patent for improvement in stationary engines, issued Dec. 17, 1872.

Simmonds & Gildemeister commenced a suit against J. D. Lupher to recover $20,000 damages.

Minnie M. White began a suit in trover against Alfred Mead, to recover possession of three notes for $6,000 each, and three notes for $5,000 each, and one for $5,994.37, made by L. W. Beck and payable to the order of W. J. Turner, which plaintiff claims she lost in November, 1878.

State Courts.

Mary Borian commenced an action in trespass yesterday against John Stepanek, claiming $5,000 damages.

Malcolm McDowell began a suit in trover against the Chicago Steel Works to recover possession of a note for $5,000, made by plaintiff in September, 1873, to the defendant, payable at an indefinit time, with interest at 10 per cent.

The National Life-Insurance Company filed a bill against Frank W. Bedee, G. W. Flanders, John S. Beecher, and the J. M. Atherton Company to foreclose a mortgage for $11,000 on a lot 198 feet front on Egandale avenue and extending 598 feet on Forty-fifth street to Greenwood avenue.

The Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company sued Fay & Conkey for $1,000.

E. A. Todd & Co. brought suit for $1,000 against W. N. Shute & Co.

A capias suit was begun by the Riverdale Distilling Company against Moritz Tausig to recover $3,343 worth of goods obtained under alleged false representations. The plaintiffs claim that Tausig, in December last, in order to obtain credit for a bill of goods, represented he was out of debt and perfectly solvent, when in fact he was owing about $15,000. On the 21st of January he confessed judgment for $2,000 in favor of Henry Abrahams, and this, it is also charged, is fraudulent, as being without consideration. A capias was issued by Judge Barnum, the bail being fixed at $5,000.

Mary Mahoney commenced a suit in trespass against Samuel W. McBride, laying damages at $10,000.

Probate Court.

In the estate of Simon P. O'Neill, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Harry S. McCartney under bond for $10,000.

In the estate of Benjamin R. McLeary, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Patrick M. Clowry under bond for $14,000.

In the estate of William Freedman, deceased, letters were issued to Jetta Freedman under bond for $18,200.

In the estate of Eliza A. Hills an order was entered calling upon E. A. Gibbs, the administrator, to make a report in thirty days. The order was made at the instance of Eva A. Gossie, who swore that he had left the State. Gibbs' alleged absence from the State entails the printing of the legal notice. Where he is is not known, and all that is known really is that he has failed to make an accounting to the court in the estate in question.

The Call Today.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE BUNN—204, 205, 208, 210, 211, 212, 213, 218, 228, 229, 236, 238, 243, 253, and 256. No. 45, Burnstine vs. Sutter Bros., on trial.
JUDGE GARY—Motions.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions for new trial in Nos. 8,131, 7,135, 8,163, 8,213, 8,265, and 8,263.
JUDGE SMITH—Motion for new trial in the Dearborn street condemnation case.
JUDGE JAMESON—General business.
JUDGE ROGERS—Motions for new trial.
JUDGE BARNUM—Motions.
JUDGE HAWES—Motions.
JUDGE MORAN—Divorce cases.
JUDGE TULEY—Divorce cases.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE BUNN—Call of his law calendar.
JUDGE GARY—216 to 241, inclusive, and condemnation cases. No case on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.
JUDGE SMITH—First, call 150 to 200, inclusive. Trial, call 3,032, 5,348, 5,440, 5,464, and 5,554. No. 5,316, Bemis vs. Hayes, on trial.
JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.
JUDGE ROGERS—First call, 100½ to 150, inclusive. Trial call, 68, 72, 74, 79, 89, 100, and 103½ to 150. No. 45, Rooney vs. Burke, on trial.
JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call 77, 458, 459, 460, 466, 469, and 470. No. 424, Lewis vs. Barnes, on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—586, 617, 622, 625, and 626. No. 562, Stluka vs. Zirngibl, on trial.
JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions and arguments.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No. 3,740 on trial, and Nos. 3,731, 3,732, 3,733, 3,346, 2,355, and general Nos. 192, 349, 769, 943, and 977.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. L. Hathaway vs. J. D. Stone, $5,516.81.—Same vs. same, $4,528.68.—James Van Buren, trustee, vs. Hattie M. Hamilton and Sarah Prior, $314.

JUDGE GARY—City vs. Workman; condemnation verdict, $962.—City vs. unknown owners; condemnation verdict, $9,532.70.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BARNUM—W. M. Brown vs. R. E. Kendall, $280.—A. C. Miller et al. vs. same, $220.—Mathias Volk vs. Frank Fetzlaff; verdict, $101.16.

Master's Decision in the Old Case of Barnes and Others Versus the St. Paul Road.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 2.—United States Court-Commissioner Ryan, special master in the old suit of Barnes et al. vs. The St. Paul Road et al., returned today a report favorable to the bondholders. The report amounts practically to a decision, and contains, stripped of legal verbiage and a review of testimony, the following points: All the bonds embraced in the claims of Matthew H. Robertson, William H. Sisino, A. S. Bright, A. I. Gunnison, Andrew J. Riker, August V. Sueilohn, M. M. Comstock, Mary Christie, the Misses Reid and Smith, and J. H. Tesch, are genuine bonds of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Company, secured by mortgages or deeds of trust to William Barnes, and all the bonds were issued and negotiated bona fide for value by the La Crosse Company. All of the bonds referred to in the last finding of the former decree of the court are embraced in $259,000 bonds, as to which the plea of the defendants, the St. Paul Company, has been overruled by this court. None of said bonds have ever been converted into stock of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Company, or surrendered to be canceled, but all of said bonds are now held and owned in good faith by the respective persons claiming under them. No valid, legal, or equitable defense has been presented before the Master as to any of said bonds or claims based thereon. Said claims upon bonds were presented as justly due, and in equity ought to be enforced against the property given as security in said mortgages. Each of the claimants has a claim against such security to the amount of the principal of his bonds, forty-nine coupons, and interest on the coupons from the dates of their maturity to this date.

PROHIBITION.

Dr. Kirkus' Recent Lecture Discussed at a Meeting of Baltimore Prohibitionists.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—[Special.]—A mass-meeting of the prohibitionists of this city and vicinity was held here in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association tonight to take action denunciatory of the liberal views expressed by the Rev. William Kirkus, D. D., a prominent Episcopal minister of this city, in a recent lecture on the "Suicide of Liberty," in which he declared against prohibitory temperance laws and the compulsion of Sabbath observance. The hall was crowded, and it was evident from the side remarks made that a strong feeling of indignation prevails against Dr. Kirkus among the prohibition advocates. The meeting was held under the auspices of the State Temperance Alliance. Several times when Dr. Kirkus' name was mentioned by the speakers exclamations were heard from the more indignant prohibition advocates. Several prominent Methodist and Baptist clergymen were present, but numerous other ministers who had been invited did not appear. A number of speeches were made, and Dr. Kirkus was declared a fanatic and otherwise sharply rebuked.

A TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE MAN'S VIEWS.

The principal speech was made by William Daniels, President of the State Temperance Alliance, who declared that he thought too much importance had been attached to the lecture of Dr. Kirkus and its effect on the prohibition cause. He said that already a third of the State had gone for local option, and the politicians were on the fence, not knowing which way to jump. Dr. Kirkus, in his definition of liberty in his lecture, showed that, although a minister of the Gospel, he meant by a "free play of individuality the right of every man to do just as he pleased under all circumstances, with the single exception that he is not to use force or fraud." His theory of law and government sets the individual above society, and utterly discards the rule of the greatest good to the greatest number whenever individual rights conflict with the rights of the people. The lecturer said that the liquor traffic was necessary to sustain the Government by reason of the revenue it yielded; yet one of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court has rendered an opinion that, "if a loss of revenue should accrue to the United States from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits she will be the gainer a thousand fold in the health, wealth, and happiness of the people." It was a great shame on a Christian Nation that prohibition laws cannot be enforced when pagan nations have done so for centuries. Dr. Kirkus had a wild idea of liberty. Thieves and assasins might think it to their benefit and happiness to commit crimes, but that did not make it against the law which protected the public good. This is a free play of individuality. In regard to what Dr. Kirkus said in reference to total prohibition laws throwing 1,000,000 workmen out of employment, Mr. Daniels said that the best authority derived from statistics from the Internal-Revenue Bureau at Washington placed the number employed at 500,000. Conceding this to be true, doubtless most, if not all, of those thrown out would soon find employment in useful branches of trade, as the great amount of capital said to be invested in this business would soon find its way into more beneficial businesses.

Daniels spoke in the most sarcastic terms of Dr. Kirkus' views of prohibitory laws, though he was careful to couch his denunciation of the distinguished clergyman in polite terms.

A BAPTIST MINISTER.

The Rev. H. M. Wharton, a leading Baptist minister, also made an address, and offered about the same argument as the President of the Alliance. He declared that in the sight of God and man it was a thousand times better to lose millions of revenue to the country than have millions of men go to drunkards' graves and have the United States ruined by the evils of intemperance. He severely criticised the stand taken by the prominent English clergyman.

THROUGH TIME AND ETERNITY

I have done at last with the bitter lie—
The lie I have lived so many years.
I've hated myself that I could not die,
Body as well as soul. What! tears!—
Tears and kisses on lip and brow!
What use are tears and kisses now?

'Twas not so hard. Just a kerchief wet
In the deadly blessing that quiets pain,
And backward the tide of suffering set;
Peace swept over the blood and brain—
Utter peace to the finger-tips;
And now these kisses on lids and lips!

Sweet caresses for lips all cold,
And loud laments for perished breath,
For the faded cheek, and the hair's dim gold—
But not a tear for the sadder death
I died that day. How strange the fate
That brings your sorrow all too late!

All these years, with my dead, dead heart,
I've met the world with smiling eyes:
I feigned sweet life with perfect art,
And the world has respect for well-told lies;
And I fooled the world—for no one said,
"Behold this woman—she is dead."

And no one said, as you passed along,
"Behold a murderer!" No one knew;
You carefully covered the cruel wrong;
That the world saw not, was enough for you:
You had wisdom and worldly pride;
And I had silence—for I had died.

The world says now I am dead; but O—
Lean down and listen—'tis all in vain!
Again in my heart bleeds the cruel blow;
Again I am mad with the old-time pain;
Again the waves of anguish roll—
For I have met with my murdered soul.

O never to find the peace I crave—
'Twere better to be as I have been;
In the place of the fleeting years, I have
Eternity now to love you in—
Eternity now to feel the blow
Your dear hands gave so long ago.
—*Carlotta Perry in Lippincott's Magazine*.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!
Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger*.

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY
RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparillian makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:
"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."
And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. RADWAY'S [illegible] remedies than the base [illegible] imitations of them, as there are [illegible] Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

JERE DUNN'S GUN.

There Seems to Be a General Impression that It Went Off at the Right Time.

It Is Said that Elliott Came All the Way from Kansas to Run Jere Out of Town.

"Parson" Davies Told a Man, the Man Told Dunn, and Dunn Didn't Propose to Go.

A Post-Mortem Shows that Elliott Was Shot Four Times—The Inquest to Be Held Today.

The tragedy that occurred in the Tivoli on Dearborn street on Thursday evening was the cause of more gossip among sporting and other classes yesterday than anything of the sort that has taken place for a long time. Jere Dunn has for many years occupied a position among theatrical and sporting people that is rarely enjoyed by men of his kind, as was evidenced by telegrams of sympathy received from Joe Wheelock, W. H. Smith, and James O'Neill, who are now acting in Eastern cities. All of yesterday Dunn's cell was crowded with acquaintances and friends, all of whom offered him every assistance in their power, and he was the constant recipient of favors from people of the better class, until the doctor in charge refused all callers admittance to his cell. Dunn was somewhat better yesterday, but he was still suffering from the wounds on his head and left arm. He insisted that he bore Elliott no enmity, but that he was in constant fear for his life, for the reason that he had heard that Elliott was in search of him with a revolver.

When it was learned that A. S. Trude was engaged to defend Dunn the story was started by friends of Elliott that

TRUDE AND DUNN WERE MORTAL ENEMIES

on account of a quarrel several years ago in Lawrence & Martin's saloon at No. 111 Madison street. With the view of ascertaining what there was in the report a representative of THE TRIBUNE last evening called upon Mr. Trude and questioned him regarding the trouble. The story as related by Mr. Trude is substantially as follows: About three years ago the plate-glass window in front of A. Goldsmid's store on Madison street was broken by burglars and jewelry to a considerable amount was abstracted. A few minutes later Mr. Trude was walking by and he was accosted by Mr. Goldsmid, who asked him if he had an idea who had committed the depredation. Mr. Trude promptly answered that as it was a desperate job he had no doubt that

DUNN DID IT.

Mr. Trude then passed west on Madison street and entered Lawrence & Martin's place. He had been there but a few minutes when Jere Dunn entered the place, and, approaching him, said: "I understand you have called me a thief."

Mr. Trude, fearing that Dunn meant him harm, and not understanding the situation, told him not to make a move or he would scatter his brains over the showcase. Dunn then said, "Have you said I am a thief?" Mr. Trude said he had not, but that he had simply stated that a man named Dunn had broken the window, which subsequently proved correct, as a man named Billy Dunn was convicted of the theft. Mutual explanations ensued, and since that time Dunn and Trude have been as good friends as previously.

THE EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION

regarding the tragedy yesterday were mostly favorable to Dunn in all quarters. Inquiry among those who had known him best developed the opinion that he was eminently a man of peace, frequently escaping from situations that would have developed difficulty had he remained to provoke it. His friends are all loud in their praise of his gentlemanly qualities on all occasions, especially during his residence in Chicago. Whatever he may have been before coming here, they say he has made an effort to cut loose from low associations and to be recognized as a gentleman among gentlemen. His connection with prize-fighters was as accidental as it was unfortunate. He was induced to represent Sullivan, the slugger, in his match here with Elliott, merely as a business venture, and he was not slow in pronouncing his regret for the move and in vowing that he would never again associate with people of the kind under any circumstances. To this unfortunate move Dunn can attribute all his recent ill-luck, as well as his present position. He first incurred the enmity of Elliott and his following by publishing the true circumstances surrounding the meeting which should have occurred at McCormick Hall in November last, and he is now paying the penalty of the folly of such association.

The most striking illustration of

ELLIOT'S VINDICTIVENESS

against Dunn is related by Mr. W. A. Pinkerton, Superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency in this city. Mr. Pinkerton says that while in Detroit he heard of the newspaper controversy between Elliott and Dunn, and he talked the situation over with a friend of both parties. In the course of the conversation it was suggested by the gentleman with whom he was talking that when he returned to Chicago he use his best efforts toward a reconciliation of the differences between the men. Mr. Pinkerton returned to Chicago the next day, and as he was passing down Clark street he met Elliott at the corner of Madison. He at once broached the subject of the quarrel between him and Dunn, and suggested that in view of the fact that they were both men of the world, and presumably both sensible, the very best thing they could possibly do would be to bury the hatchet and have no further contentions. The mention of Dunn's name seemed to make almost a wild man of Elliott. He became furious, and, after exhausting the vocabulary of obscene epithets, he said that when he saw Dunn he would make him jump over a five-story building, and more threats of a similar nature.

"This is very foolish on your part," said Mr. Pinkerton, "for Dunn is no coward. If you ever attempt to do what you say you will, he will keep you very busy. I haven't seen Dunn, but I am sure he will never look for you under any circumstances."

Elliott reiterated his assertions regarding what he would do when he met Dunn, and seemed almost beside himself with rage. That he meant the harm to Dunn which he had threatened was evidenced later in the day when for fully twenty minutes he stationed himself

BEHIND A DOOR AT CLAYTON'S,

on Madison street, where Dunn was liable to appear, revolver in hand, ready to shoot him on sight.

From a statement obtained from a reliable source yesterday afternoon there would seem to be little doubt that Jere Dunn simply saved his life by a scratch when he disabled Elliott by shots in the abdomen and groin. The man who made the statement is entirely responsible, and he will probably be called upon to rehearse it before the Coroner's jury today. It is to this effect: Several weeks ago Elliott and a combination of athletes left for the West under the management of "Parson" Davies. They proved quite successful in their exhibitions, and made money in all the towns as far west as Dodge City, Kas. In the meantime Mr. Davies had arranged dates ahead, among which was a week at a theatre in Leadville. At Dodge City, however, Elliott started upon a spree, which lasted several days. During the "drunk" he spoke very often of his hatred of Dunn, and finally said he was going to return and

RUN HIM OUT OF TOWN,

using a vile epithet. It was hoped that he would be quieted and induced to continue the trip, but suddenly one evening he left the town for Chicago. Mr. Davies, learning that he had been deserted by Elliott, left on the next train for this city, arriving here soon after Elliott. In conversation with a gentleman, Mr. Davies stated the circumstances related, and it happened that the gentleman was a friend of Dunn's. Very naturally, he informed Dunn of the fact that Elliott was looking for him, and warned him to keep out of the way and avoid a meeting. Dunn said he would do all in his power to prevent trouble, but he would not keep away from his daily haunts or walks for Elliott or any other man.

Dr. Bluthardt, the County Physician, held

A POST MORTEM

upon the remains of the dead prize-fighter yesterday morning, and then discovered four bullet holes in the body. There was one in the pit of the stomach about one inch below the naval, and another was in the left groin. The other two wounds were in the right arm, near the elbow. At the completion of the post mortem "Parson" Davies, the dead man's friend, gave orders for the embalming of the body, which, as soon as it is disposed of by the Coroner's jury, will be forwarded to New York, where Elliott's mother and sister reside.

The inquest upon the body will be held at the Harrison Street Station this morning at 10 o'clock.

It had been stated that M. E. Thomas, the Clark street gun-dealer, had

SOLD JERE DUNN A PISTOL

on the day of the tragedy. A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. Thomas yesterday in regard to the matter. He said: "I never sold Jere Dunn a pistol in my life, but he has always brought his friends in to deal here. He came in yesterday with a double-acting six-chambered Smith & Wesson revolver and asked me if it was all right. I told him no; that it would only discharge one chamber and not fire off the next. I shot one barrel off and showed him, and he went up-stairs and had the weapon cleaned. The old cartridges were replaced with new ones, and that was all that there was about the purchase of a weapon here."

It was subsequently learned that at the time mentioned Jere Dunn had two revolvers with him instead of one, and of these one was an entirely new weapon, and this is probably the one with which the shooting was done.

FRENCH BRANDY.

Its Exportation from France to the United States—Action of the Chamber of Commerce of Angouleme, at Its Session of the 14th of December, 1882.

The Chairman, President Chauveau, called the meeting to order. The attention of the members was called to the recent reports sent to Washington by the United States Consuls at La Rochelle and le Havre, concerning the falsely pretended adulteration of the French Cognacs, and the recent protests of the Chambers of Commerce of Cognac and La Rochelle.

These documents were committed to M. Ducasse to be reported.

The report of M. Ducasse was read as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to give you an account of the impression which I received upon reading the report of the deliberation of the 2d of November of the Chamber of Commerce of La Rochelle and that of the 2d of December of the Chamber of Commerce of Cognac, which the President had asked me to examine.

These two documents set forth the fact that the Consuls of the United States at La Rochelle and Havre thought it their duty to advise their Government to prohibit the importation of French wines by the United States, alleging that the production of wines having considerably decreased in consequence of the ravages of phylloxera the brandies sold now in the market are mixed with substances almost impossible to detect by a chemical analysis, but whose effect is to change into "poison" the brandies with which they are mixed.

This assertion, not based on any evidence, shows on the part of those who have expressed it such an ignorance of the question that our chamber, which has made constant efforts to draw closer by a treaty of commerce the bonds of friendship which should unite the American to the French Republic, ought, in my opinion, energetically to protest against the proposed measure tending to destroy the amity which we have tried to establish between two friendly nations.

If it is true that the production of brandies has sensibly decreased in the Charentes in consequence of the invasion of the phylloxera, it is not true, as shown by the official documents of the Chambers of Commerce of La Rochelle and Cognac, that the supply of pure brandies is exhausted. In fact, a great number of vineyards perfectly healthy still exist in the Deux Charentes, and still a greater number in Armagnac, where brandies are also produced. Besides, the stock of pure brandy actually existing either in the first hands or in the store is large enough to enable us to affirm that pure products, free of all mixtures, can easily be procured and delivered. It is but a question of price. The American Consuls in La Rochelle and Havre ought not to be ignorant of these incontestable facts.

It is true that to supply a class of consumers not able or not willing to pay the high price reached by pure brandies in consequence of the diseases which have stricken our vines, commerce has been obliged in some circumstances to lower the price of them by a mixture of spirits (trois-six); but this mixture, universally practiced in the production of cheap and inferior goods, has the slight recommendation in this instance of not being detrimental to public health. The quality and price are diminished by it, but it facilitates their use by a great number of consumers whose circumstances do not allow them to pay the price of pure brandies. As to the sirups and caramels, which at all times have been mixed with the brandies for exportation, it is puerile to direct any attack against these inoffensive products, used only to please the taste of American or English buyers, and which in reality, being but sugar, have no object but to render brandies more agreeable to the taste or sight.

This hardly justifies the Consuls in La Rochelle and Havre in regarding as poisoners a large and respectable class of French merchants who are entitled to more consideration.

Do these gentlemen belong to the "blue ribbon" society? Do they wish to demonstrate their zeal for the cause of total abstinence, denying to themselves as they would deny to others the use of alcoholic liquors? It is probably the fact. As to us who, in agreement with science, have always considered that, as in all things, abuse of brandies and alcohols is alone a detriment, while on the other hand rational use is perfectly proper, we must, I think, protest with all our strength against the passionate attacks directed against a commerce so largely represented in our country and already sufficiently damaged by the phylloxera.

I proposed to the chamber to deny energetically the allegation of the gentlemen representing the United States at La Rochelle and Havre, considering that they are based on incorrect statement of facts as proven by all official documents in regard to the production and stock of brandies in France; and further considering that they give a false idea in regard to the liquor-trade, and that the adoption of the proposed measure would cause to our country a considerable and unjustifiable damage, and that they tend to loosen the bonds of friendship and interest between two friendly nations—bonds which our Chamber of Commerce has always endeavored to draw closer.

I desire that our deliberations upon this occasion be sent to the Minister of Commerce begging his intervention in the matter with the Government of the United States so that no importance may be given to the propositions of the above mentioned Consuls.

After some discussion and observations on the part of different members this report was approved unanimously, and it was ordered that, inasmuch as the reports of the United States Consuls had been printed in large numbers and might cause some injury to the French products, the present report should be printed and respectfully communicated to the Minister of Commerce of France and to American Chambers of Commerce.

[COMMENT ON THE ABOVE: This report of the action of one of the French Chambers of Commerce has been sent to THE TRIBUNE for publication. The very obvious reflection suggested by it is that, if all the allegations it contains are true, the French are merely being treated to a dose of the medicine which they administered to the United States in the matter of the exclusion of American pork. It may be true, or it may not, that the statements of the American Consuls complained of are unfounded and unjust. But, whether they are so or not, it is surely the fact that the pretended grounds on which the importation of American pork into France was prohibited were frivolous, false, and disingenuous. The pretense that American pork was shut out because it was diseased was a malicious pretext to hide the real motives for its exclusion—namely: the desire of French hog-farmers to secure a monopoly of their home market. American pork is eaten by 50,000,000 of people in the United States, 35,000,000 in the British Islands, 10,000,000 in Belgium and Holland, 30,000,000 in Italy, and the same number in Austro-Hungary. We have yet to hear that it has been the cause of widespread disease or of any disease at all, in those countries. It has been excluded from France and Germany on slanderous allegations concerning its soundness, made solely for the purpose of promoting the "protection" of certain alleged home industries. French wines and brandies are vastly more adulterated and more "poisonous" in their original nature than American pork products are. The French Chambers of Commerce had better turn their attention at once to the hoggish proclivities of their own Government. Let them first remove the beam from their own eye and then they may see more clearly to practice as oculists on other people. The American people have some idea of reciprocity, and they know how, when the occasion arises, to apply the *lex talionis*. We do not seriously regret that the French producers are now getting, or are likely to get, a severe object lesson in the Golden Rule. It may do them much good.]

Colds, which are so severe that the patient cannot speak above a whisper, are relieved at once, and often cured in a few hours, by using Cough Bush.

THE JOHNS MURDER.

One of the Gang Swears that Dougherty Fired the Shot.

Testimony for the Defense that the Witness Was the Murderer.

In the Dougherty and Slater murder trial yesterday, before Judge Williamson in the Criminal Court, the first witness examined was Officer McDonald, of the Harrison Street Station. He testified that on the morning of the murder he with other officers was ordered to arrest some men at Cooper's saloon, 202 Van Buren street. The witness went to the saloon, and saw Slater and Dougherty going out the back door. After Dougherty was arrested the witness had two conversations with him at the Harrison Street Station. In the first one Dougherty said he would do up any man that came at him with a club. In the next one Dougherty said he had been out all the night preceding the murder, and "booze" had gotten him into trouble.

The officer was cross-examined by Mr. Van Buren. When witness first saw Dougherty at the saloon he appeared to be drunk, but when brought to the station he was apparently sober.

LIEUT. KIPLEY

testified that he had known Dougherty for about four years. The witness was in Cooper's saloon when Dougherty was arrested. Rowley was in the saloon at the time, and wore a brown stiff hat. The witness said he had had several conversations with Dougherty. In the first of these the witness said to the prisoner: "Well, you're in trouble again. It's no use; you'll be hung yet." Dougherty replied: "Oh, well, now, what would you do now if you were situated as I was—a man coming at you with a club?" The other conversations took place previous to Dougherty being taken to the jail. Lieut. Kipley said he had talked with Slater, who told him about the whole difficulty in the restaurant, but would not say who fired the shot. At Slater's suggestion, the witness said, Rowley was sent for, and the three went over the whole case. Dougherty was not present at the time. Dougherty was finally brought in and appealed to by the witness not to send the other two men to the penitentiary. "If you fired the shot," said the witness, "your shoulders are broad enough to stand it." Dougherty replied: "I know my business, and I won't say anything about it." Rowley said he was willing to tell all he knew, but he did not want to talk while Dougherty was present. They wrangled for an hour, when the witness became disgusted with Dougherty's reticence and sent him to the jail. This was about a week after the arrest.

The witness was cross-examined at length by Mr. O'Brien. The Lieutenant admitted that he told Dougherty he had disclosures as to the affair when such was not the case. The witness said he considered it was not exactly the proper thing to do, but the officers were obliged to do it sometimes. The witness also admitted that he lied to Dougherty nearly every time he spoke to him regarding the murder. The witness was asked by Mr. O'Brien if he was telling the truth at present, and he said he was. Mr. O'Brien sarcastically said he believed he was.

WILLIAM ROWLEY,

one of those originally indicted for the murder, but who has turned State's evidence, was placed on the stand. He testified as to his whereabouts on the night preceding the murder, while in company with Dougherty, Slater, and Hall. He also told of the burglary of Bradley's house on Harrison street. The witness said he stood on the opposite side of the street while Dougherty went into the house. Hall and Slater stood in the alley. He saw Dougherty take off his shoes and throw them into a vacant lot. He saw him when he came out of the window, and heard three shots fired, two of which he thought came from the outside and one inside. He joined Dougherty, Hall, and Slater, and all four ran down Miller street. Afterwards they went to Cooper's saloon, and all drank there. Later in the morning the witness, while with Dougherty, saw Mr. Bradley on Congress street. Hall, Dougherty, Slater, and himself went into No. 250 South Halsted street to get some breakfast. Hall did not eat anything after ordering, and was going out the door, when the waiter stopped him, and the witness told the waiter it was all right; he would pay for the meal. The witness said he asked for some catsup, and the waiter told him to "go to hell," and left the room. As he went out Dougherty called him some name, and the waiter picked up a chair, as if he was going to hit the witness. The chair struck him slightly on the cheek. The witness said he had a revolver, and he took it out of his pocket with the intention of frightening the waiter. The revolver was not loaded, neither could it be cocked. The waiter rushed towards the counter and was stooping under it when the witness went out the door. When about five feet away he heard the shot fired. The witness said he turned round quickly and saw Dougherty come out with a revolver in his hand. The revolver was still smoking. Dougherty said to the witness: "I hit the —— —— and I think I croaked him." The witness said Dougherty, Slater, and himself ran up Depuyster street, and afterwards went to a saloon on Harrison street kept by a man named Wallace. Dougherty asked Wallace for a hat, and the latter gave him one. The witness said he and Dougherty went upstairs, and a woman told them a man had just been killed on Halsted street. The witness told Dougherty it was time for them to go, and they walked to Jefferson street, where Dougherty said he would get his mustache shaved off, so as to leave town. Dougherty and the witness afterwards went to Cooper's saloon, where Dougherty was arrested. The witness said that while in the debtors' department of the jail Dougherty asked him if he didn't want to escape, and then told him it could be done easily if he only could get saws. The witness replied that he did not want to escape, when Dougherty said, "For God's sake, go light on me." The witness said he had neither spoken nor associated with Dougherty for four years previous to the night preceding the murder.

ON THE CROSS-EXAMINATION

by Mr. O'Brien the witness admitted that he went to Bradley's house with the intention of showing Dougherty the location of the rooms, in order that a robbery might be effected. The witness said he had been arrested once before for the burglary of Bradley's house, but was released after a few hours' imprisonment. Witness denied having admitted to any one that he had killed a man the morning of the murder. He also denied saying to Slater, "If you will stand by me I'll get a lawyer for both of us."

At the conclusion of the witness' testimony the State's-Attorney said he would ask that the jury return a verdict of "not guilty" in the case of Charles Slater, as there was no evidence to connect him with the crime, and the evidence for the State was about all in. The only witness to be introduced would be Dr. Krost for the identification of the bullet taken from Johns' body in order to show that it fitted the pistol used by Dougherty. The court asked the jury if they were agreed on a verdict in Slater's case. They answered that they were, and their verdict was "not guilty."

MRS. MARGARET MULLETT

for the defense, said she lived at 54 Depuyster street in August last. She heard the shot on the morning of the 17th, and opened the blind to see where the trouble was. Three men ran by the window, one of whom had a revolver in his hand. He wore a light hat. This man said, swearing a big oath, "He's finished." The witness said she would know this man again. Rowley was asked to stand up, and the witness said that that was the man who had the revolver and said "He's finished." He wore short side-whiskers at the time. The witness said she went to the station the next day, and the officers wanted her to identify Dougherty as the man she saw with the revolver. She said she knew better. The officers were reluctant, she said, to allow her to see Rowley, but kept insisting that Dougherty was the right man. When she saw Rowley in the cell his back was turned towards her, and she did not see his face. One of the officers said to her, "You may as well swear it was Dougherty," and afterwards told her she would not be needed to identify anybody.

George Mullett, the husband of the preceding witness, said he accompanied his wife to the station, and his testimony was corroborative of hers regarding the conversation with the officers.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

HYDE PARK.

A Financial Reminiscence—The Release of Waldron's Bondsmen.

In the course of a few weeks there will be an election in the Village of Hyde Park for the purpose of choosing Trustees for the coming year. Some of the present incumbents will be candidates for reëlection, and in view of that it may not be amiss to bring back to the public mind the facts connected with the settlement of the defalcation of Treasurer Waldron some years ago, by which settlement, it is alleged, it is not at all unlikely that a large amount of money will be lost to the taxpayers, all for the benefit of the bondsmen.

Soon after the defalcation

THE VILLAGE BOARD ADOPTED AN ORDER,

which set forth that the village claimed that ex-Treasurer Waldron's bondsmen were liable, a claim which they denied; that a suit was pending against the Fifth National Bank for money wrongfully paid to it by Waldron sufficient to cover the defalcation, and that a large number of the sureties had become insolvent. The resolution provided for the appointment of a special committee consisting of the President of the board and F. M. Webster, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, to adjust the claims against the bondsmen upon such terms as should seem best for the interests of the village.

Last July the board passed a resolution requesting this committee to make a report. In accordance with which, at the next meeting, the committee did report, having compromised with six of the sureties for $2,000, the following being their names: Th. E. Miller, J. H. Ely, John A. Crawford, D. C. Bradley, Th. Carney, and William P. Gray. The committee also reported that it hoped to effect a settlement with the remaining eight sureties, by which an equal pro rata share should be secured to the village.

One of the preambles to the resolution appointing the Adjusting Committee set forth that a suit was pending against the Fifth National Bank, which, if won, would be sufficient to make good the defalcation. The village got a judgment of $64,000 on this action in the Circuit Court. The decree was confirmed by the Appellate Court, but reversed by the Supreme Court and remanded for a new trial. There seems to be but little chance that the new trial will ever be prosecuted. Some $35,000 has already been recovered from the Waldron assets. The amount of the defalcation was $120,000, and with the $64,000 suit decided in favor of the village there would still be

A DEFICIT OF AT LEAST $20,000,

while well-informed men put it at nearer $30,000, as much, if not all, of the assets recovered are in the shape of lands over which there has been much litigation and is at present considerable conflict of title.

By the wording of the resolution the inference is also drawn that, as a large number of the sureties have been declared bankrupts and others are insolvent, the committee should get what they could from such bondsmen, and make such terms "as to said committee shall seem to the best interests of said village." It therefore appeared to the committee that it was to the best interests of the village to settle with six of the bondsmen for $2,000, as mentioned above. Without speaking of the other five, D. C. Bradley, Vice-President of the Calumet Iron & Steel Company, is stated upon the best authority to have been worth at the time of settlement fully $250,000.

As will be seen from the report of the special committee, "they hope to effect a settlement with the remaining eight bondsmen (or with their representatives), by which an equal pro rata amount shall be secured," and the committee were therefore continued for that purpose. As a matter of fact, the committee have made no further settlement, and in all probability never will, as the bondsmen with whom settlement was made were so selected from the several bonds that no further settlement in the opinion of prominent attorneys is possible. As one lawyer put the case, "They settled with six of them for $2,000, and let off the whole fourteen for the benefit of one man."

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

The Wife's Story of the Murder of a Cleveland Saloonkeeper by Would-Be Robbers.

CLEVELAND, O., March 2.—[Special.]—The inquest in the case of Edward Vedder, the saloonkeeper murdered Tuesday morning on Factory street, was finished today, and a verdict of murdered by some unknown persons returned. Vedder's wife, Emma, was the principal witness. She said the murderers tried the door about 5 o'clock in the morning. Vedder got up and opened it. He was immediately attacked. A fight ensued, and he half-dragged one of his assailants inside the room. Then a shot was fired, and Vedder screamed, "Oh!" but still grappled his man, and fell down-stairs with him. "I ran out, screamed for help, and found my husband lying at the foot of the stairs. He said one of the men had hit him on the head with a chair; that he was shot in the chest, and would have to die. I found the bartender, and carried my husband to bed. We had $150 in the house, which was not taken."

George Demar, the bartender, David Weinberge, a boarder, Kate Marion and Blanche Remington, two women of the town who live at Vedder's place, in part or wholly corroborated Mrs. Vedder. All seemed to have heard the fight and pistol-shot, but none attempted to render assistance. Drs. Thayer and Bock held a post-mortem examination, and found that the pistol-ball had caused Vedder's death. Hodges, the Scotch carpenter, arrested Wednesday, is still in the jail, and will be held. He has turned State's evidence, and the other two men are known and supposed to be in town. They may be arrested at any moment.

A BOLD SWINDLE.

Many Baltimore Merchants Beaten Out of Money by a Gang of Smart Rogues.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 2.—[Special.]—Several swindlers have been operating in Baltimore the last two weeks, working the business community for advertisements on a big map, which they pretended was going to be printed by the hundreds of thousands by the Southern Express Company, and distributed all over the country. They said they were solicitors, and exhibited a copy of the great advertising map the express company was going to circulate from Maryland to Texas. They had a big supply of printed contract blanks, and by their bland manners and shrewd roguery succeeded in getting a number of our leading merchants to contract for cards on the map and pay a portion of the money down just to bind the contract. When the merchants declined to pay the money without first seeing their advertisement on the map, they were also gratified. The swindlers had about 100 maps struck off, the design being an old one for which they had the plates. When the merchants saw their advertisement they paid their money. The fellows have disappeared, and those merchants who wrote to the Southern Express Company at Richmond asking when they were going to circulate their maps, learned to their discomfiture that the express company had no such intention. One of the bogus solicitors represented himself as one of the agents for the Southern associated railroad lines.

SERVING AS JURORS WITHOUT PAY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 2.—[Special.]—Demands on the Commissioner of the Jury Fund are being made by parties representing jurors in the County Court not entitled by law to fees. These demands are being made with a view of bringing suits to test the constitutionality of a law which compels service without allowing compensation.

AN UNSAFE ROAD.

SALT LAKE, U. T., March 2.—Division-Boss Duffy was the only one killed in the accident to the construction-train near Shoshone, Ore., on the Short Line. Several were injured, none seriously. The road there is not yet ballasted, and frost coming out of the ground makes it unsafe.

NO GAS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 2.—The city was in darkness last night. All the street-lamps were extinguished and removed, owing to lack of funds to pay the gas bills.

LOCKS AND DAMS.

Illinois Has the Right to Build Them and to Levy Tolls for Their Use.

An Opinion by Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE TRIBUNE announced over a week ago that Mr. Justice Harlan had decided the suit of Huse, Loomis & Co. against Glover, Shaw, and Kingman, Canal Commissioners, in favor of the defendants. This was a suit by the complainants to recover tolls paid by them for the passage of their boats through the locks and dams on the Illinois River, on the ground that these locks and dams did not help the navigation of the Illinois, but were impediments in the way of its use by their boats; and also that the imposition of tonnage duties under the name of tolls was a violation of the ordinance for the government of the Northwestern Territory, and of that provision of the Constitution prohibiting any State from laying any duty on tonnage without the consent of Congress.

The decision is in substance that the State of Illinois, in the absence of National legislation upon the subject, can

IMPROVE NAVIGABLE WATERS

within its limits in such way and to such extent as seems best to it, and that the statutes authorizing the exaction of tolls for the use of the locks are not in conflict with the clause in the Constitution in reference to tonnage duties.

The following extracts from the opinion will give an idea of the reasoning of the court:

The doctrines of the adjudged cases sustain the authorities of this State—there being no act of Congress forbidding it—to construct locks and dams upon the Illinois River. Her avowed object in so doing was to improve the navigation of that river and effect a reduction of freights to the headwaters of Lake Michigan and to the Mississippi River. The mode and extent of such improvement, in the absence of National legislation, based upon the power of Congress to regulate commerce, was her determination. Her discretion in such matters is not to be controlled by the courts so long as Congress does not interfere. That locks and dams cause some delay to or in some degree affect the interests of those whose business on the Illinois River does not absolutely require the use of such instrumentalities may be conceded. But if, in the judgment of the State, which has jurisdiction over all persons and things within its limits, except as restrained by the National Constitution, the system of locks and dams is more advantageous to the general public than the river in its natural condition; if she deems it important to improve the navigation of the Illinois River, although thereby certain classes engaged in commerce may be subjected to inconveniences which do not exist in the use of the river in its unimproved or natural condition, her determination in the premises

IS NOT TO BE QUESTIONED

by any authority except Congress. Until the National Legislature interposes it paramount authority, the State cannot be controlled by the judiciary as to the mode and extent of improving the navigable streams within her limits. Nor do we perceive that the power of the State in this respect is in any degree affected by the ordinance of 1787, even if that ordinance as to the matters now under consideration be not superseded by the Constitution of the United States.

The only remaining question which we deem it necessary to consider relates to the right of the State to charge tolls for the passage and use of these locks, such tolls being based upon the tonnage measurement of the boats and their cargoes. It is contended by complainants that the exaction of these tolls is inconsistent with that clause of the Constitution which prohibits the States, without the consent of Congress, from laying any duty of tonnage. The court is of opinion that the right of the State to charge for the use of the locks may be placed upon the same ground upon which rests the authority of municipal corporations, owning improved wharves upon the navigable waters of the United States, to charge for the use of such wharves for vessels, even those licensed under the laws of the United States and engaged in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, municipal regulations of this character have been maintained even where the wharfage-fees are measured by the tonnage of the vessel using the wharves.

The court is of opinion, for the reasons given, that the State of Illinois

HAS THE SAME POWER

to improve the navigable waters within her limits that she possesses over other highways; and where money has been expended in making improvements, it is competent for the State to impose tolls for their use, even where the stream is one to which the regulations of commerce may be extended. This statement of the rule is, however, subject always to the qualification that the action of the State touching navigable streams within her borders is subordinate to the paramount authority of the Nation, whenever and as it may be exercised, under the power granted to Congress of regulating commerce with foreign nations and among the several States.

A DRUNKEN BRAWL.

A Cincinnati Saloon the Scene and a Probable Murder the Result.

CINCINNATI, O., March 2.—[Special.]—This morning about 5 o'clock George Steavens fatally shot Richard Howden in Richard Ennis' saloon at No. 192 Sycamore street. Howden is an Adams Express porter at the Little Miami Railway depot. He was generally a quiet, peaceable young man, and never until last night became intoxicated. Yesterday was payday with the express company's employés, and he was seen last night by several of his friends to be tipsy. Ennis keeps his place open all night. This morning about 4 Howden came in quite drunk, and announced to the several persons there in various stages of intoxication that he could "lick any or all of them." Two unknown men spoke up and told him that was no way to talk. A quarrel arose between them, and all three went into the street, where the quarrel continued, until Howden threw a bowlder at one of them. The two men then retreated into the saloon. Howden soon after also returned into the saloon, and found the two men drinking at the counter. He whipped a revolver out of his pocket, flourished it, and said: "I would like to see anyone touch me now." They kept talking about the bowlder-throwing. George Steavens came in very drunk, and sat down in a corner of the saloon away from all others. Howden again pulled his pistol, cocked it, and flourished it in the faces of those with whom he was talking. Steavens, without saying a word, went up to him, snatched the pistol from his hand, and walked toward the door. Howden followed and caught him by the shoulders. Steavens turned around, and in a struggle for the pistol it was either fired by Steavens or went off accidentally. The ball entered Howden's left eye, and he fell. A patrol-wagon was called, which conveyed him to the hospital. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. Steavens surrendered himself. He is a widower, 29 years old, a clerk by occupation, but out of employment.

"TICKERS" AND BUCKET-SHOPS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 2.—[Special.]—Out of the 800 members of the Board of Trade there are found to be quite a large number of kickers, and it is found unavoidable that another meeting shall be called on the subject of the new rule as to the board "tickers." A large number of the members claim that the rule lately adopted was so out of partiality for the six bucket-shop dealing members and unjust as to ask a redecision.

EXPORTING GRAIN FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2.—The tow-boat My Choice, that left here yesterday for New Orleans, took out 152,000 bushels of corn and 52,000 bushels of wheat for export.

The quickest way to banish a cough is by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 635 F-st., Washington, D. C.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, AND private libraries and single volumes, Seasides, and magazines in any quantity. CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO LIVE PET DEERS—For sale by H. C. ZUTTERMEISTER, 818 South Halsted-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3160 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman,
3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store. } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
730 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Still, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
PULLMAN.
ARCADE BUILDING, J. B. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CIRCULAR PIN OF DARK hair, set in gold, with threads of gold running from the centre. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to H. T. WHITE, Room 31 Tribune Building.

FINANCIAL.

A FEW CHICAGO BUSINESS MEN, owning and operating valuable silver mines, opened to large body of pay mineral, desire the co-operation of one or more gentlemen in erection of a small plant of machinery at the mines. Opportunity afforded for thorough investigation. Address for five days L 71, Tribune Office.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture without removal, pianos, and other securities, at lowest rates, 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 5 and 7.

FOR SALE—SHARES IN COMPANY operating an Iowa coal mine which last year (the first) paid 11 per cent in monthly dividends; will pay cost of shares in four years, and after that 25 per cent; everything paid for; no assessments; coal mine and town property belonging to company personally examined by undersigned, who can give all particulars. W. J. BARNEY, 27 Tribune Building, Chicago.

JOHN H. AVERY, 89 MADISON-ST., loans money on real estate at 6 per cent. Commercial paper negotiated.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

LARGE AND SMALL SUMS TO LOAN on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, machinery, and all good collaterals, with or without removal. Reasonable rates. W. W. CHARLES, Room 7, 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city and suburban property at lowest rates. ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block, n. w. cor. Randolph and Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

TO LOAN—BY SAM'L POLKEY, 145 La Salle-st.: $1,500, $4,000, and $10,000, on improved city property.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—SECOND STORY front rooms; other rooms, with board.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4.50 TO $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $3.

89 DEARBORN-AV. — NICELY-FURnished single and double room; day board.

241 OHIO-ST.—A SINGLE ROOM, WITH first-class board. References.

WEST SIDE.

503 WEST MADISON-ST.—DO YOU want nice rooms? $2 to $3.50 per week; with board, $6 and $7; see them.

HOTELS.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 East Adams-st.—Elegant rooms; no danger from fire. 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

SUBURBAN.

4417 WINTER ST., NEAR UNION Stock Yards. A couple newly gone to housekeeping have accommodations for from one to four boarders; terms $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GOOD PLAIN BOARD IN private family by a young lady. Address H 37, Tribune.

BOARD — AND SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms, by a gentleman and wife, with a family of two; location West Side. H 22, Tribune.

BOARD—AND 2 OR 3 CONNECTING OR adjoining rooms in pleasant neighborhood on the South Side, for gentleman and wife and two daughters. O R 42, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—I WILL EXCHANGE merchandise for a South Englewood lot suitable for a house, south of Eighty-seventh-st. and near Vincennes-av. Owner address H 67, Tribune.

FOR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND 5 LOTS of ground at Maywood. Give a party a big bargain if he can command one-half its value in cash. H 75, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR 40 TO 80 ACRES well improved within 100 miles of Chicago or a good Eastern Kansas improved farm, a good stock, dairy, or milk farm 60 miles southeast of Chicago: 110 acres good timber, living stream of water, deep loam soil, fence and farm house; 1½ miles from two railroad stations. W. B. ROGERS, 415 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE SUBURBAN lots near city for stock of goods, livery stock, or city property. Will assume some incumbrance. Address F 56, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—HARVARD—SEE LETTER without fail. HARVARD.

PERSONAL—FRANK: COMMUNICATE with me in confidence. BEN.

PERSONAL — ANY INFORMATION as to address of Marcus Guy Potter and Joseph Milton Potter will conduce to their advantage. WALTER M. CHESTER, 4533 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A FOLDING-BED—BURR pattern; in perfect order; three-quarters size. Address H 74, Tribune office.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 and 505 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on easy payments at cash prices.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "FIERY Trials." A story of an infidel's family. A book of thrilling interest, strongly commended by ministers, Judges, lawyers, merchants, etc. Circulars free. Sample copy and order-book only $1.50. Address JOHN BURNS, publisher, St. Louis, Mo.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF RUBBER BLANkets suitable for job or other presses. Apply at counting-room of the Tribune.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE — A FULL line of machinery for the manufacture of chamber furniture; will sell cheap; going out of business. Apply in rear of 20 and 22 South Desplaines-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FARM OF 40 ACRES ONE mile from city limits, near Ogden-av.; good 2-story house and barns and orchard. J. H. KEELER, 175 Clark-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st.: best adviser on love, marriage, family or business troubles. Always at home.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED TO reliable party with from $10,000 to $15,000 capital to take active interest in a manufacturing business. For particulars apply to YOUNG, SCOTT & ADAMS, 77 South Clark-st.

DRY-GOODS STORE DOING GOOD trade, or will take lady dressmaker partner. A rare chance. MARTIN & CO., 177 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN A BOOT and shoe factory, with control of two salaried positions; the business is satisfactory in every respect. The retiring partner sells in order to attend to his private business. Full information obtained of T C F, Room 1, 38 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—PART INTEREST IN A boot and shoe factory in a neighboring State, doing good business and making money; salaried position goes with interest. Factory making money and paying regular dividends. Splendid chance for the right party. Address F 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED grocery in a thriving Western town of [illegible] inhabitants, railroad shops, and 3 manufacturing establishments; best location in town; will invoice about $3,500; this is a rare chance for any one wanting to step into a good trade. Good reasons for selling. Address Lock-Box 184, Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SMALL STOCK of wall-paper, lamps, paints and oils, and fixtures, all at invoice, at H. T. KITTELL'S, Room [illegible], 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A HARDWARE STORE—Clean stock; doing good business in as good a town as there is in Illinois. Address F [illegible], Tribune.

FOR SALE—NO. 1 MILLINERY STORE in good location. 3806 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A man who understands to repair furniture and upholstering to buy an old business with good [illegible] store and dwelling for rent. Inquire of WILLIAM STEINER, Oak Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—GROCERY ON ONE OF the best corners on South Side; established trade; large double store; fine cellar; doing business of $150 to $300 daily; location the best in city; no better opportunity ever offered to step into a good paying business at once; will sell for $5,000 cash. Address H 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, 50 ROOMS, FURniture, fixtures, and lease; a fine opening for the right man. KELLY, 114 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; LAUNDRY; South Side; furnished complete; doing good business; cheap rent; account sickness. Address H 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS MEAT-market on West Side. Address H 97, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A SMALL MANUFACTuring business in complete running order (doing a good business); will be sold cheap for cash. STEVENS & YOUNG, Rooms 43 and 44, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MILLInery business established ten years in city of 20,000 in Illinois; rent low. Address for particulars H 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — GENTS' FURNISHING goods store, in good location; well-established trade in custom shirts; a choice selection of the latest and best styles; satisfactory reasons for selling; very cheap. Address H 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WATER POWER FLOURing and grist mill; also ninety acres of land, two good houses, etc; mill has four run of stone and the custom work it can do; situated in Southern Minnesota, near railroad depot. Apply to WILLIAM EDMONDS, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR HALF interest in a good drug business in a live railroad town; stock and fixtures all new; capital required from $700 to $1,500. Address N. THOMAS, Room 13, 244 South Water-st., Chicago.

MANUFACTURING COMPANY FORMing, Chicago monopoly; large profits; in successful operation in Philadelphia; ground floor. Particulars Box 2649 Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE TO STOCK-RAISERS AND farmers—The advertiser has a large ranch in Missouri, well watered and timbered, and situated near three railroads. He has been engaged in raising horses, mules, cattle, and hogs, and desires a good man to take an interest and manage the business, as his health is poor and he has other business requiring his attention. To the right kind of a man, having honesty, energy, talent, and money, this is an opportunity seldom offered. No one need apply who has not from $5,000 to $10,000 to invest. Address STOCK-RAISER, Tribune office.

PART INTEREST IN A BOOT AND shoe factory in neighboring State, controlling two salaried positions with good salaries; factory paying well and declaring regular dividends. Reasons for sale—parties now owning stock have too much outside business to give time and attention needed in management of business. Splendid opening for right party wishing to go into business. Address F 8, Tribune office.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., whereaddress A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

PART INTEREST IN A BOOT AND shoe factory; business profitable and safe factory; give salaried position with interest. Party that sells retires on account of ill-health. Address G 6, Tribune office.

VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE—Requires but little capital to operate; no skilled labor; no machinery but sewing-machines; goods ready introduced. Address H 25, Tribune office.

TIMBER LIMITS—TO CAPITALISTS and lumbermen—For sale—Two timber limits, one on Saskatchewan River, one on Lake Winnipeg (near city), 50,000 square miles each; well timbered; rare opportunity for investment. For particulars address R. MERCER, Box 379, Chatham, Ontario.

$500 CASH WILL BUY ONE OF THE best cigar, news, and confectionery stands in the business portion of the city; cause of selling, sickness. Address G 66, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISER WANTS TO BUY, FOR cash, a good house on West Side for removal. Address G 79, Tribune office.

ANY NEW NICKELS?—STEVENS & CO., 30 Tribune Building, buy and sell rare coins. Open at 2 o'clock.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done, and leaky roofs repaired, by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 19 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats, $6; coats, $6; vests, $1.50; pants, $1.50; first-class fit and good work guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., merchant tailors, 151 West Randolph-st., Arnold Block.

LIVE AND LET LIVE DINING PARlors, 352 West Madison-st., Chicago. J. W. SMITH, Proprietor.

MORTGAGE SALE—11 TO 17 CANAL-st., third floor, rear, Monday, March 5, at 10 a. m.; complete steam laundry, in running order; washer, ironer, shafting, belting, pulleys, steam fittings, dry-room, office, tables, gas fixtures, show-cases, etc. Will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

ON RECEIPT OF $1, $2, OR $4 WE will send by return express a sample box of 25, 50, or 100 "Tansill's Punch," the finest Havana filled cigar for the money in the world. One agent (merchants only) wanted in every town. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State-st., Chicago.

SHOWCASES— Order showcases for spring trade now. Write for catalogue and discounts. EUREKA SHOWCASE CO., 48 and 50 Lake-st.

TYPEWRITER COPYING OF ALL DEscriptions rapidly done at Room 25, 89 Madison.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT BAUER PIANO WAREROOMS, 182 and 184 Wabash-av., bargains in
1 fine Chickering,
2 Knabe,
2 Bauer,
1 McCammon.
All in first-class order. Will be sold on monthly installments. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS AND ORGANS. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

A FINE HALLET & CUMSTON PIANO at a great bargain; cash or monthly payments of $10 to $20. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

A FINE CHICKERING PIANO IN PERfect order for sale at a very low price; cash or monthly payments of $10 to $20. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

A SPLENDID REED & SONS PIANO in perfect order; bargain; cash or monthly payments of $10 to $20. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

A SPLENDID KNABE PIANO, BUT little used, will be sold at low price; cash or monthly payments of $10 to $20. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

BEST AND CHEAPEST ORGANS AT Nicholson Organ Factory, 43 and 45 Canal-st.; $50 and up; wholesale and retail; monthly payments.

NEW PIANOS, STANDARD MAKES, fine assortment, sold on small monthly payments; prices lowest in the city. A. SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

PIANOS LESS THAN WHOLESALE—20 magnificent pianos, square and upright, for storage charges; immense sacrifice. Chicago Piano Storage Co., 90 Van Buren-st.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

STECK'S UNEQUALED PIANOS. | WAREROOMS 208 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

DIAMONDS—500 PIECES OF DIAMOND jewelry of every description, 25 gold [illegible] watches, very latest style. Elgin, Waltham, Howard; 3 repeaters, 6 chronographs, [illegible] 100 opera-glasses, medium and fine; [illegible] gold chains; $75,000 worth of fine jewelry and watches at the only first-class fine jewelry bargain house [illegible] of New York. A. GOLDSMID, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE CO., 90 Van Buren-st., have the best and most extensive accommodations for storing all kinds of goods in the West; lowest rates; advances when desired.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances; low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 150 and 152 West [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

WEST SIDE HOUSES.

ADAMS-ST.—Between Loomis and Laflin, elegant 2-story, basement, and Mansard roof brick house, with parlors, dining-room, etc., on main story, cellar concreted, plumbing and sewerage the very best, entire house in perfect order, 2-story brick barn; lot 36x125 feet.

WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—Between Robey and Hoyne-sts., 2-story and basement brick house, 3 rooms deep; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; price $8,000.

WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—2-story basement and mansard roof stone-front house, near Throop-st.; has all the modern improvements.

WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—2-story and basement brick house, between Lincoln and Robey-sts.; is 3 rooms deep, with all modern improvements, and has good barn; $9,500.

FULTON-ST.—Corner east of Union Park, nice large frame house, with parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on main story; all modern conveniences, and lot 64x105 feet; will exchange, and pay cash for more expensive place; price $8,500.

MONROE-ST.—Between Loomis and Laflin, 2-story and basement brick house, in first-class order; all modern conveniences; $12,000.

WALNUT-ST.—Between Leavitt and Oakley, 1-story frame cottage, with 8 rooms; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; lot 36x134 feet.

MONROE-ST.—Corner Leavitt, 2-story and basement brick house, in perfect order; stone steps; modern conveniences.

LINCOLN-ST.—Between Adams and Jackson-sts., 2-story and basement frame, on brick basement, frame barn, modern conveniences; lot 25x125 feet; place cost $6,000; can be bought for $5,300.

VAN BUREN-ST.—Between Leavitt and Oakley, 2-story and basement brick; rents $432; price $4,000.

IRVING-PLACE—North of Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement brick; rents $420; price $4,000.

A large list of houses and residence lots can always be seen at our office.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:

BRICK HOUSE—Built four years ago; brown-stone trimmings; fine dining-room and good-sized kitchen on parlor floor; lot 25x160 feet; very desirable; price $18,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, north of Twentieth-st.; detached on both sides; $22,500. The house can be put in elegant order and dining-room and kitchen built on parlor floor for $2,500 more. Side light cannot be shut off.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, 25 feet wide; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; laundry, furnace-room, etc., in basement; $18,000. The cheapest house on the boulevard.

BROWN-STONE FRONT—In vicinity of Twenty-second-st.; very nice dining-room on parlor floor; a beautiful house; brick barn; $18,000.

NEW BRICK HOUSE—25 feet wide; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $14,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone-front house north of Twenty-second-st., with 25-foot lot and brick barn; house cost to build $18,000; lot is now worth $15,000; price of house and lot, $25,000.

NEW BRICK HOUSE—Modern in plan and finish; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; lot 50x172 feet; brick barn; a bargain.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE FRONT—30 feet wide, finished in hardwood; fine dining-room on parlor floor. A first-class house.

CALUMET—Octagon stone-front near Twentieth-st.; 25 feet wide and 3 rooms deep. Brick barn.

BROWN-STONE FRONT—(Octagon) 25 feet wide and 4 rooms deep; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $15,000.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 Washington-st., Room 4.

Michigan-av.—40 feet, east front; choicest on boulevard.
Michigan-av.—Several fine residences; bargains.
Michigan-av.—Several lots, both fronts; bargains.
Indiana-av.—Modern 2-story brick, living rooms main floor.
Indiana-av.—Several brick and frame houses worth money asked.
Prairie-av.—Desirable list of houses and lots south of Twenty-ninth-st.
Forest-av.—The N. E. and S. E. corners of Thirty-third-st.; very desirable for improvement. Also a large number of houses and lots.
Calumet-av.—3 modern stone-fronts south of Thirty-first-st. Several lots between Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth-sts.
South Park-av.—N. E. corner of Thirty-fifth-st., best corner on South Side; and other desirable lots or houses.
Vernon-av.—2 cottages, Nos. 3543 and 3545, together or separate; also several brick, stone, and frame residences.
A very desirable corner on Vincennes-av.
Modern brick house, 3 rooms deep, and brick barn, Langley-av., corner.
Frame cottage, 3809 Langley-av.; cheap.
60x147, with 2 cottages, corner of Langley-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., overlooking Ellis Park.
Several good houses or lots on Lake and Ellis-avs., convenient to street and steam cars.

FOR SALE—

FOR $7,000,
northwest corner Lincoln and Hubbard-sts., 2-story frame house with brick basement, 4 marble mantels, and grates; house has all modern improvements, with lot 60x100; this is a fine corner to buy as a good investment.

FOR $6,500,
729 West Washington-boulevard, a good frame house with brick basement and 30-foot lot.

FOR $8,000,
83 West Washington-boulevard, 2-story and basement brick house and 30-foot lot, and other good pieces, by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY COLLOT & SCHMIDT, 78 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 3, over gas office:

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Choice corner on North Clark-st., and lot 24x80, all improved, $30,000.
Choice corner on Division-st., lot 25x100, $16,500.
1 Division-st., 3-story and basement brick, $12,000.
Chicago-av., a corner, 2-story and basement brick, $12,000.
Wells-st., near Schiller, 3-story and basement stone front, $9,500.
Wells-st., near Huron, 2-story and basement brick, $8,000.

FOR SALE—3,500 LOTS AT WINTER PRICES. WE INVITE YOU.
COME BEFORE THE SPRING COMES.
IN WINTER BUY A HOME;
YOU WILL GET IT CHEAPER.
NEW BRICK COTTAGES.
PLANS AT OUR OFFICE. MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
BEAUTIFUL PLATS.
FREE TO EVERY ONE CALLING.
S. E. GROSS & CO., S. E. GROSS & CO.,
69 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 2.
OVER 1,100 LOTS SOLD IN TWO YEARS.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.:
CENTRE-AV., NEAR MONROE-ST.—1½-story frame house, with lot 40x150, east front, $8,000.
MONROE-ST.—No. 841, 2-story and basement brick, $6,500.
PARK-AV.—No. 285, 2-story and basement 10-room house, with 2-story brick barn.
OGDEN-AV.—No. 386, 2-story brick basement store, $5,500.

FOR SALE—3018 GROVELAND PARK-av., $7,500.
21 Thirty-seventh-st., $5,250.
21 Thirty-seventh-st., $6,000.
213 South Peoria-st., $4,500.
13 Honore-st., $7,500.
28 Winthrop-place, $3,000.
W. G. BAKER, Room 2 No. 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—527 SOUTH ROBEY-ST., 2-story and basement octagon brick, 10 rooms; lot 20x128; east front; $3,300. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES—A fine printed descriptive list of 100 pieces Houses and lots on West Side. Prices ranging from $1,000 to $8,000. Just out. Call and get one if you are looking for something to buy. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—CENTRE-ST., WITHIN half a block of Lincoln Park, 2-story and basement brick, stone trimmings; ten rooms and attic, in nice order; all conveniences; furnace and gas-fixtures; 24-foot lot; $8,400. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—75X165 FEET, WABASH-av., east front, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.; all assessments paid for paving street; only $140 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.: 2-story factory on West Kinzie-st., 60x94, with 30-horse power engine and lot 100 feet front; $10,000; immediate possession.

FOR SALE—ON PEARCE-ST., TWO 2-story frame buildings, with barn; lot 50x120; rental $1,380; price only $9,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE FAMILY RESidence, with immediate possession, 475 Washington-boulevard, three-story attic and basement, 14 rooms, gas-fixtures, furnace, electric bells, newly painted and decorated; lot 22x125, with fine south front. Price $15,000. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST., NOS. 971 and 973, brick flats; rental $1,632; price $14,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND basement octagon-front brick residence, No. 382 West Harrison-st., near Aberdeen; lot 20x125; is in good order, has all modern improvements, and rented until May 1. Price, $5,400. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500—LAWNDALE—2-story frame, 7 rooms; lot 40x135; on Genesee-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 LOTS, OVER 4 ACRES, north of Thirty-seventh-st., South Division, at [illegible] cash; lots will retail at $600, cheap at $1,000. Address OWNER, No. 73 East Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—2956 INDIANA-AV., TWO-story frame, brick basement, mansard roof; hardwood finish; lot 25⅓x163; east front; $8,000; cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY BOGUE & HOYT, SUCcessors to George M. Bogue, 170 Dearborn-st.: Two-story frame house on Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st.; 9 rooms; good barn.

FOR SALE—NO. 3608 MICHIGAN-AV.: lot 42x90, with brick barn; newly decorated and painted; in thorough order; has east front and good southern exposure. Price, $12,500. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT ON INDIana-st., between Rush and Pine, 31x100 to an alley. SHELDON & SHELDON, Room 3, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO. 85 Washington-st.: A few more lots at $80 per foot on Ashland-av., 150 feet in depth; choice for residence. Also 25 feet on Congress-st., near Laflin, and other good lots in West Division.

FOR SALE—NO. 142 PARK-AV., SOUTH-east corner Lincoln-st., 2-story brick, lot 70x132, with 2-story frame barn. This can be had for about value of land alone, and where yard room is desired is a bargain. Possession April 1. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON terms to suit—$14,000—The fine 4-story marble-front house No. 1249 Michigan-av.; has 15 rooms, with all modern improvements. $8,250—The elegant marble-front house No. 2443 Prairie-av.; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; has all modern improvements and a fine stable. Inquire at 123 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—LOW—ON DREXEL-BOULEVARD, in a very attractive location, a 3-story and basement 25-foot brick house; all modern improvements; near cable and steam cars; $7,000. TURNER & BOND, No. 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 46:
CANAL-ST.—Lot 44x150 feet, just south of Van Buren-st.; east front.
HARRISON-ST.—Lot near Clinton, 24x100 feet to alley, south front; price $4,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

MICHIGAN-AV.—Near Thirty-sixth-st., 50 feet, with brick residence	$15,500
MICHIGAN-AV.—Near Fifty-second-st., 241 feet, with cottage, green-house, fruit-trees, shade-trees, etc.	.....
MILWAUKEE-AV.—Near Evergreen-st., 3-story, basement, and garret brick	14,000
NORTH-AV.—Corner Halsted-st., 57x125 feet, improved	12,000
NORTH WELLS-ST.—Near Schiller, 2-story and basement brick	6,000
WEBSTER-AV.—A brick residence on corner	.....
ONTARIO-ST.—Near La Salle, modern flats	28,000
CLYBOURN-AV.—Double building paying 14 per cent	7,500
LINCOLN-AV.—A cozy cottage of 8 rooms and large lot	.....
WEST SUPERIOR-ST.—Near Noble, business and residence property; rents at $1,320 per year	8,000
WEST LAKE-ST.—Near Leavitt, business property	4,000
SOUTH GREEN-ST.—Near Adams, 2-story and basement dwelling	4,000
NORTH CLARK-ST.—South of Belden-av., vacant lots, east front	.....
NORTH WELLS-ST.—Corner lot, near Division	3,150
EAST CHICAGO-AV.—Corner, 100x150 feet, with buildings, steam-engines, boiler, etc.	.....
SOUTH WATER-ST.—5-story and basement brick store, for sale or rent	.....
NORTH BRANCH CHICAGO RIVER—Factory property, 130x300 feet; good locality	.....

ERNST PRUSSING,
10 Borden Block, N. W. cor. Randolph and Dearborn.

FOR SALE—BY F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.:
$6,000—INDIANA-AV., brick house, 3 rooms deep.
$7,000—PRAIRIE-AV., pressed-brick-front house.
$6,500—VINCENNES-AV., brick, 4 rooms deep.
$7,500—ELLIS-AV., brick, 3 rooms deep.
$5,500—WELLS-ST., near Lincoln Park, brick house.
$5,500—FULLERTON-AV., brick house, 10 rooms.
$4,500—GRANT-PLACE, frame house, modern.
$6,500—WASHINGTON-ST., 30 feet, with frame house.
$6,200—WASHINGTON-ST., brick house, 14 rooms.
$11,000—WASHINGTON-ST., stone-front house.
$8,500—PARK-AV., octagon-front brick house.
$9,200—WARREN-AV., stone-front, 4 rooms deep.
$6,500—MONROE-ST., octagon-front brick.
$6,000—MONROE-ST., frame, modern conveniences.
$8,000—MONROE-ST., stone-front, with extension.
$7,500—ADAMS-ST., octagon-front brick.
$7,000—ADAMS-ST., frame house, 14 rooms.
$11,000—ADAMS-ST., pressed-brick, 14 rooms.
$5,000—ADAMS-ST., brick, 9 rooms.
$7,500—JACKSON-ST., stone-front, 3 rooms deep.
$8,000—JACKSON-ST., octagon-front brick.
$5,200—JACKSON-ST., frame, modern conveniences.
$7,000—VAN BUREN-ST., stone, 4 rooms deep.
$4,000—VAN BUREN-ST., corner lot, with cottage.
$3,600—VAN BUREN-ST., 2-story frame.
$6,000—VAN BUREN-ST., 2-story brick store.
$4,500—VAN BUREN-ST., 2-story frame.
$7,000—ADA-ST., octagon stone-front.
$3,300—LEAVITT-ST., 2-story brick, 8 rooms.
$6,500—CENTRE-AV., 2 brick flats.
$3,500—HONORE-ST., cottage, 7 rooms.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV. RESIdences.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

DEARBORN-AV., NEAR BURTON-PLACE; $14,000; 2-story and basement brick house, with modern conveniences; east front.

DEARBORN-AV., NEAR SCHILLER, fine 3-story brown-stone house, 25x72 feet, dining-room on main story; is splendidly built; has finished basement, and can be bought with 25, 50, or 75 feet of ground at a reasonable price.

DEARBORN-AV., north of Goethe-st., elegant brown stone house, 2-stories and basement; 31 feet wide; all modern improvements; lot 31x150 feet; east front.

DEARBORN-AV., south of Division-st., 3-story and basement brown-stone house; modern conveniences; $15,000.

DEARBORN-AV., between Superior-st. and Chicago-av., 3-story and basement brick house; $12,000; lot 29½ feet front; east front.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $7,000 EACH, TWO of those swell stone front houses on Ada-st., near Washington, now rented to pay 12 per cent on this investment.

For $9,000 that fine 3-story and basement brick house and barn southeast corner of Adams and Paulina-sts.

For $5,500—111 South Hoyne-st., 2-story brick house and two lots; near Monroe-st.

For $6,000—Northeast corner of Jackson and Lincoln-sts.; 27x125; with good buildings.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement:

A bargain—Thirty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, 5 marble mantels, bath-room, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; good order; 1 block from Cottage Grove-av. cars and cheap for $4,100 if sold at once.

Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., 2-story frame on stone foundation; good barn; lot 25x120.

Van Buren-st., 2-story frame house, 8 rooms; good order; lot 25x156 feet to alley; cheap; $2,100.

Cottage of 6 rooms, lot 24x100, near Van Buren-st. cars; nice little home for $1,300.

Lots on Washington-st., west of California-av., 25, 50, or 100 feet.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, one of the finest triangular corners on the North Side, having a frontage of 141 feet on two prominent streets, including large 3-story and basement brick building rented at $3,500 per annum; can be bought for $27,800. This a splendid chance for a capitalist to invest. For particulars apply to COLLOT & SCHMIDT, Room 1, 78 Dearborn-st., over gas office.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.
LA SALLE-AV. LOTS.
48x100, west front, north of Huron-st.
99x151, west front, north of Division-st.
23x172, east front, north of Schiller-st.
50x115, east front, south of Eugenie-st.

FOR SALE—THAT FINE CORNER OF Randolph and Elizabeth-sts., 19x60 or 38x100. This is a fine corner to improve. Have plans for a 3-story and basement brick for corner lot that will cost only $7,000 to build. Will rent for $100 a month as soon as built. Here is a golden opportunity. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 59 NORTH GREEN-st., corner Fulton, 2-story frame; rental, $420; price only $3,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY BOGUE & HOYT, SUCcessors to George M. Bogue, 170 Dearborn-st.: New brick house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; lot 35x165.

FOR SALE—NO. 462 ORCHARD-ST., 2-story and cellar brick; 9 rooms; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; all conveniences; built by owner for his own use; corner lot, 30x128; convenient to street-cars, $8,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MONROE-ST.
FOR $6,000,
a first-class house and lot on West Monroe-st., near Aberdeen; one-third cash, balance easy payments.
FOR $8,000,
2-story and basement brick, with good lot and barn, Monroe-st., near Morgan.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF 2-STORY brick houses adjoining each other in the West Division, at low prices if taken all together; accessible by horse-cars; rented at favorable rates; a good purchase for a party desiring to retail the houses on long terms and easy payments. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY BOGUE & HOYT, SUCcessors to George M. Bogue, 170 Dearborn st.: No. 1256 Michigan-av., 3-story and basement stone-front house, 14 rooms, all modern improvements.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.: OUR MARCH LIST of city real estate is now prepared; mailed, post paid, on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—S. E. COR. MILLARD-AV. and Twenty-second-st. (Lawndale)—A fine two-story frame, brick basement; all conveniences; lot 75x150; barn; within 5 minutes' walk of depot. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS BLOCK on West Madison-st.; price, $120,000. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE — 50X125, WARREN-AV., south front, east of Robey; cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 352 WARREN-AV., 2-story frame, brick basement, lot 30x125, at a bargain if taken this week. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST., east of Western-av., south front, a fine tract at tempting figures. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — THIRTY-SECOND-ST., near Rhodes, 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; $4,200. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — CALUMET-AV., NEAR Thirty-fifth-st., 25 or 50 foot lots at $100 per foot. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK COTTAGE and large lot, Lawndale, $2,200; Winnetka houses, monthly payments. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE — CALUMET-AV., NEAR Thirty-third-st., stone front house, three rooms deep and brick barn. F. GAYLORD, 95 Clark-st. Room 11.

FOR SALE—BY BOGUE & HOYT, SUCcessors to George M. Bogue, 170 Dearborn-st.; Three-story and basement brick house on Michigan-av., near Twenty-third-st.; lot 20x161; brick barn; all in splendid condition.

FOR SALE—NO. 198 TWENTY-FIFTH-st., 2-story and basement brick, mansard roof, south front; lot 20x110 to alley; $6,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—147 THROOP-ST., FINE bargain; also, 681 to 689 Sedgwick-st., and three marble-front stores on West Madison; will net over 10 per cent. D. W. POTTER & H. M. PAYNE, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY BRICK house on Thirty-third-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.; only $4,500; easy terms. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV.,
Near Hoyne-st.,
63x114, with 2-story house.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 329 CENTRE-ST., 2-story frame; brick basement; lot 50x100; $7,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., NEAR Thirty-seventh-st., 20x100, with 2-story marble-front house. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 46: 12 choice lots on Taylor-st., between Ogden-av. and Oakley; easy terms; chance for speculation.

FOR SALE—50x161 FEET ON WABASH-av., east front, near Forty-second-st.; only $55 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY BOGUE & HOYT, SUCcessors to George M. Bogue, 170 Dearborn-st.: Three 2-story and basement houses on Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.; a good investment.

FORSALE—3305 ELLIS PARK—2-STORY and basement brown-stone front; 10 rooms; all conveniences, including furnace, gas-fixtures, lambrequins, window-screens, etc., etc.; occupied by owner; possession in thirty days; $7,500. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY COLLOT & SCHMIDT, 78 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 3, over Gas office.

IMPROVED NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

Belden-av., near Lincoln Park, 11-room stone-front residence and lot, 30x145; $10,500.
Dearborn-av., near Division-st., brown stone front; barn in rear; $18,500.
Hurlbut-st., near Lincoln Park, 2-story and basement brick; barn in rear; $7,750.
Oak-st., near Rush, double brick house; $12,000.
North Clark-st., near Lincoln Park, 2-story and basement brick; $8,500.
A fine corner on North Clark-st., in flats; $25,000.
North Clark-st., near Goethe, 2-story and basement stone front; $11,000.
Sedgwick-st., near Lincoln Park, 2-story and basement brick; brick stable in rear; $8,000.
Sedgwick-st., near Lincoln Park, 2-story and basement stone front; $8,000.
Dempster-place, Lake View, elegant brick residence and lot, 50x180; $7,000.

VACANT PROPERTY.

100x145, Belden-av., near Lincoln Park.
22x120, corner Grant-place and Sedgwick-st.; $2,200.
25x225, Hammond-st.; $1,500.
90x125, northwest corner Halsted and Centre-sts.; $6,000.
30x106, Lincoln-place; $2,400.
40x152, La Salle-av., near North-av.
52x162, North-av., near Leavitt; $2,200.
48x123, Sedgwick-st., near Centre; $4,500.
50x145, corner Belden-av. and Hurlbut-st.
50x144 to 30-foot alley, Milwaukee-av., south of Division-st., $110 per foot.
50 feet on Noble-av., near Clark-st.; $1,300.
50 feet on Orchard-st.; $4,900.
100x166, northeast corner Wellington-st. and Dummy road, Lake View; $65 per foot.

FOR SALE—
LAKE VIEW—ALPHONSVILLE.
Opposite and within one block from Alph Church and School:
Lots on Lincoln-av., $700 to $800; lake water in st.
Lots on Southport-av., $575 and upwards.
Lots on George-st., $575; 25 feet front.
Lots on Wolfram-st., $525; all on easy terms.
Splendid corner: Sheffield and Wellington-avs., 103x125 feet, $3,000.
Fine residence lot, Barry-av., near Lake-Shore drive, 50x166 feet, with brick barn, $5,500.
Corner lot, with cottage, 35x122 feet, corner Sheffield and Montana-avs., a very pleasant place, $2,200.
Wrightwood-av., east of Lincoln-av., brick cottage and 1½-story brick residence.
Wrightwood-av., near Lincoln-av., 50 feet, south front, with small cottage.
All easy of access by street cars; title perfect; terms easy; prices advancing.
ERNST PRUSSING,
10 Borden Block, N. W. cor. Randolph and Dearborn.

FOR SALE—BY WM. F. LUBEKE, 69 Dearborn-st., first floor.
BARGAINS IN RESIDENCES.
$16,000—WARREN-AV., near Hoyne, first-class two-story, basement, and mansard, stone-front, all improvements; lot 53x125.
$6,000—OAK-ST., near Lake-Shore Drive, cozy 10-room brick; lot 22x105 to alley.
$40,000—MICHIGAN-AV., near Eighteenth-st., fine double house; lot 55x180.
$21,000—PINE-ST., corner Indiana, three excellent brick dwellings; lot 100x75.
$8,400—CENTRE-ST., ½ block from Lincoln Park, first-class 2-story and basement and attic brick.
$4,350—WEST MONROE-ST., near Campbell-av., fine 10-room octagon front brick; rent $480.
$7,000—WASHINGTON BOULEVARD, near Wood-st., 30 feet, with nice cottage.
$5,200—NORTH PARK-AV., near Wisconsin-st., fine 15-room frame; lot 25x125.

FOR SALE — CHOICE RESIDENCE property.

WEST SIDE.

On Park-av., near Robey-st., an elegant 2-story stone-front with all modern improvements. The house is 3 rooms deep, no basement, dining-room and kitchen on first floor, with brick barn and good lot, for $8,000.

On Park-av., a fine 2-story and basement stone-front house, 15 rooms, all modern, has a fine brick barn and good lot, for $10,000.

And on Park-av. we have several fine pieces, $1,500 to $5,000. This is a good street, newly paved. Call for a card to look them over. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE — BY C. H. GAUBERT, Room 15, 101 Washington-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Frame house, brick basement, just south of Thirtieth-st., $11,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Frame house, brick basement, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., lot 20x180 feet, $18,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Two-story marble-front, 10 rooms, near Twelfth-st., $15,000.
INDIANA-AV.—Have some fine bargains on this street, frame, brick, and mable; also on Prairie-av., ranging from $7,000 to $20,000 each.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOUSES—
Washington-boulevard—Fine corner, stone front, $15,000.
Washington-boulevard—2-story and basement stone front, choice locality, brick barn, only $11,000.
Washington-boulevard—Choicest part, octagon stone front, fine condition, only $10,500.
Monroe-st.—2-story and basement stone front, $7,500.
Monroe-st.—Elegant corner, fine frame, lot 55x125; a bargain; call at once.
Adams-st.—Corner, 50 feet, 2 houses, only $10,000.
Jackson-st.—Stone front, choice locality, $7,500.
Ashland-av.—Elegant stone front, only $14,000.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS—
West Madison-st.—An exceptionally choice corner.
West Madison-st.—22 or 44x125, opposite Post-Office, elegant location; will join in improving.
West Madison-st.—3-story brick store; rents $1,200; lot 24x125, brick barn, only $12,000.
West Madison-st.—40x125; cheap; only $125 per foot.
West Madison-st.—40x139, only partly improved; rents $2,000; sure to be worth $40,000; price, $30,000.
West Madison-st.—Corners and inside; improved and vacant; the choicest in the market.
Call for particulars. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE 3-STORY AND basement brick buildings on West Lake-st., near Wood, that we can sell for an investment of 10 to 12 per cent on price asked. Call for particulars. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Cor. Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—$3,500—THOSE FOUR NEW brick flat buildings fronting south on Selden-st. (two blocks north of Twelfth) just west of Wood; 2 flats of 5 rooms in each house; separate entrances front and rear; a home and investment combined—live in one flat and rent the other at $20 per month. Keys at our office. Title perfect. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY COLLOT & SCHMIDT, 78 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 3, over gas office: A row of fine brick flats near Lincoln Park; rents for $6,500 per year; price $60,000. West Madison-st., near Bishop court, 4-story and basement stone front; lot 50x125; well rented; $45,000.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON LEAVITT-ST., near Twenty-second.
10 lots, Moore-st., near Twenty-second.
10 lots, Laughton-st., near Western-av.
3 lots, Western-av., near Laughton-st.
3 lots, Thirty-ninth-st., near Stewart-av.; $600 per lot.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—702 WEST MONROE-ST.—2-story and basement brick; 12 rooms and attic; all conveniences, including furnace and gas-fixtures; lot 24x125; price $7,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NORTH of Thirty-fifth-st., 2-story and basement, octagon brick, detached; ten rooms; in good order; every convenience; brick barn; lot 25x125; $10,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—ONLY $57 per foot; 50 feet on Prairie-av., near Thirty-seventh-st. These lots are well worth $65. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR HOUSES AND store, 10 years' lease, Wabash-av., south of Twenty-second-st.; the best chance in the city for a party having money. Apply 2401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW 2-STORY stone-front house, with all modern improvements, brick barn, etc., on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.; price $11,000; a fine home for some one. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—26 Burling-st. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FURNISHED for a term of years on the West Side—A comfortable home, corner lot, southern exposure, on a main drive; first-class location; possession in March; terms a great inducement. Address G 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—A FINE house with large lot in choice location. A large list of residence and business property to which attention is invited. FRED L. FAKE, Office 27, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THREE-STORY brick house and lot on Wabash-av., near Harmon-court. SHORTALL & HELMER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—75X125 FEET ON ADAMS-st., west of railroad, south front, only $1,800 if taken at once. E. C. COLE, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE — PRAIRIE-AV. — AN OPportunity is offered for buying one of the most desirable and elegant residences on this beautiful street; house most substantially finished and fitted; elegantly furnished; a rare chance. J. F. KEENEY, Room 25, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
27x127 feet, Wallace-st., near Thirty-fourth.
25x125 feet, Wentworth-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.
10 lots, Butterfield-st., near Fifty-first.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—408 SUPERIOR-ST., 2-STORY and basement stone front; choice location; $8,250. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY COLLOT & SCHMIDT, 78 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 3, over gas office: The 3-story and basement brick factory and lot 54x100 feet, southwest corner Wells and Goethe-sts., at a bargain if sold at once.

FOR SALE—1332 WABASH-AV., 3-story and basement marble-front, with large brick barn. Cheap. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AN ATTRACTIVE LIST of houses and vacant lots on Lake and Ellis-avs. and Drexel-boulevard; also at Fairview, Oakland, Forty-third-st., and Kenwood. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF MADISON-st. and Michigan-av., 27x100 feet. This is one of the most desirable vacant corners in the city, and it will increase largely in value from the establishment of first-class retail business in the vicinity. BRYAN LATHROP, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BY BOGUE & HOYT, SUCcessors to George M. Bogue, 170 Dearborn-st.: Northwest corner of North Clark and Oak-sts.; 105x71; admirably located for improvement with stores and flats.

FOR SALE—$3,100—CORNER RESIdence, No. 1 Winthrop-place (formerly Tompkins-st.); 2-story and cellar brick, in good repair; occupied by owner; possession at once; owner is about to leave city. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—180X65 FEET ON THIRTY-sixth-st., between State and Wabash-av., only $40 per foot; a good chance for a builder; very easy terms. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—74X170, ON WABASH-AV., corner of Thirty-seventh-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—604 WEST ADAMS-ST., corner Paulina, 3-story and basement brick, 17 rooms; gas fixtures and new furnace; 2-story brick barn; lot 23x148; $10,000; a bargain. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 46: NICE BUILDING LOT, corner Sedgwick-st. and Grant-place; price very reasonable.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.:

SOUTH SIDE.

27 Aldine Square, 2-story marble front, $7,500.
28 Aldine Square, 2-story marble front, $7,000.
29 Aldine Square, 2-story marble front, $6,500.
3008 Michigan-av., brick residence, $12,500.
Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., vacant lot 25 feet front by 165 feet deep.

WEST SIDE.

376 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
378 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
380 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
382 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
30 Ogden-av., 3-story marble front, $8,000.
26 Ogden-av., 3-story marble front, $8,500.
18 Ogden-av., 3-story marble front, $8,500.
475 West Washington-st., 3-story marble front, $15,000.
43 Winthrop-place, 2-story brick residence, $4,500.
45 Winthrop-place, 2-story brick residence, $4,500.
61 Elizabeth-st., 2-story marble front, $7,250.
306 West Lake-st., corner Carpenter, lot 24x100; 2-story frame, $4,250.
20 Throop-st., 2-story marble-front, $7,500.
22 Throop-st., 2-story marble-front, $7,500.
232 Park-av., 2-story marble-front, with brick barn, $8,500.
400 Washington-boulevard, 3-story marble-front residence, $12,000.
410 Washington-boulevard, 3-story marble-front residence, $12,000.
Stock farm of 500 acres near Lake Forest, $60 per acre.

FOR SALE—BY H. M. SHERWOOD, NO. 77 Dearborn-st. Take elevator.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Near Twentieth-st., large double brick and stone house, large lot, very cheap.
MICHIGAN-AV.—North of Thirteenth-st., 3-story and basement stone front house, large and cheap.
MICHIGAN-AV.—South of Thirty-fifth-st., 131x187 feet, including two corners, east, south, and north fronts; a very desirable lot at a bargain.
CALUMET-AV.—Near Twenty-third-st., large lot, with good brick house and barn; bargain.
SOUTH PARK-AV.—Corner of Twenty-third-st., 50x156 feet; choice lot for improvement.
DOUGLAS-AV.—(Thirty-first-st.) corner of Vernon-av.; good brick and stone house and barn; a pleasant home; very cheap.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—Near Prairie-av., good house and large lot at a bargain.
JACKSON-ST.—Corner of Honore, two brick and stone houses, with lot., only $8,000.
ASHLAND-AV.—3-story and half basement stone-front house, hardwood finish, brick barn, near Adams; nice place; $12,500.
For particulars in regard to any of the above inquire of H. M. SHERWOOD, 77 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY SAM'L POLKEY, 145 La Salle-st.: Indiana-av., near Forty-second-st., beautiful house, modern improvements, lot 25x165, $3,500. Indiana-av., 7-room house, bath, and water-closet, in very good order, long lease of ground, $2,000. Cottage Grove, 140 feet, corner, south and east front, beautiful location for flats. Thirtieth-st., block of five houses; rents will pay large per cent on cost. Morgan-st., south of Van Buren, 2-story and basement, all modern improvements, $5,500. Morgan-st., near Adams, large 2-story, $7,000. Leavitt-st., near Van Buren, 2-story brick, new, in flats; rented for $800. West Erie and Hubbard-sts., frame houses and lots from $1,500 to $3,000. Lake View, vacant lots in good locations at $40 per foot. Diversy-st., beautiful house, with grounds, offered very cheap. Highland Park, Highland Park, that beautiful place; come and see the really nice homes that may be had for little money.

FOR SALE—
CORNER LOTS.
80x110, corner Western-av. and Van Buren.
54x110, corner Van Buren and Throop.
90x117, corner Oakley and Jackson.
50x125, corner alley Morgan-st., just north of Madison.
35x110, corner alley May-st., north of Madison, and other good corners. All of these are fine building spots, and will pay a large income on investment.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Cor. Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BY COLLOT & SCHMIDT, 78 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 3, over gas office: Third-av., near Polk-st., 3-story brick flat and stable; $7,500.
State-st., near Harrison, 50-foot lot; east front.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT house and 63x180 on Ellis-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., for $11,500. Also 66x180, east front, on Lake-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., at $135 per foot. 66x150, east front, on Lake-av., near Douglas Station, $120 per foot. B. F. HEAD, 40 Major Block.

FOR SALE—IN MY BEAUTIFUL NEW block, two-story and basement 11-room octagon stone-front house and lot 738 to 748 West Jackson-boulevard, near Lincoln-st., $7,500; $2,000 cash down, balance $1,000 yearly until paid.

These houses are well built by myself, with all modern improvements, and will bear close inspection; will rent for nearly that money. Go and see them. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY BOGUE & HOYT, SUCcessors to George M. Bogue, 170 Dearborn-st.: Northeast corner of Prairie-av. and Thirty-first-st., 74x140; an excellent piece of property to improve in flats.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; 4 large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—NO. 3209 PRAIRIE-AV., 2-story and basement octagon brick; well finished; $6,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST HARRISON-ST., near Hoyne, 2-story and cellar stone-front; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; all modern conveniences; 10 rooms; south front; $5,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 601 NORTH ROBEY-st., 2-story and basement brick, near Wicker Park; lot 20x120; east front; $3,500; cheap. Lots in this vicinity $750 to $1,000; terms easy. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — TO CAPITALISTS — A new block that is paying 15 per cent net on $43,000. Call at once for a bargain. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 50-foot lot and brick barn, $25,000.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE, A GOOD gothic house of 10 rooms, besides 7 closets, a good cellar, furnace, well, cistern, and barn; lot 132x210 feet, well ornamented with trees; house in first-class order. I will sell this (my home) for $4,500, and make a liberal discount for all cash. I will give possession the 1st of May, or I will keep it six months at $40 or a year at $35 per month. This is a good home in a first-class town, and very cheap. I sell in order to build again.

Also a gothic house of 7 rooms and barn, on a lot 75x210 feet, adjoining, for $3,000. I am ready to show up and compare Glencoe with any other suburb within 50 miles of Chicago, and I will give to five good men each a choice lot, 50x200 feet, who will each commence a house on the same before the 1st of May, to be finished by the 1st of December, not to cost less than $5,000. These lots shall be as handsome as anything in Glencoe, or between Chicago and Milwaukee, and within one block of depot, post-office, church, and school. I have a large number of lots for sale at from $5 to $15 per foot, 200 feet deep, which I will sell for monthly payments or make a good discount for cash. All will admit who have seen Glencoe that it is the handsomest town on the lake or of all Chicago's suburbs. Railroad fare is only 65 cents more per month to the city than from Evanston, and taxes only one-third as much, and property about one-fifth of the price of Evanston property. I have been dealing in suburban real estate for the last 17 years north of the city, and for a reputation for fair and honorable dealing I will refer to any business man in Evanston, where I resided 15 years. A free ride to any one who means business to see Glencoe. Call or send for map. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
LAKE VIEW PROPERTY.
To parties wishing to build next spring I will sell at a bargain:
Lots on Halsted st., between Clark-st. and Belmont-av.
Lots on Belmont-av., east of Halsted-st.; fine grounds; improved street; sewer, and lake water.
ERNST PRUSSING,
10 Borden Block, n. w. cor. Randolph and Dearborn.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD,
Four miles from Court-House,
Outside fire limits,
Accessible by horse and steam cars,
Commutation fare, 6¼ cents,
Lots for sale on easy payments,
From $300 to $400 per lot.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY BOGUE & HOYT, SUCcessors to George M. Bogue, 170 Dearborn-st.: 2-story frame house at South Evanston; lot 100x155; good barn; cheap and on reasonable terms.

FOR SALE—$6,150, EASY TERMS, will buy a beautiful house at Highland Park. For particulars call on ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 46.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT Evanston, South Evanston, Wilmette, and Ravenswood, besides a number of modern-style houses at Evanston of our own construction. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 10 Tribune Building.

FORSALE—IN EVANSTON AND GLENcoe—Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—THE HOOKE PLACE AT Evanston, lot 75x210 feet; house in good repair. JOHN N. STAPLES, Room 25, No. 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY BOGUE & HOYT, SUCcessors to George M. Bogue, 170 Dearborn-st.: Choice residence lots near Forty-third-st., Kenwood, South Park, and Woodlawn Stations of the Illinois Central Railroad.

FORSALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st, Room 34. Bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK, NEAR FORty-third-st. station, 2-story brick house, with dining-room, etc., on parlor floor; 9 rooms; price, $4,500. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON PROPERTY our specialty; lots, $5 to $85 per foot; houses, $1,000 to $40,000. SMITH & ELLIOT, 93 Fifth-av., Room 1.

FORSALE—BY ERSKINE BROS., ROOM 46 (first floor), 161 La Salle-st.: 5 acres corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Seventy-fifth-st.; price $8,500; very easy terms.

FORSALE—AT LA GRANGE, ON EASY payments, nice homes from $800 to $2,000. Call and look at plans. C. W. RICHMOND, 85 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—BY BOGUE & HOYT, SUCcessors to George M. Bogue, 170 Dearborn-st.: House and lot at Kenwood, convenient to station; lot 72x237.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, WITH GOOD lots, at Hyde Park; well located, $3,000 to $10,000; vacant lots 25x134 feet, and 50x156, and 50x230, Hyde Park, Kenwood, South Park, Woodlawn, and Cheltenham Beach. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OUR RAVENSWOOD lots are going fast. Don't fail to secure one. Easy terms. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 46.

FOR SALE—WANTED CASH OFFER for 50x165, east front, on Michigan-av., 100 feet south of Forty-third-st. H 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AT JUNCTION of Seventy-fifth-st and Railroad-av., depot I. C. R. R.; $1,600 per acre, half cash; suitable for subdivision. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW 2-STORY FRAME house on Calumet-av., east front, near Forty-first-st.; lot 25x130 feet; only $2,500. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LAKE VIEW.
RESIDENCES.
$8,000—Southwest corner Cornelia and Evanston-av., large lot and frame improvements.
$5,500—Racine-av., near Wrightwood, new and complete 9-room frame; lot 50x125; good barn.
$5,200—Melrose-st., east of Evanston-av., south front, 9-room frame, brick basement; lot 32x166.
$5,000—Wellington-st., west of Evanston-av., south front, 11-room brick; nice location.
$4,750—Montana-st., near Seminary-av., 10-room frame, brick cellar; lot 72x125.
RESIDENCE LOTS.
$65 per foot—Wellington, corner Evanston-av., 50x166.
$60 per foot—Barry-av., lots to suit.
$40 per foot—Belmont-av., west of Evanston-av., 50x125, north front.
$40 per foot—Lincoln-av., south of Diversy, south front, 50x100.
$40 per foot—Fletcher-st., 78x125, north front.
$35 per foot—Aldine-st., near lake shore, 33⅓x166, south front.
$30 per foot—Waubun-av., south of Grace-st., 100x225, east front.
ACRES.
35 acres, south of Graceland-av. and west of Green Bay-road, $1,500 per acre.
20 acres south of Graceland-av. on line of Chicago & Evanston R. R.
5 acres near Graceland Station on Chicago & Evanston R. R.; $2,000 per acre.
Particular attention given to Lake View real estate.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—2 GOOD cottages, both on corner lots; fine location; near depot and churches; good neighborhood and pleasant surroundings in every respect. Prices moderate; terms easy. G. B. REYNOLDS, 16 Tribune Building and 833 Hinman-av., Evanston.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
COUNTRY HOME.
A lovely 9-room gothic country seat in fruit belt on shore of Lake Michigan, 2 miles from St. Joseph, with 14 acres of the finest varieties of every description of fruit. Easy access to Chicago by rail or steamer. Has all necessary outbuildings and improvements. The whole cost $10,000, and will be sold at once for $6,000 cash. For particulars address P.-O. Box 102, St. Joe, Michigan.

FOR SALE—$3,000—640 ACRES IN SECtions 14, 23, and 18, Town. 32, R. 9, West, Lake County, Indiana. W. G. BAKER, Room 2, 95 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BUSINESS AND RESIdence property in all parts of the city. We have numerous and constantly increasing inquiries which we are unable to fill. J. C. MAGILL, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—FIFTY FEET ON Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st. Call or address TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSES ON THE WEST Side—I have many customers who wish to buy immediately, and would like to see, or receive full descriptions from, owners wishing to sell. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, BUSIness building on Lake or South Water-st. Price not to exceed $30,000. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE LOT AT South Englewood; must be in Calumet Township and near depot; state location and price. Address H 36, Tribune office.

WANTED — BUSINESS PROPERTY worth about $20,000; will pay half cash, balance in good improved residence property. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—HOUSE, BARN, AND IMproved 160 feet to three acres of fine land, about one hour's ride of the city; near depot; by city merchant; about $5,000. Address H 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY RESIDENCE IN city or suburbs with spacious grounds; not over $11,000. Will pay $3,000 cash, balance exchange; principals only. Describe and state price, no other replies will receive notice. A. B. TALLMAN, City.

WANTED — OWNERS PLEASE NOtice—I have customers with cash lying idle and anxious to invest. If you have any desirable property, business or residence, improved or vacant, on which you can offer any inducement, please give me full particulars at once. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 7 OR 8 ROOMS, on South Side; rent moderate to prompt-paying tenant. Care J. F. McGREU, Mail Carrier 56.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.: 52 Twenty-fourth-st., 10-room brick, painted, papered, and calcimined; immediate possession.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—NINE-ROOM house, in good order, No. 2726 Prairie-av.; first-class neighborhood; carpets sold, if desired. Apply on premises or at Room 17 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MARCH 1, 3-STORY RESIdence 3228 Prairie-av.; furniture sold cheap; rent $100 per month. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.: 2007 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement 15-room brick, from May 1.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT — AN ELEGANTLY-FURnished house within one block of Ashland-av. and between two lines of street-cars, from now until 1st of September or October, to a small family of adults; single couple preferred; neighborhood first-class; terms reasonable. Address O N 86, Tribune.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH—Stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMED BRICK COTtages, perfect order, $12.50 per month, west of Central Park on Lake-st., near depot; car fare 7c. C. L. BOYD, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 469 WEST VAN BUren-st.; good repair; all modern improvements; possession at once. Inquire Room 27, 136 Washington.

TO RENT—40 LAFLIN-ST., 3-STORY and basement stone-front and brick barn. S. D. WARD, 154 Lake-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.: 588 North Clark-st., 2-story brick, newly calcimined; possession at once.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—729 NORTH WELLS-ST., A 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; all improvements; near Lincoln Park; $45.
456 Irving-place, 2-story and basement brick, 7 rooms, $25.
253 Hermitage-av., near Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement brick, all improvements, 9 rooms, $45.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
At West Hinsdale, nice 4-room cottage, one block from depot, large lot, $12.
At Evanston, South Evanston, Highland Park, Glencoe, and South Englewood we have a number of houses ranging from $15 to $40.
Now is the time to secure homes for the summer, as they are being rapidly taken.

TO RENT—A LOVELY LITTLE FURnished cottage in the prettiest suburban town near Chicago, for the summer; all kinds of fruit in great plenty, and a beautiful shady lawn, with nice garden; 35 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot; a gentleman and wife, or with one child, can have it at a low rate. Address H 29, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CHOICE NEW TWO-STORY frame houses in Englewood, 7 rooms; Sixty-third-st., near Wallace. Rent only $30 per month. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, WITH bath-room, hot and cold water, laundry tubs, etc. Southwest corner West Washington and Green-sts. No children or roomers. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.: 362 Warren-av., nice 7-room flat, all conveniences, only $20.

TO RENT—FLAT—MADISON SQUARE, 984 West Madison-st.—A suite of front rooms on second floor; $25; no children. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—NEW 7-ROOM FLAT WITH modern improvements, 1212 Jackson-st., $20. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—WE HAVE SOME VERY desirable new flats at $40 per month; they will have all modern improvements, and are within 300 feet of the Cottage Grove avenue cable-cars, and only two blocks from the Thirty-ninth-st. station on the Illinois Central Railroad; 46 trains daily; 17 minutes' ride from Van Buren-st.; windows overlook Drexel-boulevard; only tenants with best of references need apply. To parties desiring to secure now accommodations for May 1 we shall be glad to show plans and give full information. TURNER & BOND, Real-Estate Agents, 102 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF SIX rooms on Scott-st., near State. Best of references required. Rent $100 per month. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT — ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms at 74 and 76 East Adams-st., en suite or single. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK, WELL-lighted, nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen only; warm sitting-room attached. 376 South State.

TO RENT—1301 MICHIGAN-AV., CORner Thirteenth-st.—Large nicely furnished room; also single room; fire, gas, use of bath.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—605 MONROE-ST.—ONE OR two furnished rooms, single or en suite, all modern conveniences.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLOOR OF 7 ROOMS; IMmediate possession if desired. Inquire No. 494 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—217 NORTH STATE-ST.—Well-furnished room; private family; gas and bath.

TO RENT—A NEATLY-FURNISHED single front room in private family to a gentleman. 217 Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED alcove room. 191 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—BY F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.:
239 and 241 Fifth-av.; building 44x80 feet; water elevator; good light.
237 Fifth-av.; building 22x80 feet.
Lake-st., near State; building.
Franklin-st., near Randolph; 3 lofts.
Lofts near business centre, containing 20,000 square feet, with power; good light.
Fifth-av., near Jackson-st.; 2 lofts, 22x80 feet.
Randolph-st., near Franklin; 2 large lofts; good light; power.

TO RENT—696 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Evans, store 27x75; a fine location for drug-store; this store is south of viaduct, and in a good business locality. Possession at once.

For stores in other localities we have a good list; constantly receiving something in; now is your time to get your choice. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENTS 105 State-st., suitable for ladies' furnishings, etc. Owners will put in electric light.
226 State-st., with ell on Quincy.
261 Clark-st., 25x90 feet.
270 Clinton-st., 25x80, with second floor.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—A LARGE 3-story and basement brick building, 60x100, on West Madison-st., near Centre-av. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—TO RAILROAD OFFICIALS or others No. 91 Clark-st., all above basement, four floors, 20x80 feet; well-lighted front to rear, with vaults, etc. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.: Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., for grocery or hardware; rent low.

TO RENT — STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Marshall Field & Co.'s, very desirable second, third, and fourth floors, together or separately. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE ON LAKE-st., near State; fine building and location. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—5 FLOORS, NORTHWEST corner State and Jackson-sts., together or separate; hydraulic elevator. Room 14, 70 Madison-st.

TO RENT—77 STATE-ST., ADJOINING Central Music-Hall, store and basement, 20x150. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—157 KINZIE, NEAR CLARK-st., 3-story and basement brick store, etc. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 66 LAKE-ST., ADjoining State, 20x80, basement and four stories, together or separately. Apply to owner, 2013 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 54 Dearborn-st., now occupied by F. E. Hooker; can give possession in five days. Apply to J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT No. 541 West Madison-st., with living rooms above. Apply to A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—FIREPROOF
LA SALLE-ST. OFFICES,
in the Nixon Building, corner Monroe-st.; one on main floor, the best office in market, and one upstairs; fireproof building; elevator.
ERNST PRUSSING,
10 Borden Block, n. w. cor. Randolph and Dearborn.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWer, second, third, and fourth lofts, 40x90 each, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.; immediate possession if desired. H. C. MOREY & CO, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THREE LOFTS, 40x90, ON Madison-st., near Market. H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
HOUSES,
FLATS,
STORES,
BASEMENTS,
LOFTS, AND OFFICES.
A fine list always on hand; something new every day. Call and look over our list.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
333 Clybourn-place, 5-room cottage.
133 Dixon-st., near rolling mills, first floor.
540 West Division-st., 7-room flat, nice order, $15.
111 North Western-av., second floor, 5 rooms.
594 North Robey-st., 5-room flat.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth floors of building 86 and 88 Dearborn-st., now occupied by C. H. Blakely & Co.; can give possession March 1 next. J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—NO. 95 South Halsted-st.—A 3-story and basement brick, 20x75; store and basement full size of building, and 19 rooms up-stairs. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—ROOM WITH POWER, CORner Clinton and Monroe-sts. Apply to ROTH McMAHON & CO., corner Clinton and Washington.

TO RENT—3D AND 4TH FLOORS OF choice central corner, 45x90, all light rooms, 24 in all, to good tenant. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE BUILDING KNOWN as the Rice & Jackson Hall, corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts.; a large hall and 40 good rooms; will be for rent from May 1, 1883. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—2 FLOORS 50x70 each. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO., Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—MAY 1—PARTY owning vacant lot and desiring to improve same can find responsible tenant who will pay good rent for one-story brick building, 50x100, for manufacturing purposes, by addressing O P 26, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING on Kinzie-st. or vicinity, about 25x100 feet, where steam can be obtained. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE unfurnished rooms by a family of three; convenient to good day board; South Side preferred. Address for three days H 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, flats, and business property. Have many orders. Owners please communicate with SAM'L POLKEY, 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—MAY 1, BY A responsible party, room 50x100 for manufacturing purposes, first floor, with or without 2 to 5 horse power; near street cars. O P 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN FIRST-class locality immediately, or by April 1, by quiet gentleman and wife, no children, four to six rooms unfurnished; will pay $30 to $40 per month; South Side preferred. H 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEman and wife, no children, a furnished house for six months or a year from April or May. Address H 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH Side from May 1, a desirable 7 or 8 room house with all modern conveniences; convenient to cable-cars or I. C. R.R. Address, stating location and price, E 52, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WANT PARTY (active or silent) with from $50,000 to $75,000 to buy the interest of a non-resident partner; business is successful, growing rapidly, and has no liabilities; has entire monopoly in the manufacture of a staple article of almost unlimited use; has no connection with drugs, whisky, or tobacco, and is a first-class business in all respects; if you have the money in hand and want business apply at once with full name and address; all communications will be treated as confidential. Address G 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 capital to engage in manufacturing a patented article of universal use, for which a large city trade is already established; this is an opportunity rarely offered, as the business will stand the closest investigation, is absolutely secure from loss (no competition being possible), and yields far larger profits than ordinarily obtainable on staple goods. Address G 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN OF ENergy and experience, with small capital to insure his position, to take the financial management of a boot and shoe factory now doing fine business; liberal salary and permanent position to the right man. Address G 5, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000, to establish a produce commission house, by a party familiar with the business and large acquaintance with shippers. Address H 68, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED — WITH SOME capital in an old and well established compounding and wholesale liquor business in this city. Address, for five days, G 24, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 125 Clark-st. Day and evening sessions. Munson's system taught by practical verbatim reporters. Students of other systems receive constant dictation practice and general assistance. Typewriting without extra charge. Call or send for circular. Office, Room 78. HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

CHICAGO MUSICAL SEMINARY, 112 Dearborn-st., guarantees that in 20 lessons by their new method young or old will be able to perform on piano, organ, guitar, or violin what will require years by the old method. Instructions evenings if desired. No charts. Prof. J. H. MACDONALD.

MUNSON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND—Twenty years' practical experience the guaranty of efficiency in teaching. No additional charge for typewriting. Suite 412 First National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. MR. and MRS. J. S. HANNA.

WANTED — PRINCIPAL ALABAMA school (Methodist); lady high-school teacher, Ohio, $80; teacher music and art, Tennessee; teacher literature, rhetoric, elocution, French, and German, Missouri; superintendent of school, small town in Nebraska. Brockway Teachers' Agency, Times Building.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES AND desks, jobbing and machine work in wood at factory 43 and 45 Crosby-st.

UPRIGHT SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, tables, shelving, fine store and office fittings; large variety. D. M. SWINEY, 41 to 47 South Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME CHESTNUT stallion Blue Zero, sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, dam thoroughbred; is 7 years old, kind, and gentle; heavy mane and tail, and a fast, square trotter. Can be seen at my stable rear of 522 West Adams-st. E. M. TEALL.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROcery house, as correspondent, a young man between 25 and 30 years of age. Applicants must be fairly familiar with stock and values, have ability as a writer, and good judgment. Address, over own signature, stating past experience and references, H 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE charge of a set of double-entry books; one who speaks German preferred. Best of references required. Address H 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND steady boot and shoe clerk. Apply at once 272 State-st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK TO TAKE charge of a city store. Address H 15, Tribune.

TRADES.

WANTED—A JOB PRINTER COMPEtent to take charge and able to take an interest in an office already established. Unexceptionable references required. Address H 7, Tribune office.

WANTED — PRINTERS — COMPOSITors at Chicago Legal News office, 47 Dearborn.

WANTED—OIL FINISHER AND POLisher on moldings and cornice poles. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 291 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WOOD-CUT printing pressmen; must be well recommended; steady employment to the right men. Address GIES & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED — CABINETMAKER AND finisher; good one. Apply at 255 and 257 Wabash-av.

WANTED — DESIGNER AND ENgraver on wood; send proof of work and pay wanted. Lumberman Printing Co., Stillwater, Minn.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR NICKEL-plater; one who understands the business; only sober and industrious men need apply. Chicago Nickel Works, 96 East Ohio-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of and run molding-machines; one thoroughly competent. Chicago Lumber Company, Thirty-fifth and Iron-sts.

WANTED—TINNER; ONE HAVING some knowledge of the hardware business. Must be well recommended; one speaking German preferred. Address Lock Box 35, Mendota, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN in the grocery line will receive valuable information by sending their address to C. W. HERRMAN, 517 Warren-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS INSTALLment book-canvassers. Liberal terms. G 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES BEST selling goods free; $30 per week average profits; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN OR MAN and wife to work on a farm. References required. Call at 225 South Green-st.

WANTED—GOOD TRAVELING MAN, familiar with putting up machinery. Address, giving references, H 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE GENTLEMEN TO solicit the medical practitioners in Illinois for the cheapest and most salable medical books ever published; those having some knowledge of medicine or experience in selling medical works preferred; salary and commission paid to suitable persons. J. H. CHAMBERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT boy to run errands. Apply to W. S. & J. B. WILKINSON, 8 Calhoun-place.

WANTED—A RELIABLE, STOUT young man to do more or less driving and collecting; wages $6 per week. Call with reference between 1 and 2 o'clock, basement 235 State-st.

WANTED—WAITERS AT BURCKY & MILAN'S restaurant, 154 and 156 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AN AGRICULTURAL IMplement salesman to sell a specialty in Illinois, Iowa, etc.; one who is thoroughly experienced in the business. Must furnish best of reference regarding ability and morals. State salary expected. Answer at once to E. W. ROSS & CO., Fulton, N. Y.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED — A SWEDISH, NORWEgian, or German girl to do general housework in a small family, at 250 Bissell-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; call immediately. 2520 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent girl for general housework; German preferred. Apply at 2428 Indiana-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED salesladies in the cloak and suit department of E. J. LEHMAN, The Fair. Inquire in same department.

WANTED—SEWING MACHINE INstructress; must speak German and be thoroughly posted in the business. Will pay liberal wages. WHITE S. M. CO., Toledo, O.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY BOOKKEEper, competent to take charge of a set of books; one living with parents preferred; state age and salary expected. Address H 53, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent double-entry bookkeeper; has had several years' experience in business, age 28, married; a permanent position more of an object than salary. G 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION of trust and responsibility where a business man can make himself useful on the street; would not object to some office work. Best city references. Address H 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-class store by a registered druggist. Ability, experience, and best New York City and Chicago references. Speaks German and English. G 31, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent bookkeeper now open for engagement. City references. Address H 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as clerk in a store; cigar business preferred; Best references given. H 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTant bookkeeper or in office by a single, temperate man, 22 years old, with experience. Good appearance and best city reference. Address H 13, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORT-hand writer, who can conduct correspondence in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish. Address G 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED stenographer desires position in mercantile house. H 91, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT books opened, closed, or examined. Books posted daytime or evenings. Address H 78, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHly experienced hardware and tinware man wants an inside position; has merit and ability, and is competent to manage a business; no objection to the country. Good references. Address JAMES ANDERSON, Room 7, 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—TO FOUNDRY-men—as foreman of molding-shop by a practical mechanic, general jobbing, or agricultural work. Have had several years' experience with charge of men. Strictly temperate and a square man. Address G 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A LIME-burner. J. BANE, 795 Noble-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman by a man that thoroughly understands his business. References given from last employer. Address H 34, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent man; is a good locksmith; will run a stationary engine or fire boilers; would also make a good hand around large hotel or business house; will cane chairs, or anything to make himself useful; am handy with tools; situation must be permanent; no intelligence office. Address H 50, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN and wife on a farm by April 1. Address No. 3100 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERal auctioneer of 6 years' experience. Good reference given. Address A. Box 1184, Florence, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORT-hand writer; skillful, literary ability, press recommendations, temperate, reliable. Address one week W S K, Box 151, Gibson City, Ill.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A NICE family as cook and laundress. Send postal or call at corner of Kedzie-av. and Walnut-st. for one week.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY would like a situation as seamstress and dressmaker in a first-class family, or travel and take charge of ladies' wardrobe. Address F 6, Tribune office.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE care of children; can do plain sewing. Address H 39, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — AS WETnurse by a respectable married woman. Call for three days at 222 Third-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE by a young lady as copyist or for general office work. Has had experience and can give good references. Address H 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady in confectionery store. Four years' references. Address H 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady. Office work, quick and willing to learn. Good penmanship. Address H 38, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced saleslady. Address H 46, Tribune.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing. Address J. G., 1710 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1858.

Chicago Stock Exchange,

128 WASHINGTON STREET.

Open from 9:30 a. m. to 3:15 p. m.
Regular calls 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

The Exchange offers, through active members, facilities for the purchase of stocks in amounts of

10 Shares and Upwards,

Either for cash or on margin.

TRANSFER OFFICES

Have been established in Chicago for Atch., T. & S. F., C., B. & Q., Ill. Central R. R. Cos. and Pullman P. C. Co. stocks.

Investors will invariably serve their interests by having their orders for the purchase or sale of bonds executed upon the Exchange.

BONDS.

Government, State, Municipal, and School Bonds bought and sold. Special attention given to bonds of large cities and counties.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
Bankers,
100 Washington-st.

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BROKER,
96 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

INVESTMENTS

In Railroad, Municipal, and other Bonds, recommended from knowledge gained by personal investigation. Write if you wish to buy or sell.

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130 La Salle-st., Chicago,
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All securities dealt in at the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago Stock Exchanges, bought and sold on commission, and carried on conservative margins.
Direct wire to New York.

N. W. Harris & Co.,
INVESTMENT BANKERS,
176 Dearborn-st.

BONDS, State, County, City, Town, School, and Car Trusts bought and sold.
The funding of entire issues receives special attention.
Write us if you wish to buy or sell.

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BANKERS and BROKERS,
80 Washington-st., cor. Dearborn.

Members New York Stock Exchange. Buy and sell Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margins.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,
N. E. cor. Madison & Dearborn-sts.,
Receives accounts of Merchants and Manufacturers. Also receives savings accounts and allows interest on same.
S. W. RAWSON, President. G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

Stewart Brown's Sons,
WM. HARMAN BROWN, DAVISON BROWN.
GEO. ALEX. BROWN, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 Pine-st., New York.
Government Securities, Stocks, and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission.

THE AMERICAN AND MEXICAN TARIFFS.

The usefulness, common-sense, and beauty of the American-Mexican high-protective tariff systems are well illustrated by this extract from a letter of a lady who recently went down into Mexico via El Paso. She says:

Since the coming in of the railroads, frequent communication between El Paso and Paso del Norte has been a necessity. Each is a port of entry, with officials and guards, and a complete record of the duties daily paid, resisted, or evaded, in the two towns, would be amusing reading. On the El Paso side, every morning in the fruit season, may be seen a motley group before the custom-house doors. No a grape, pepper, peach, or tomato can come on the United States soil without a tax. The well-to-do man who brings his grapes in wagon-loads, and the poor vagabond who brings a few clusters in a basket on his head, both fare alike; and there is no safety in any evasions. If some poor fellow wades over, miles up or down the river, smuggles in his fruit, and begins to sell it in El Paso, the first thing he knows some malicious person or some spy asks to see the custom-house ticket proving that his fruit has paid duty. Failing to show this, he loses fruit, basket, and all, and is fined besides. The day before we were there the custom-house officers had thus seized a wagon-load of fruit, and the wagon and the boxes. The foolish owner, well able to pay the tax, had lost hundreds of dollars.

The Mexican duties are enormous (and so are the American), and are levied upon almost everything; upon canned fruits and vegetables, three times the value of the goods. We heard a droll story of a gift of canned fruits sent into Mexico, for which the unfortunate recipient had to pay $21 duty, the original cost of the fruit having been $7.50. The Mexican who buys him a $75 buggy has to pay duty of another $75 before he can take his buggy home.

The Paso del Norte women are said to be wonderfully clever at smuggling. They buy calico in El Paso by the dozen yards, undress, wind it around their bodies, and nobody observes that they are any stouter when they return home at night than when they went out in the morning. An aptitude for smuggling, however, would seem to be a national trait with the Mexicans, if we may trust the testimony of their Minister to Washington. In his Treasury report for 1879 he estimates the amount of smuggling done in Mexico as approximately between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 yearly. This is mainly along the United States frontier; and these figures are significant as pointing to the amount of traffic on that frontier. It is probably, all told, legitimate and illegitimate, not less than $5,000,000 a year. This is an increase of over $2,000,000 in the last three years.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE EAR.

Some children have a propensity to put small objects which happens to come into their hands, such as beads, buttons, the seeds of fruits, etc., into their ears. The alarm attending a mishap of this kind is only fully appreciated by parents whose children have indulged in a predilection of this kind, and they, as well as others, may profit by some experiences which the aurists of New York have quite recently discussed in the columns of the *Medical Record* concerning the removal of locust beans from the ears of children. In one case—a child 9 years old—where a locust bean had been put in the ear, Dr. Buck partially detached the outer ear, an operation which seemed to afford the only way of getting at the bean, which had been tightly packed in the canal. Dr. Sexton relates another, but somewhat similar, difficult case, which suggested to him the construction of forceps for grasping objects in the ear, and which subsequently served him in removing foreign bodies in such cases. It would appear from a perusal of the *Record* that in nearly all cases where foreign bodies like the above are in the ear they may be allowed to remain, for a time at least, without fear of harm resulting, but the danger in such cases being the result of unskillful and bungling attempts at removal. The principal cause of danger in these cases is said by Dr. Sexton to consist mainly in the inability of children to remain quiet enough to permit necessary manipulations being made, and he advises therefore that in nearly all difficult cases an anæsthetic should be administered before removal is attempted. In conclusion, it would seem to be advisable when a child gets a bean, a seed or other like object in the ear, not to poke it in any way, least during the child's struggling, it may be pushed further down into the ear. The removal it is needless to say, should be intrusted to the skillful only, and if a surgeon be not accessible, it is best to avoid any energetic procedures.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Custom-House yesterday: R. Hayden & Co., 125 sacks salt; Storm & Hill, 3 cases dry goods; Robert Warren, 4 cases wine; Fuller & Fuller, 4 cases rhubarb; V. D. Gowan & Co., 1 case dry goods; A. H. Abbott & Co., 3 cases artists' materials; Morison, Anderson & Burkhark, 20 packages burlaps; Marshall Field & Co., 60 cases dry goods; Smithsworth Bros., 99 cases oranges. Collections, $17,483.

A little boy living in Maine,
Rode a stick-horse on a cane;
When the cane broke in two
He was bruised black and blue.
But St. Jacobs Oil cured all his pain.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Rather Less Active, but Steady—Exchange Flat.

Stocks Quiet, with a Strong Closing—New Listings on the Board.

A Fair Volume of Trading in Produce—Provisions Weak, and Grain Easier.

Fine Weather Tended to Depress Both Breadstuffs and Hog Product.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was active yesterday, without any special features. There was rather less doing than on Thursday, but that was because the first two days of the month involved a good many transaction peculiar to their position on the calendar. The demand for money to go to the interior is said by some to be the largest they had experienced in several months. This scarcely looks like a big let-up in the grain movement, but part of the increase hangs on the fact that neat cattle are being sent eastward in unusually large numbers.

The aggregate of Chicago bank clearings yesterday was $15,500,000, being $6,000,000 more than the total for Thursday.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were $32,112, spirits paying $24,854, cigars and tobacco $3,542, and beer $3,681.

Eastern exchange was quoted weak at a discount of 80c per $1,000, more being offered at that figure than was wanted. Large quantities of gold arrived here from the East in the morning, most of which was sent forward to country points. The country is absorbing specie at a rate which suggests that many farmers are resorting to the stocking form of savings-bank so popular always among the French peasantry.

Foreign exchange was steadier with a little more doing. Posted rates on sterling were 482¾@483, with actual transactions at 482½@185. English documentary was quoted at 479@479¼; French do at 526¾@527½; and German do at 93¾. Sterling is now only ⅛@¾ above the gold importing point, and there are rumors of about $450,000 under orders to come across the Atlantic.

The New York stock market was quiet and firm early, with a little weakness in the middle of the day and a strong closing. The apprehension of a light money market tended to restrict buying. Northern Pacific led the late strength on reports that the changed weather conditions will permit a speedy resumption of work.

It is expected that Omaha will declare a dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock. Northwestern has declared a dividend of 2 per cent on preferred.

It is rumored that the earnings of Lake Shore for January show an increase of 100 per cent, and those of February an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

Denver earnings for the fourth week in February increased $9,000.

Some parties are demanding immediate cash payments for their holdings of Reading scrip; but the quantity is said to be not large.

The astounding intelligence comes by telegraph from New York that "Money is a factor in the situation"; stocks being referred to. How strange that nobody ever thought of that before yesterday!

Some parties think the development of the coal and coke carrying roads during this year will be very large. The estimate of increase in the output of anthracite is 1,500,000 tons.

There is additional talk of a traffic alliance between Denver and Union Pacific.

The statement that ex-Secretary Windom has consented to act as executive head of the new Stock Exchange is cited as a reason for the strong outside support accorded to the enterprise. But, after all that, the question occurs, Does the investing and operating public need a new organization in New York?

The *Public* is at a loss to account for the tremendous decrease in the New York bank clearings of last week, when an unusual increase was exhibited by most other points. It says:

It was not due to any shrinkage in speculative dealings in products, for the amount paid last week on breadstuffs, cotton, and petroleum was about $9,500,000, against $8,000,000 for the corresponding week last year. In the exchanges arising from dealings in stocks there was an increase also, so that a decrease of more than 27 per cent must have occurred in payments arising from other transations than those above named. The volume of business elsewhere seems to be large for the time of the month and of the year, and the increase is so widely distributed that it must be regarded as an evidence of a very general and noteworthy activity. At a time when large failures have been unusually numerous, and business is unfavorably affected by legislative uncertainties, these returns are certainly surprising.

The following new securities have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

New York, Lackawanna & Western Railway—Capital stock, $10,000,000, and first mortgage 6 per cent bonds dated Dec. 1, 1880, and payable in 1921, coupons January and July, $12,000,000.

Peoria & Pekin Union Railway—First mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds, Nos. 1 to 1,500, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable quarterly, the principal falling due in 1921, $1,500,000; also 6 per cent non-cumulative income bonds, Nos. 1 to 1,500, running for the same period, $1,500,000.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad—Second issue of 6 per cent fund secured bonds, Nos. 5,001 to 6,500, dated Dec. 1, 1881, payable in 1911, $1,500,000.

Albany & Susquehanna Railroad—First consolidated 6 per cent mortgage bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, payable in 1906, Nos. 3,001 to 6,000, coupons April and October, $3,000,000.

Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway Company—Consolidated first mortgage forty-year gold bonds, Nos. 1 to 11,000, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, $11,000,000. The system comprises 372 miles of road, formed by the recent consolidation. The application to list the bonds says the authorized capital is $7,000,000, divided equally into common and preferred stock. The divisional bonds are first mortgage 6 per cents due in 1896, $3,000,000, and second mortgage 7 per cents due in 1908, $1,000,000, making a total of $4,000,000.

Oregon Improvement Company—First mortgage bonds, principal payable in 1910, unless sooner redeemed by virtue of the sinking fund bearing 6 per cent interest, Nos. 1 to 5,000, coupons, June and December, $5,000,000; also capital stock, $7,000,000, of which $5,000,000 has already been paid in, and is now actually outstanding.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Hide & Leather N. B.	135	N. C. C. R. 1 m 6s, 1900	110¼
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk.	160	N. C. C. R. 5-20 6s	103⅜
Nat. Bank of America	140	South Park 6s, 1899	106
Union National Bank	300	South Park 7s, 1891	107
Chicago City 7s, 1884	102	West D. R. co. 5-20 6s	105⅛
Chicago City 7s, 1887	104	West D. R. reg 6s	102½
Chicago City 7s, 1888	108	West Park 7s, 1890	101
Chicago City 7s, 1889	109	West Town 5s, 1899	103
Chicago City 7s, 1892	117	Minn. State 4½s, 1912	100⅛
Chicago City 7s, 1895	119	M. U. T. C. 6s, 1911	82½
Chicago City 7s, 1894	121	C. & C. C. & D. C. com.	24
Chicago City 7s, 1896	124	†C. & C. C. & D. C. pfd.	81
Chicago City 7s, 1899	127	Chamber of Com	73
Chicago City 4s, 1901	103⅛	†Chicago City Ry	285
Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	100	Chi. Gas L. & C. Co	152⅛
Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	104	Inter-State In. Ex	37⅛
Cook County 7s, 1892	118	Traders Ins. Co	133
Cook County 4½s, 1900	106⅛	†Union Iron & Steel Co	40
Lincoln Park 7, 1895	106	†West Div. City Ry	290

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

10 A T & S F R R s 10	78⅜	100 I C R R b 10	144⅛
10 do	78⅛	5000 B & M Neb 4s	80
100 C & N W s 3	132⅝	5000 C M & St P Min Pt 5s	98
10 A T & S F R R b 10	79	100 C M & St P R R	101¼
10 do	79	100 N Y C & St L R R	11⅛
5 C B & Q R R	117¼	100 A T & S F R R b 10	79⅛
1000 Wabash R R 5s	78⅛	100 U P R R b 3	93⅞
2000 do	79		

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was irregular, but in the main strong today, and values generally are ⅛@2¼ better than at the close yesterday. The market opened 3 higher for Manhattan common, 1¾ higher for Fort Worth & Denver City, and generally a fraction lower for the remainder of the list. During the forenoon and the early part of the afternoon the dealings continued heavy and dull, but in the last hour the temper of speculation took a sudden change, and at the close stocks were active and buoyant.

Money on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral was active at 5@7 per cent until late in the afternoon, when the rate fell off to 2 per cent, and closed offered at 2½ per cent. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 3@5 per cent. Time loans were quoted at 5@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper is nominally unchanged.

The Government-bond market was irregular. Extended 5s declined ¼. 4s and 4½s declined and recovered ⅛. 3s advanced and reacted ⅛. Sales on call of $20,000 4s coupons at 119¾; $10,000 do at 119¾; $20,000 do registered at $118⅝; $10,000 3s registered at 104.

After 12:30 o'clock the stock market continued dull, and the result of the hour and a half of business was a decline of ⅛@¼ on the general list and 1 on St. Paul & Manitoba. Manhattan Elevated sold at 48, buyer 3, the last previous sale having been at 48¾. The most active stocks were Union Pacific, Lackawanna, St. Paul, Louisville & Nashville, Wabash preferred, Missouri Pacific, and Michigan Central. At 2 o'clock the market was dull. The Directors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 23. President Dowd, of the Hannibal & St. Jo Railway, confirms the report that the company, failing to make any satisfactory arrangements with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, has positively decided to build the proposed extension to Chicago, and that work will begin at once. The route, already partly surveyed, will not connect with the Wabash, but will be an independent line north of the Illinois River, and running through the counties of Adams, Schuyler, Fulton, Peoria, Marshall, La Salle, Grundy, and Kendall. All of these counties, except the first and last named have larger deposits of bituminous coal than any other counties in the State. It is understood that at Auburn Station, nine miles out of Chicago, the new Hannibal & St. Jo extension will connect with the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad and run into the city and into the depots of that company. Shortly after 2 o'clock the stock market became stronger, and in a few minutes became buoyant, the advance being led by the Northern Pacific stocks, which advanced in a few minutes from 48¼ to 49¼ for the common, and from 83¾ to 85¾ for the preferred; also Oregon & Transcontinental from 82¾ to 84¾. In the remainder of the general list the advance was ¼ to 1, the latter on Michigan Central, to 94¼. The cause of the sudden upward movement in Northern Pacific stocks was the report of greatly improved prospects for the early resumption of spring work on the construction of the road, and also for increased earnings. At the close the market was strong at the highest prices of the day, the general range being ¼ to 2½ higher than the close last night, the advance, however, being mainly in the Northern Pacifics.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange:

Description.	First	High	Low.	Last. Mar 2	Last. Mar 1
Alton & T. H.	68¾	68¾	68	68	68¾
Canada Southern	66¼	66¼	65¾	66¼	66⅝
Central Pacific	81⅛	81⅛	80¾	80⅞	81⅛
Chicago & Alton	133	133	133	133	
C., B. & Q.	117¾	118	117⅛	117¾	117¼
C. C. & I. C.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
Ches. & O. 1st pfd.	30¾	31	30¾	30¾	
do 2d pfd.	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Den. & Rio G.	44⅝	44⅞	44	44⅛	44⅞
Del. & Hudson	107⅛	107⅛	106⅞	106⅞	107⅛
D., L. & W.	123¼	123⅜	123	123⅛	123⅛
Erie	36¾	37	36⅝	36⅞	37⅛
do seconds	96⅛	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	96⅛
East T. & G.	9	9	9	9	8⅞
do pfd	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
I. B. & W.	30	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	30⅛
Jersey Central	71⅞	71⅞	71⅜	71⅞	71⅞
Kan. & Texas	30⅞	31	30⅜	30⅞	30⅞
Lake Shore	109	109⅛	108⅞	108⅞	109
Louis. & Nash.	54¼	54⅛	53⅞	54⅛	54⅛
Manhattan	49	49	48⅛	48⅜	
Met. El. bonds	97⅛	97⅛	96⅞	97	
Mich. Central	94¼	94⅛	93⅞	94⅛	94¼
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43	43
M. & St. L. pfd.	57	57	57	57	57⅛
Mor. & Essex	123	123	122	123	
Missouri Pacific	100⅛	101	100	101	100⅞
Nash. & Chat.	59	59	59	59⅛	59
New York Cen.	126⅛	126⅞	126⅜	126⅜	126⅛
N. Y. C. & St. L.	11	11	11	11	11
Nor. & W. pfd.	39⅞	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	39⅞
Northern Pacific	48⅜	49⅛	48⅛	48⅞	48⅛
do pfd.	83⅜	85⅛	83⅜	85⅛	83⅞
Northwestern	132⅝	133⅛	132⅛	132⅞	132⅞
do pfd.	146⅛	146⅛	146	146	146⅛
Ohio Central	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Ont. & Western	25	25	25	25	25⅛
Or. Trans-Con.	83⅛	84⅛	82⅞	84⅛	83⅛
Pacific Mail	41	41	41	41	41
Peoria, D. & E.	21	21	21	21	21⅛
Reading	54⅛	54⅛	53⅞	54⅛	54⅛
Roch. & Pitts.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Rock Island	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛
St. Paul	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
do pfd.	120	120	120	120	120⅛
St. Paul & O.	48⅛	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	48⅛
do pfd.	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
St. Paul, M. & M.	145⅛	145⅛	144	144⅛	145⅛
Texas Pacific	39	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	39
Union Pacific	94	94	93	93⅞	94
Wabash	28⅛	28⅛	28	28⅛	28⅛
do pfd.	47⅛	47⅛	47	47⅛	47⅛
Western Union	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	73	Tennessee 6s, new	40
Missouri 6s	110⅛	Virginia 6s	33
St. Joseph	108	Virginia 6s, con.	58
Tennessee 6s, old	40⅛	Virginia 6s, df'd (ask'd)	12

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	103⅛	4s	119⅛
5s, extended	103⅛	Pacific 6s of 1895	128
4½s	113⅛		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts	113⅛	U. P. land grants	109
Erie seconds	96⅛	U. P. s f	114⅛
L & W (old)	100	Tex. Pac. land grants	60
Union Pacific firsts	115⅛	Tex. Pac., R. G.	81⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	132	United States	60
American	89	Fargo	122

The following table shows the sales of the principal stocks at the American Stock Exchange:

Canada Southern	1,300	N. J. Central	2,000
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	1,000	New York Central	1,968
Chicago & Alton	130	N. Y., L. & W.	142
Central Pacific	1,400	Norfolk & W. pfd.	500
Chicago & N. W.	2,900	N. Y., L. E. & W.	5,500
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	24,650	Northern Pacific	11,425
Chic., M. & S. P. pfd.	100	Northern Pacific.pfd.	14,522
Chic., R. I. & Pacific	340	N. Y., C. & St. L.	350
Colorado Coal	600	Oregon & Trans.	13,050
Del., Lac. & West.	55,340	Pacific Mail	100
Delaware & Hudson	1,400	P., D. & E.	470
Denver & Rio G.	4,460	Philadelphia & R.	12,340
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.	100	Richmond & W. P.	100
E. T., Va. & G. pfd.	100	St. P., M. & M.	1,000
Ft. W. & Denv. City	300	St. Paul & Omaha	1,000
Ind., Bl'm. & West.	1,200	St. Paul & O. pfd.	200
Lake Shore	5,015	Texas Pacific	4,200
Lou. & Nashville	5,000	Union Pacific	40,000
Missouri Pacific	1,168	W., St. L. & P.	1,800
Michigan Central	8,275	W., St. L. & P., pfd.	10,600
M., K. & T.	4,100	W. U. Tel.	10,200
Nashville, C. & St. L.	1,600		

NEW YORK, March 2.—Dry goods imports for the week, $4,503,000.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 2.—[Special.]—Money is still in small supply and economy is necessary, but there are less apprehensions as to the future with a better feeling, which is seen in a greater readiness to lend. Several large banking houses are getting money from New York, and those who wish to borrow also find the New York market more favorable for that purpose than our own. Rates show little change, and are generally gaged by the claims of customers. The general rate is 6 per cent, but there are exceptions at 1 per cent above and below that rate. Call loans generally rule at 7 per cent. In the outside market there is but little doing. There is still, however, more or less savings bank money seeking investment, and trust funds are still to be found where the right kind of paper can be offered. There are actions in factory paper at 5 per cent, and railroad loans at about the same rate. Ordinary business paper goes slowly at 6 to 7 per cent. At the clearing-house today, the rate to borrowing banks was steady at 7 per cent. New York funds sold at par to a discount of 15 cents on $1,000. The gross exchanges were $12,750,448, and the balances $1,530,276. The stock market today was without special feature of interest. Atchison opened at 78¼, a decline of ¼, but sold up to 78¾ and closed firm, 79 being asked. Mexican Central blocks sold at 94¾; Mexican Central shares declined ⅝, to 21¾. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declined from 117⅜ to 117⅛, but afterwards advanced to 118. Union Pacific was weaker, declining from 94⅛ to 93⅞@93⅞. Pullman declined ⅛, to 109⅞. Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon opened steady at 56¾, but fell off to 56⅛, afterwards recovering to the opening price. Wisconsin Central declined from 20¾ to 20@20¼. Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis advanced from 4½ to 4¾, receding on the last sale to 4⅛. In the home roads, Northern advanced ⅛, to 111; Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway 2¾, to 34¾; Eastern 1¾, to 45¾; Boston & Maine ½, to 152½; New York & New England from 46⅞ to 47, afterwards receding to 46⅛. Old Colony advanced ⅛, to 135; Boston & Albany was steady at 174; Massachusetts Central declined ¼, to 2¾. In bonds, Mexican Central '75 closed steady at 72¾; Union Pacific Sinking Fund '85 advanced ¼, to 114⅛; do '65 ¼, to 112¾. New Mexico '75 declined 1, to 112; and Sonora firsts ¼, to 103⅝. Wisconsin Central seconds advanced 10, to 50. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s were steady at 86. Toledo, Delphos & Burlington branch incomes sold at 10½. Eastern 6s advanced ⅜, to 110; New York & Chicago 6s, ¼, to 105¼. Old Colony 7s declined ¼, to 123. In telephone stocks, Bell closed at 280 bid, 285 asked. Bay State declined 1, to 1½; Mexican Telephone at 47; Tropical at 21½.

The following were the sales of stocks on the Boston Stock Exchange:

First board.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	500	78¾	77¾	78¾	78¾
Bay State Tel	6	126	126	126	126
C. B. & Q.	369	117⅛	117¼	117⅛	117¼
Eastern	110	45	45	45	45
Mex. C. blocks 3	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Mex. Tel	140	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Mar., H. & Ont.	250	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
N Y & N. E.	25	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
Tol., C. & St. L.	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Union Pacific	725	93⅞	94⅛	93⅞	94⅛
Wisconsin Central	300	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Osceola Mining	15	61	61	61	61

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

5000 Eastern R R 6s	110	1000 N Y & N E 6s	105¼
3000 Mex Cent 7s	72⅝	1000 Union Pac 6s	112⅝
5000 do	72¾	1000 Union Pac's s f	114⅛
25000 do	72½	10000 Wisconsin 2d	50
1000 M M & S P 7s	112		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 2—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 102 5-16; consols, account, 102⅜. Illinois Central, 149; Pennsylvania Central, 63¾; New York Central, 130½; Erie, 38; do seconds, 100; Reading, 28.

Bar silver is quoted at 51 pence per ounce.

PARIS, March 2.—Rentes, 81f 92½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.00 per $1,000 premium; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 481½.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Mining stocks closed:

Caribou	1⅜	Quicksilver pfd	43
Central Arizona	1	Robinson	1
Excelsior	1	Silver Cliff	¾
Homestake	15	Standard	5⅜
Little Pittsburg	1	Sutro	⅜
Ontario	29	South Pacific	5
Quicksilver	8		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 2.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	5-16	Ophir	3⅝
Belcher	1⅞	Potosi	1⅛
Best & B.	4⅞	Sierra Nevada	7⅞
California	5-32	Silver King	11
Con. Virginia	15-32	Union Con.	7⅛
Eureka Con.	10	Wales	1
Exchequer	1⅛	Yellow Jacket	4½
Gould & Curry	2⅞	Navajo	2½
Grand Prize	9-16	Mt. Diablo	3
Hale & Norcross	3⅛	Independence	9-16
Martin White	1⅜	North Belle Isle	19-32
Mexican	3	Elko Con.	5-32

Navajo declares a dividend of 25 cents.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 2.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2½	Quincy	50
Calumet & H.	241	Silver Islet	5
Catalpa	70	Osceola	32
Franklin	12⅛	Huron	1⅜
Pewabic	7⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, March 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

Washtenaw av, n of Ogden, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 1, 1882 (J. A. Miller to Mary McCarthy)	$450
Thirty-seventh st, 218 ft w of Halsted, n f, 75x147 ft, with other property, dated March 1 (M. and M. McMullen to Patrick Riordan)	1,000
Clayton st, 150 ft e of Fisk, s f, 25x81⅝ ft, improved, dated March 1 (Anton Heindl to J. and B. Hojda)	1,945
Van Horn st, 50 ft w of Hoyne, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 26 (Joel Evans et al. to John Haizman)	450
Mohawk st, 70 ft s of Menomonee, e f, 23x122 ft, improved, dated Feb. 28 (William Kramer to Bernard Brosterhaus)	3,050
Alaska st, 352¾ ft w of Larrabee, s f, 100x25 ft, improved, dated Feb. 28 (Peter Butzen et al. to John Lorig)	1,300
Same property as the above, dated March 1 (John Lorig to N. & S. Butzen)	13,300
Michigan av, 300 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 30x162⅝ ft, with premises No. 2631, dated Feb. 15 (Robinson Tripp to Ellen Gaynor)	13,300
Bissell st, 80 ft s of Garfield av, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated March 2 (Maria Mundt to Louisa Stueve)	5,500
Fisk st, 225 ft s of Sixteenth st, e f, 24x123 ft, dated Jan. 17 (Thomas McDonald to Jan Tetik)	900
West Seventeenth st, 175 ft e of Laflin, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 15, 1882 (Henry Oppenheimer to Vaclav Schlesinger)	750
Wabansia av, 96¾ ft e of North Robey st, s f, 24x80 ft, dated Dec. 21, 1882 (John McCall to K. Hansen)	500
Ashland av, 150 ft n of Clarinda st, e f, 25x130 ft, dated Jan. 22 (S. and H. Schreiber to P. and M. Kalteux)	1,100
Webster av, 135 ft e of Hurlbut st, s f, 22 3-10x126⅛ ft, improved, dated Feb. 20 (Marcia A. Patten to Reed S. Warren)	5,200
West Thirteenth Place, 144 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 24 (George L. Otis to R. Kummer)	480
North Paulina st, 125 ft n of Emily, e f, 25x128 ft, dated March 2 (Arthur G. Otis to William Hoffmann)	1,600
Arnold st, 325 ft s of Thirty-first, w f, 25x123 ft, improved, dated Feb. 28 (Maria Sheehy to Miles Harrison)	800
Clayton st, 130⅛ ft w of Throop, n f, 25x84¾ ft, improved, dated Feb. 28 (Frank Cihak to Frank Kune)	1,860
Forquer st, 263 ft w of Halsted, s f, 25x103⅛ ft, improved, dated March 1 (Catharine Hoffert to Mathias Wenizer)	3,200
Ward st, 191 ft n of Belden av, w f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated March 1 (Otto Wenzel to J. and C. Rohde)	1,100
Bryson st, near s e cor Leavitt, n f, 168x119 ft, with 26x120 ft in same subdivision, dated Feb. 28 (Master in Chancery to James N. Witherell)	1,500
Chatham st, 25 ft e of Elm, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Feb. 7 (estate of W. M. Halsted to estate of Patrick Sheren)	1,500
The premises No. 34 Osborn-st., dated March 1, (C. and H. McGurren to Thomas Heerey)	3,000
Kossuth st, 116 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 19 (R. W. and R. A. Spurr to John Gunzenhauser)	600

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Atlantic st, 162 ft s of Forty-seventh, w f, 23x124 ft, dated March 1 (H. N. Harris to M. and M. Fitzgerald)	1,375
Kimbark av, 514¼ ft n of Fifty-fifth st, e f, 24½x175 ft, dated Feb. 12 (J. W. Farlin to E. W. Cobb)	500
Lot 30, Block 5, Kay's Addition, dated March 1, (E. Koch to M. M. Ryan)	300
Undivided ⅛ of lots 3 to 7, Block 6, Packer's Third Addition, dated Jan. 8 (estate of John F. Tracy to Nelson Morris)	5,500
Prairie av, 275 ft n of Forty-first st, e f, 25x160 ft, dated Feb. 5 (Jason Collins to Mary A. Vessey)	1,750
Prairie av, adjoining the above 25x160 ft, dated Feb. 5 (Jason Collins to Henry G. Young)	1,750
Pierson av, n e cor. of Smith, w f, 41x125 ft, dated Feb. 13 (Thomas Kelly to J. W. Wyman)	500
Atlantic st, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 22, 1882 (H. C. Goodrich to J. Penny)	300
Atlantic st, near the above, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 21 (same party to J. Smale)	300

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Rhine st, 149 ft w of Myrtle av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 1 (C. E. Woolley to J. H. Guyon)	$650
McGovern st, w of Milwaukee av, s f, 24x140 ft, dated Sept. 30, 1882 (James M. Allen to Henry F. Eilers)	1,650
Lot 14, Block 27, "Garfield," dated Feb. 19 (G. C. Andereg to C. Stammer)	250
Laurel av, 97 ft n of Evergreen, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 12 (Edwin W. Cobb to J. W. Farlin)	600
Same property as the above, dated Feb. 14 (J. W. Farlin to Carrie E. Cameron)	600

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, and provisions were weak, while the cereals were generally steady. The fine weather was an argument in favor of lower prices, but the boys got the idea that a storm was coming in from the West, and they proposed to get ready to take advantage of that storm when it should arrive today. The stocks of provisions were larger than some had expected.

Provisions were rather slow, and relatively heavy. Pork declined 15@20c per brl and lard and meats 10c per 100 lbs, all closing at about the lowest prices of the season. The market was tame early but steady, and Liverpool reported an advance of 6d per cwt in lard and short clears, and some quoted the local hog market as firm. But reports were received here from Iowa to the effect that the West is full of young hogs, which will give us "all we want" within about two months from now. Also the stock of lard was reported to be some 8 per cent larger than had been generally expected. These things cut down the volume of speculative demand, while there was an extra good inquiry for stuff for immediate shipment. One lot of 600,000 lbs short ribs and another of 50,000 lbs were sold for prompt shipment to domestic points, and it was understood that 25,000 brls of the pork delivered on March contracts was under orders to move East right away. The market for May delivery closed on 'Change at $18.50 for pork, $11.60 for lard, and $10.00 bid for short ribs. On the afternoon call May pork closed 5c lower, at $18.45 bid, and May lard 2½c lower, at $11.57½, after selling at $11.55.

Flour showed a fair aggregate of business on few transactions. One or two round lots were taken for export, and some purchases were made for shipment to New England. The market was firm. Bran and other coarse millstuffs were strong.

Wheat was active and irregular within narrow limits. The market advanced ⅜@⅝c early in the day, fell back, and closed on 'Change ¼c below the latest prices of Thursday, at $1.08¾ for March and $1.14¼ bid for May. The public cables called wheat cargoes off the English coast 3d per quarter higher, but private advices did not confirm this; they said "dull and tending lower." The weather was fine and warm for the season, but Wall street was a free buyer here, perhaps on news that another storm was brewing in the West. The demand was freely met by holders, large quantities being sold by parties who had been bulls for weeks previously, and this finally told on prices. Some parties predicted larger receipts, while others said that the fine weather would take the farmers and their teams into the fields, leaving them no time to haul wheat to market. The market for car lots was quiet; No. 2 advanced ¼c in sympathy with futures, while there was little change in the lower grades. On the afternoon call the market was weak, May closing at $1.13¾ bid.

Corn was moderately active, and averaged firmer in tone. The market advanced ⅜@½c early in the day on futures, then weakened, and closed ⅛@¼c below the latest prices of Thursday, at 57¼c for March and 62c bid for May. Public telegrams called the English markets firm, and private advices did not. Our receipts showed a considerable decrease in volume, with a small percentage of No. 2. The latter fact, taken in conjunction with the fine weather of several days past and perhaps the fear of future storms, led to a better demand for this month, with a lessening of the premium on futures. There is understood to be a big line of shorts out yet on March corn, put out when the difference in prices for this month and next offered the chance of a profit by selling one and buying the other. There was fair trading for May, with very little for more distant deliveries. The lower grades were very strong, but weakened towards 1 o'clock in sympathy with futures. On the afternoon call the market was easier, May closing at 61⅞c bid.

Oats were active and irregular, selling at one time ⅛@⅜c above the latest prices of Thursday, and closing ⅛@¼c higher than the call figures of the day previous. The trading was fairly distributed throughout the list, though the speculative preference was apparently for the remote futures. There was little demand for spot No. 2, which sold at 42¼@42⅜c. Seller July ranged from 42½ to 43⅜c. Samples were fairly active and steady.

Rye was quiet, car-lots of No. 2 spot selling at 65c for regular and 65¼c for gilt-edged. March sold at 65c, April at 66c, and May at 71@71¼c. On track rejected sold at 56@60 and No. 2 at 66½c.

Barley was quiet, store-lots and futures being hardly mentioned. No. 2 spot was quotable at 80c and No. 3 at 51½c, 52c being bid for April. Samples were quiet and steady.

Dry goods, millinery, and clothing were reported in slightly improved demand, and there was also a freer movement in boots and shoes, hats and caps, etc. Groceries met with a good demand and averaged firm. Dried fruits, canned goods, and fish were going out in a liberal way at previous prices. There was a quiet market for dairy products. Oils were in fair request and averaged firm. The coal and pig-iron markets remained dull.

Eggs were again lower, selling at 19@20c per doz for fresh. Green fruits of all kinds in good demand and steady. Good early strawberries were selling at 75c per quart. Hides, grease, and tallow unchanged. Metals and tinners' ware active, with the leading line of goods holding steady. Potatoes going out moderately at unchanged prices. Seeds were fairly active and unchanged. Hay quiet at Thursday's prices. Dressed hogs steady at $7.95@8.00 for light to heavy.

The inspection of corn does not improve much since Parker left it. There was not much No. 2 in the receipts yesterday, and the weather was fine at that.

One of the long-absent railroad men reappeared on the Board of Trade floor yesterday, and was fairly overwhelmed in a ludicrous way by the "boys," who did not kill the fatted calf for him, but came near extinguishing himself by their fulsome embraces and handshakings. The fact that the lake-freight agents have occupied the field exclusively and are picking up occasional charters, with an increasing inquiry in that direction, may have had something to do with this visit of the advance guard of the exiles. The company referred to will furnish its figures to the board in future, and there is reason to think that all the rest will be in harmony with the board soon.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Thursday.	Range Friday.	Closed Friday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
Spot	$18.17½	$.....@.....	*$18.05
March	18.17½	18.15 @18.20	*18.05
April	18.45	18.30 @18.45	*18.25
May	18.67½	18.45 @18.67½	18.45
June	18.82½	18.60 @18.80	18.57½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Spot	$11.45	$.....@.....	$11.25
March	11.45	11.27½@11.42½	11.25
April	11.60	11.42½@11.55	11.40
May	11.67½	11.55 @11.70	*11.50
June	11.72½	11.60 @11.72½	11.60
July	11.75	11.65 @11.77½	11.67½
MEATS—BOXED 75 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
S. ribs, p't cur'd	$9.85	$9.85 @ 9.87½	$*9.80
Do March	9.85	9.80 @ 9.85	*9.80
Do April	10.00	.....@10.00	*9.90
Do May	10.15	10.00 @10.15	10.00
Do June	10.27½	10.12½@10.27½	10.12½
Do July	10.37½	10.25 @10.37½	10.22½
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red, spot	$1.10½	$1.10 @ 1.10½	$1.10
No. 3 winter	1.04	.....@ 1.04	1.04
No. 2 spring	1.08¾	1.09 @ 1.09½	1.08¾
No. 3 spring	94	.....@ 94	94
March	1.08¾	1.08 @ 1.09¼	1.08¾
April	1.09¾	1.08¾@ 1.10¼	1.09¼
May	1.14½	1.13½@ 1.15¼	1.13¾
CORN.			
No. 2 spot	57¾	57¾@ 58¼	*57¼
High mixed	57¾	57⅛@ 58¼	*57¼
Rejected	50½	50½@ 52½	*50½
New mixed	54	54¼@ 55	*54½
March	57¾	57¼@ 58	57¼
April	58	57⅛@ 58⅝	57¾
May	62¼	61⅝@ 62¼	61¾
OATS.			
No. 2 white	.....	.....@.....	.....
No. 2 mixed	42	42¼@ 42⅛	41¾
Rejected	.....	.....@.....	.....
March	42	42 @ 42¼	41¾
April	41¾	42 @ 42¼	41⅞
May	43⅞	43¾@ 44⅛	43⅛
June	43¾	43⅝@ 43⅞	43⅛
RYE.			
No. 2	65	65 @ 65¼	65
Rejected	.....	.....@.....	.....
March	*66	66 @ 66¼	*66
May	*71	71 @ 71¼	*71
BARLEY.			
No. 2 spot	80	.....@.....	80
No. 3 spot	51½	.....@.....	51½
No. 3 March	51½	.....@.....	51½

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$7.20 @ 7.25
Long clears, loose	9.50 @ 9.60
Short clears, loose	10.00 @10.05
Green hams (16@15 lbs)	10.50 @10.60
Sweet pickled hams (16@15 lbs)	11.00 @11.50
Bacon, short ribs	10.75 @11.00
Bacon, short clears	11.25 @11.50
Bacon, hams	13.00 @13.25
Mess beef	11.50 @11.75
Beef hams	20.50 @21.00
Winter flours	6.10 @ 6.15
Patents	7.00 @ 7.85
Minnesota, bakers'	4.85 @ 5.85
Supers	2.50 @ 3.50
Buckwheat	6.00 @ 6.75
Rye flour	3.90 @ 4.10

The following were the receipts and partial shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	21,158	17,675	236	19,811
Wheat, bu	29,098	11,334	3,128	4,619
Corn, bu	226,373	47,859	155,825	49,494
Oats, bu	66,255	25,755	61,984	29,835
Rye, bu	10,303	500	2,850	3,036
Barley, bu	51,342	22,357	55,924	4,483
Grass seed, lbs	411,815	69,000	42,820	386,314
Flaxseed, lbs	315,600	301,610	.....	472,095
Broom-corn, lbs	62,000	12,000	.....	51,498
Cured meats, lbs	334,100	776,500	707,880	2,446,870
Dressed beef, lbs	560	.....	.....	.....
Beef, brls	.....	2	6	105
Pork, brls	.....	23	10	1,188
Lard, lbs	254,550	237,350	14,390	1,154,477
Cheese, lbs	167,060	.....	31,040	.....
Butter, lbs	82,410	116,700	16,410	215,490
Dressed hogs, No	288	48	.....	261
Live hogs, No	18,026	18,450	6,205	7,850
Cattle, No	6,323	5,956	4,185	3,512
Sheep, No	3,173	2,485	1,478	313
Hides, lbs	219,520	115,247	25,200	88,600
Wool, lbs	47,990	20,088	2,096	76,793
Coal, tons	6,888	5,760	2,127	1,974
Lumber, m ft	199	1,000	1,716	3,109
Shingles, m	182	.....	88	349
Salt, brls	.....	25	1,998	1,097

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars red wheat, 11 cars lower grades winter, 16 cars No. 2 spring, 19 cars lower grades (48 wheat); 25 cars No. 2 corn, 118 cars new mixed, 218 cars other grades (361 corn); 76 cars No. 2 oats, 53 cars low grades do; 21 cars contract rye, 5 cars low grades do; 46 cars No. 3 barley, 13 cars lower grades do. Total, 623 cars, or about 370,000 bu. Inspected out: 6,299 bu wheat, 28,302 bu corn, 2,804 bu oats, 4,721 bu barley.

A vessel was chartered yesterday to load immediately with 58,000 bu No. 2 corn, the rate on which did not transpire.

Rail rates were quoted steady on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs of grain and 65c on provisions to New York.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Detroit, and Toledo aggregated 168,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 86,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 72,000 bu.

The following are the official aggregates of stocks of provisions in this city as dated:

	Feb. 28, 1883.	Jan. 31, 1883.	Feb. 15, 1882.	March 15, 1882.
Mess pork, winter p'k'd, new, brls	277,941	240,079	319,729	309,839
Mess pork, old, brls	......	......	600	100
Other kinds barreled pork, brls	22,730	21,750	8,043	4,204
Short rib middles, lbs	39,261,451	36,054,980	42,318,382	32,042,047
Short clear middles, lbs	3,099,600	5,737,356	6,612,405	5,681,221
Long clear middles, lbs	5,703,842	8,558,214	12,379,638	9,187,835
Dry salt'd shoulders, lbs	9,313,772	10,449,980	14,460,056	12,306,716
S.P. sho'lders, lbs	9,296,879	6,240,518	3,405,151	3,725,378
S. P. hams, lbs	31,502,268	29,828,404	28,745,116	26,232,503
Oth'r cuts meats, lbs	13,100,211	14,335,130	15,712,538	8,666,664
P. S. lard, "contract," tcs	93,969	55,533	145,501	117,880
Other kinds of lard, tcs	10,065	7,650	15,820	9,706

Much remark was made in reference to the lard figures, which are some 7,000 tcs more than expected. There being no official report of shipments during last month, it is not possible to prove that the figures are wrong; but it is very unlikely that the receipts from the country were 3,850 tcs in excess of the production in this city during February, which must be the case if all the holders of lard made correct returns a month ago as well as now.

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from Nov. 1 to date and latest mail dates at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

Nov. 1 to March 1.	1882-'3.	1882-'2.
Chicago	2,475,000	2,368,100
Cincinnati	422,000	384,878
Kansas City	445,000	345,817
St. Louis	330,000	316,379
Indianapolis	270,000	249,178
Milwaukee	287,000	323,619
Louisville	125,000	131,007
Cedar Rapids	158,000	152,800
Cleveland	67,000	124,589
St. Joseph, Mo	125,000	122,043
Sabula, Ia	34,500	40,141
Other places, estimated	1,115,000	1,189,199
Total, all points	5,855,500	5,747,780

The *Price Current* adds: "An approximation on information now on hand indicates a total of about 5,850,000 hogs for the season, against last year's 5,747,000. It is not likely that the full returns will make a smaller showing. Not enough is known of comparative weights to offer an estimate otherwise than an indication that the general average will not fall below a year ago. The increase in packing at Chicago is probably somewhat over 100,000, at Cincinnati about 37,000, Kansas City 100,000, St. Louis 15,000, Indianapolis 20,000, compared with last year, while Milwaukee will show a decrease of about 35,000, and Louisville 6,000 hogs—these seven principal points showing about 4,355,000, against last year's 4,118,978, or a gain of 235,000, as near as can now be approximated. Interior points may be placed at about 1,500,000, against last year's 1,628,782. The trade in hog product is good; domestic consuming districts are taking the property freely, and the foreign movement has been somewhat stimulated for the moment by shipments to Germany, to anticipate the date when the edict of prohibition of American meats will go into effect, three weeks from now. Germany takes about 5 per cent of the meats exported, and it is not sure but she will manage to continue to receive about as much as heretofore, through other channels. It would be unfortunate if lard should be prohibited, as Germany has taken about 20 per cent of the exports of this article. The exports of hog product last week showed a small falling off compared with last year, and since Nov. 1 the movement of bacon and pork has reached 187,000,000 lbs, and lard 94,000,000, making a total of 281,000,000—or a decrease of 25,500,000 lbs of bacon and pork and 10,500,000 lbs of lard, compared with a year ago—say the product of 200,000 hogs."

The Toledo Produce Exchange circular has a new idea for the benefit of the anti-Malthusians in wheat. It says: "Late writers estimate the population of China at 250,000,000. Wheat is too expensive as a food for this people as a rule. The wealthy Chinese can afford it, and the consumption of flour from the Pacific coast is increasing annually. In Oct. last 16,290 barrels of flour was shipped from San Francisco to China. Suppose this taste is cultivated and the consumption increases. Suppose 100,000,000 of the people come to desire wheat bread. That is only about what our entire crop was last year. We presume they will not want it next year, but we don't fear much for a market for any surplus the Pacific States can produce.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 2,000 sacks springs (1,000 sacks Thursday), partly at $4.90; 300 brls winters on p. t.; 1,000 low grades at $3.25. Total about 2,400 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 10 cars bran at $16.00 on track and $15.75@16.00 (part tomorrow) free on board; 1 car middlings in sacks at $19.00.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 7 cars No. 2 red at $1.10@1.10¼ (former in Keith's); 3 cars No. 3 at $1.04; 7 cars by sample at 95c for rejected, and $1.05@1.06 for No. 3 on track; 5 cars do at 88c for rejected, and $1.13 for No. 2 Turkish free on board. Total about 10,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 13 cars No. 2 at $1.09@1.09¼ for this week's receipts; 7 cars No. 3 at 94c; 8 cars by sample at 94@96c for No. 3 on track; 5 cars do at 80@86c for rejected free on board. Total about 16,000 bu.

REGULAR WHEAT—On Call, 20,000 bu seller March at $1.08@1.08¼; 85,000 bu seller April at $1.08¾@1.09; 320,000 bu seller May at $1.13¾@1.13⅞.

CORN—On 'Change, 77 cars No. 2 and high mixed at 57¾@58¼c for last and this week's receipts; 62 cars rejected at 50½@52½c, the latter in special house; 52 cars and 5,000 bu new mixed at 54¼@55c, latter special house; 12 cars new high mixed at 54½c; 25 cars by sample at 41@47c for no grade, and 52½@54½c for rejected on track; 331 cars at 42@47c for no grade, 51@54½c for rejected, 55@56¼c (former at country point) for new mixed, and 56@56½c for new high mixed free on board. Total about 310,000 bu.

Call sales: 70,000 bu seller April at 57¾c; 405,000 bu seller May at 61¾@62c; 55,000 bu seller June at 61½c; 30,000 bu seller July at 62¾@62⅞c.

OATS—On 'Change, 6 cars No. 2 at 42¼@42⅜c; 23 cars by sample at 43¼@43¾c for rejected, 44½@46c for rejected white, 43¼@44c for No. 2, and 45@46¼c for No. 2 white on track; 90 cars do at 42@43c for rejected, 42¾@45¼c for rejected white, 43@44¼c for No. 2, 45@48c for good to choice No. 2 white, and 45c for not graded. Total about 88,000 bu.

Call sales: 10,000 bu seller April at 42c; 90,000 bu seller May at 43¼@43⅞c; 10,000 bu seller June at 43⅜c; 10,000 bu seller July at 42¾c.

RYE—On 'Change, 13 cars No. 2 at 65c for regular and 65¼@65⅝c for gilt-edged; 7 cars by sample at 56½@61c for rejected, and 66@66¼c for No. 2 on track. Total about 11,000 bu.

Call sales: 5,000 bu seller April at 66¼c, 15,000 bu seller May at 71¼c.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 19 cars by sample at 45@52c for No. 4, and 56@70c for No. 3 on track; 26 cars do at 54c for No. 4 and 55@75c for No. 3 free on board. Total about 28,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 1,500 brls seller March at $18.15@18.20; 3,000 brls seller April at $18.30@18.45; 21,250 brls seller May at $18.50@18.67½; 250 brls seller June at $18.80. Total, 26,000 brls.

Call sales: 12,000 brls seller May at $18.45@18.52½; 500 brls seller July at $18.75; 4,000 brls seller the year at $16.75@16.80.

LARD—On 'Change, 1,750 tcs seller March at $11.30@11.42½; 3,250 tcs seller April at $11.45@11.55; 27,500 tcs seller May at $11.60@11.70; 5,000 tcs seller June at $11.65@11.72½; 3,000 tcs seller July at $11.70@11.77½. Total 40,500 tcs.

Call sales: 250 tcs seller March at $11.27½; 250 tcs seller April at $11.42½; 10,000 tcs seller May at $11.55@11.60; 500 tcs seller June at $11.60@11.62½; 1,750 tcs seller July at $11.65@11.67½c.

MEATS—On 'Change, 650,000 lbs short ribs spot at $9.85@9.87½ loose; 100,000 lbs seller March at $9.80@9.85; 50,000 lbs seller April at $10.00; 2,000,000 lbs seller May at $10.00@10.15; 250,000 lbs seller June at $10.15@10.27½; 400,000 lbs seller July at $10.25@10.37½; 50 boxes spot at $10.10; 50,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 10¾c; 75,000 lbs dry-salted shoulders at $7.25; 25,000 lbs long clear sides at $9.65 loose.

Call sales: 50,000 lbs short ribs seller May at $10.00; 100,000 lbs seller June at $10.12½; 50,000 lbs seller July at $10.25.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A fair trade at steady prices:

Choice hurl and carpet	6½@7½
Green, self-working	6 @6½
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@5½
Inferior and common	4 @5
Crooked	2 @3

BUTTER—There was a weaker feeling in the butter market, the weakness being specially noticeable in low and medium grades, which, as for some time past, are much neglected. There is no surplus of low grades:

Creamery, fancy	38@39	Roll, choice	18@22
Do. fair to choice	32@37	Roll, poor to good	13@16
Dairy, choice	28@31	Packing stock	13@14
Dairy, fair to good	24@26	Inferior	10@12
Common grades	21@23	Grease	8@ 9

CHEESE—Remains firm. There is a fair demand at the following prices:

Full cream, Cheddar	13¾@14
Full cream	11½@12¼
Flat, slightly skimmed	8½@ 9½
Skim, common to fair	6½@ 7½
Low grades	2 @ 5

COOPERAGE—Quiet at $1.10@1.12½ for lard tierces and 80@85c for pork barrels.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady, with sales of a car-lot and smaller lots at $7.95@8.00 for light to heavy.

EGGS—Were easier at 19@20c per doz for fresh and 22@23c for fruit-house.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prunes, currants, apples, peaches, and blackberries are strong under a continued good demand. Other lines remain steady:

FOREIGN.	
Dates, light fard	$ 6¾@ 7
Prunes, Turkish, old	6½@ 6¾
Prunes, Turkish, new	7⅜@ 7⅝
Raisins, layers	2.00 @2.10
Raisins, London. layers	2.50 @2.55
Raisins, Valencia	9¼@ 9½
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.00 @2.05
Zante currants	6¼@ 6¾
Citron	17@17½ 18
DOMESTIC.	
Apples, Alden	16½@ 17
Apples, evaporated, boxes	15½@ 16
Apples, sliced	10 @ 11
Apples, Eastern, quarters	9 @ 10
Apples, Southern	7 @ 7½
Peaches, unpared, halves	8 @ 8½
Raspberries	35 @ 36
Blackberries	10 @ 10½
Pitted cherries	26 @ 27
NUTS.	
Filberts	10¾@ 11¾
Almonds, Tarragona	17 @ 17½
Naples walnuts	16 @ 16½
California walnuts	13 @ 14
Pecans	7 @ 15
PEANUTS.	
Wilmington	5½@ 6
Virginia	7½@ 8¼
Red Tennessee	5½@ 6½

GREEN FRUITS—A moderate business is reported at quotations:

Oranges, Messina and Valencia, per box	$3.50@ 7.00
Lemons, per box	2.50@ 3.50
Apples, per brl	2.00@ 4.00
Cranberries, per brl	10.00@14.00
Malaga grapes, per keg	4.00@ 5.00

GROCERIES—The grocery market was without noteworthy new features. Trade is progressing satisfactorily, and the quoted prices are very generally adhered to:

RICE.	
Carolina	6 @7
Louisiana	5¾@ 6¼
COFFEE.	
Java	16 @19
Java, choice Mandaling	25 @26¼
Maracaibo	11 @13¼
Mexican, prime to choice	12¼@15
Mexican, fair to good	10¾@11¼
Rio, fancy	11¼@11½
Rio, prime to choice	9¾@10¼
Rio, fair to good	9 @10
Rio, common	8 @ 8½
Rio, roasting	7½@ 8
SUGARS.	
Patent cut-loaf	9¾@ 9⅞
Powdered	9½@ 9¾
Granulated, standard	9⅛
Granulated, not standard	9
A standard	8¾
A No. 2	8½@ 8⅝
C No. 1	8⅝
C No. 2	8¼
C No. 3	8⅛
Yellow	7 @ 8
New Orleans, O K	6¾@ 8
New Orleans, clarified	7 @ 7½
SIRUPS.	
Corn	40 @42
Sugar	42 @55
Blackstrap	23 @24
New Orleans molasses	45 @65
SPICES.	
Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	28 @30
Pepper	20 @21
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs, No. 1	90 @94
Nutmegs, No. 2	70 @75

HAY—Quiet and steady:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$11.00@12.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.00@11.00
Mixed	8.50@10.00
Upland prairie	8.00@10.00
No. 1 prairie	5.50@ 7.00

HIDES—There is a fair demand for light hides, others going out slowly:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8¼@ 8½
Green-cured, heavy	8¼@ 8½
Part cured	6¾
Damaged hides	6¼
Green salted, bulls	6¾
Calf, per lb	12
Dry salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	25 @28

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

HOPS—Quiet and firm at quotations:

Pacific Coast	$1.05@1.10
New York choice	1.05@1.10
Prime New York	95@1.00
New Wisconsin	90@1.00
Olds	90@1.00
Wisconsin, good to common	50@ 60
Olds	25@ 30

The domestic receipts and exports and foreign imports of hops at New York compare as follows:

	Last week.	Since Sept. '82.	Same time last year.
Domestic receipts	251	69,121	66,901
Exports to Europe	.....	36,707	24,395
Imports from Europe	421	6,791	1,874

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—A good trade at steady prices:

Tin-plates, 10x14, 1C., per box	$ 7.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, 1X	8.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, 1C., roofing	6.25
Tin-plates, 20x28, 1C., roofing	13.00
Pig-tin, per lb	27@ 29
Bar-tin	29
Solder	14@ 18½
Bar-lead	6½
Lead-pipe	6
Copper-bottoms, per lb	31
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	28
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	38
Planished, cut to size	40
Sheet-zinc	6.50@ 7.50
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	4.00
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	4.80
Sheet-iron, No. 27	5.00
Common bar-iron rates	2.40@ 2.50
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	13½
American planished iron, "B"	9½
American do. "A"	10
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12@ 16

Discount on galvanized iron is 30 per cent on Juniata and 33 to 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Steady at $3.50 rates.

OILS—A fair demand was noted and the market remained steady:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 20½	Lard, No. 2	$ 67
Carbon, 175 test	16½	Linseed, raw	54
Carbon, 150 test	11½	Linseed, boiled	57
Carbon, 110 test	10½	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	15	Sperm	1.40
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	13	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	11½	Neatsfoot, extra	83
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	16½	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	12½	Bank	50
Lard, current make	90	Turpentine	55
Lard, No. 1	80	Miners', white	50

POTATOES—In moderate demand and steady, at 72@75c for the better kind and 65@68c for common. Sweet potatoes scarce, the better grades selling at $3.00@3.25 per brl.

POULTRY—Was easier, dressed turkeys selling at 17@18c per lb, chickens at 12@13c, geese at 7@10c, and ducks at 14c. Live geese, $6.00@7.00 per wild ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SEEDS—Were quiet at about Thursday's figures, timothy being quotable at $1.68@1.70 for prime, cloverseed $7.25@7.80 for fair to choice, and flaxseed at $1.31 for No. 1 on track. Sales were reported of 14 cars and 1,600 bags timothy-seed at $1.60@1.80, the latter very choice; 204 bags clover-seed at $7.50@7.90; 9 cars flaxseed at $1.28¾ for rejected and $1.31@1.32¼ for No. 1, the latter very choice; 1 car and 30 bags Hungarian at 80@81c; 40 bags millet-seed at 75c.

TALLOW—Was easy at 8c for prime city, 7½c for No. 1 country, and 6¼c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Was steady on a basis of $1.17 for finished goods.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following shows the condition of trade at the Produce Exchange Call yesterday afternoon:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.
Butter, extras in creamery	.....	$ 38
Butter, extras, in dairy	29	.....
Butter, packing-stock	10	11½
Butter, good roll	14	16
Butter, choice roll	14	20½
Cheese, full creams for June	7	9
Cheese, prime young Americas	13	.....
Cheese, part skimmed flats	8¼	9
Eggs, fresh laid	18	19
Eggs, seller March	16½	18
Eggs, seller April	13½	14½
Eggs, seller June and July	13	14
Eggs, seller year	12½	14
Apples, choice Ben Davis	3.95	4.00
Apples, choice Baldwins	3.90	.....

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,750	8,961	3,775
Tuesday	4,333	16,901	6,038
Wednesday	7,819	19,439	4,438
Thursday	6,278	18,028	3,173
Friday	6,000	18,000	3,000
Total	29,180	81,294	20,961
Same time last week	30,518	94,210	20,118
Shipments.			
Monday	2,367	5,137	1,009
Tuesday	2,050	4,338	4,794
Wednesday	4,510	8,683	2,067
Thursday	4,083	6,205	1,478
Total	13,010	24,334	9,380

CATTLE—Little fault was to be found with yesterday's market. There was a liberal supply of stock, an active general demand, and a firm set of prices. All classes of buyers were in full attendance, and as all bought freely an early clearance was made, prices ranging from $3.00@3.25 for inferior cows and bulls to $6.00@6.20 for choice shipping steers. The proportion of low grades was small and there was but little trading at prices below $4.25, while the bulk changed hands at $4.50@5.75. Shippers paid from $4.90@6.20 for common to choice droves averaging from 1,050 to 1,600 lbs. Sales of common to good cows were at $3.00@4.50, of bulls at $3.25@5.00, and of handy little butchering steers at $4.60@5.10. Stockers sold at $3.75@4.40 and feeders at $4.60@5.00. The offerings of common cattle continue to fall a long way short of the demand, and it looks as though there would be an advance on even the present high prices. Everything sold and the market closed strong.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 6.25@ 6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	5.75@ 6.20
Good Beeves — Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.35@ 5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.90@ 5.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@ 4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.75@ 3.25
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.50@ 7.50
Milch cows	30.00@45.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
17	1,524	$6.20	15	1,068	[illegible]
16	1,480	5.90	18	1,143	[illegible]
18	1,417	5.90	18	1,017	4.87½
124	1,286	5.85	14 feeders	1,015	[illegible]
16	1,388	5.80	12	1,028	[illegible]
13	1,385	5.80	12	991	[illegible]
74	1,366	5.75	12 stockers	865	[illegible]
22	1,256	5.60	23	838	[illegible]
18	1,290	5.70	18	979	[illegible]
18	1,370	5.65	10	919	[illegible]
18	1,312	5.65	25	1,043	[illegible]
32	1,252	5.50	13 cows	948	[illegible]
33	1,289	5.60	11 stockers	879	[illegible]
20	1,133	5.40	14	963	[illegible]
17	1,320	5.45	19	1,509	[illegible]
17	1,325	5.42½	17 stockers	903	[illegible]
17	1,193	5.30	14 stockers	738	[illegible]
50	1,214	5.25	10 cows	1,028	[illegible]
21	1,243	5.30	13 cows	1,180	[illegible]
17	1,264	5.25	15 cows	925	[illegible]
18	1,170	5.25	12 cows	866	[illegible]
20	1,232	5.25	13 cows	848	[illegible]
44	1,025	5.12½	10 cows	926	[illegible]
15	1,079	5.15	10 cows	1,092	[illegible]
18	1,119	5.10	20 stockers	779	[illegible]
18	1,127	5.15	26 stockers	738	[illegible]
20	1,071	5.15	18 stockers	709	[illegible]
17	1,045	5.12½	13 cows	901	[illegible]
21	1,096	5.05	10 cows	1,092	[illegible]
15	1,037	5.00	10 cows	881	[illegible]
21	1,153	5.00	13	867	[illegible]

HOGS—There was an active and generally strong market. For light hogs Thursday's prices were barely sustained, but for heavy shipping and mixed packing lots the feeling was sensibly firmer than on the day before, and a little of the trading being done at an advance. Some extra heavy touched considerably higher figures than have been reached for some time previous, $7.75 and $7.80 being paid, but the quality of those hogs was better than anything we have had recently. There was also some trading in choice light weights (droves averaging from 200 to 220 lbs) at $7.15@7.20. The pens were cleared in good season, and the market closed firm at $6.40@7.10 for poor to prime light, at $7.00@7.65 for common to choice heavy, and at $6.40@6.95 for inferior to good mixed. Skips and culls sold at $4.50@6.25.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
57	480	$7.80	118	259	$7.10	109	186	[illegible]
44	410	7.75	58	302	7.10	63	192	[illegible]
92	388	7.65	68	262	7.05	43	177	[illegible]
43	341	7.60	44	208	7.05	43	244	[illegible]
54	284	7.55	45	267	7.00	49	233	[illegible]
82	334	7.50	48	259	7.00	58	176	[illegible]
53	303	7.50	101	179	7.00	102	166	[illegible]
51	306	7.45	49	183	7.00	43	181	[illegible]
42	288	7.45	55	179	7.00	43	168	[illegible]
44	283	7.40	66	188	6.95	38	176	[illegible]
42	294	7.35	115	202	6.95	68	183	[illegible]
104	308	7.30	114	229	6.85	34	242	[illegible]
27	268	7.25	51	223	6.85	58	159	[illegible]
102	283	7.20	128	247	6.85	42	150	[illegible]
65	304	7.20	58	183	6.85	46	159	[illegible]
102	288	7.20	57	188	6.90	48	161	[illegible]
43	285	7.20	49	208	6.90	47	151	[illegible]
73	219	7.20	54	232	6.90	109	152	[illegible]
55	294	7.20	71	224	6.80	49	152	[illegible]
66	221	7.20	55	228	6.80	57	163	[illegible]
63	244	7.15	57	226	6.85	58	159	[illegible]
53	281	7.15	78	223	6.85	27	151	[illegible]
63	302	7.15	123	189	6.85	25	161	[illegible]
48	214	7.10	47	181	6.85	32	151	[illegible]
66	218	7.10	88	179	6.85			

SHEEP—The sheep trade did not display much activity. Still most of the offerings were picked up during the day and at sustained prices, or at $3.25@4.00 for inferior to medium and at $5.00@5.90 for good to choice. No very fine lots were offered.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
64	108	$5.85	20	83	$4.00	75	93	[illegible]
50	66	5.50	60	78	4.00	153	122	[illegible]
150	97	5.40	46	92	4.62½	339	119	[illegible]
90	108	5.25	44	97	4.50	98	88	[illegible]
24	118	5.00	16	82	4.25	95	75	[illegible]
100	84	4.25	75	82	5.15			

ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—[Special.]—BEEVES—Receipts, 415 cars; last week, 416; market opened firm, gradually gaining strength during the week, until an advance of ¼c was established; most of the business was done at increased prices, though the average quality was not so good as last week; sales, 800; natives, $5.30@6.37; through shipments, 450 cars—321 to New York, 43 to Brighton.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 144 cars; last week, 123; demand good, with fair business for the week; market opened Sunday weak, with sales ¼c off, but with a steady demand, gradually improved, and closed firm today at the closing prices of last week; sheep, $6.51@6.80; lambs, $5.50@7.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 12,00 head; shipments, 950 head; rather scarce; demand still exceeds supply; prices strong and for medium weights higher; exports, $6.10@6.30; heavy shipping, $5.50@6.00; light do, $4.90@5.50; steers from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs especially wanted and sold at $5.35@5.55; butchers' steers, $4.25@5.00; good to choice cows and heifers, $4.20@4.60; common, $3.50@4.00; stockers and feeders, $3.80@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300 head; strong for good grades; common neglected; medium to good muttons, $4.50@5.50; choice to fancy heavy, $5.57@6.25.

HOGS—Strong and better; light, $6.85@7.00; packing, $6.80@7.15; heavy, $7.10@7.25. Receipts, 4,100 head; shipments, 1,000 head.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600 head; fairly steady; extremes $5.60@6.90 per cwt live weight; general sales at $6.00@6.50; exporters used 210; shipments today and tomorrow, 330 live cattle, 4,680 quarters dressed beef, 160 live sheep, 1,200 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,700 head; firmer; shade higher; $4.75@7.25 per cwt for poor to prime sheep; $6.50@8.00 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,400 head; none offered alive; nominally steady at $7.10@7.60.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., March 2.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending March 1, 4,941 head through and 1,234 head local; market slow; best shipping, $5.85 to 6.25; butchers', $5.35 to $5.65.

HOGS—Receipts for the week, 17,215 head; Philadelphias, $7.70 to $7.85; Yorkers, $7.25 to $7.40.

SHEEP—Receipts for the week, 10,540; extra, $6.00 to 6.25; prime, $5.65 to $5.85; good, $5.20 to $5.40; common, $3.50 to $4.50; lambs, $5.50 to $6.50.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, March 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 800 head; top grades firmer; shipping steers, 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, $4.80@5.45, stockers and feeders, $4.00@4.75; cows, $2.80@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,800 head; steady; light, $6.60@6.75; medium, $6.80@7.00; heavy, $7.00@730.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400 head; quiet; natives averaging 85 pounds, $3.70.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—HOGS, steady; common and light, $6.00@7.15; packing and butchers', $6.80@7.55; receipts, 825 head; shipments, 1,000 head.

LUMBER.

Dealers generally report a light shipping demand, while the city trade is fair for the season. We quote dry lumber as follows:

First, second, and third clear, 2@3 inch	[illegible]
Same, ¼@¼	[illegible]
A select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	[illegible]
B select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	[illegible]
2x4 B select	[illegible]
First and second clear and finishing	[illegible]
Third clear	[illegible]
B select	[illegible]
A stock boards, 12 inch, 12@16 ft	[illegible]
B stock boards, same length	[illegible]
C stock boards	[illegible]
D stock boards	[illegible]
A 10-inch stock, 12 inch, 14@16 ft	[illegible]
A box, 13 inch and upwards	[illegible]
B box, 13 inch and upwards	[illegible]
C box, 13 inch and upwards	[illegible]
A dressed flooring, 6 inch	[illegible]
B dressed flooring, 6 inch	[illegible]
C dressed flooring, 6 inch	[illegible]
Fencing flooring, 6 inch	[illegible]
10 foot fencing flooring	[illegible]
Clear and A, 4 inch	[illegible]
B flooring, 4 inch	[illegible]
C flooring, 4 inch	[illegible]
First and second clear siding, tied, 12@16 ft	[illegible]
A siding	[illegible]
B siding	[illegible]
Fencing siding	[illegible]
Common boards, 12-inch, 18@20 ft	[illegible]
Common boards, 12@14 ft	[illegible]
Common boards, 10@20 ft	[illegible]
No. 2 boards, 12@18 ft	[illegible]
First quality fencing	[illegible]
No. 2 fencing, 12@18 ft	[illegible]
Four-inch common fencing, 12@16 ft	[illegible]
First and second clear 6-in. flooring strips	[illegible]
A siding strips	[illegible]
A flooring strips	[illegible]
B flooring strips	[illegible]
C flooring strips	[illegible]
Pickets, flat, common	[illegible]
Pickets, flat, rough, good	[illegible]
Pickets, fancy head and dressed, selected	[illegible]
Pickets, 1¼ in. square, D. & H., selected	[illegible]
2-in. battens, O. G. or beveled, per 100 lin. ft	[illegible]
All 2-in. joist and scantling, 12@16 ft	[illegible]
All 2-in. joist and scantling, 18 ft	[illegible]
Timber, 4x4 and 8x8, inclusive, 12, 14, and 16 ft	[illegible]
2x6, 2x8, 2x10, 2x12—18 ft	[illegible]
18 ft, 2x4, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive	[illegible]
3x4, 4x4, 20@20 ft	[illegible]
3-inch cull plank	[illegible]

Shingles, extra A 3.30
Shingles, standard A 2.90

Discount for cash in ten days, 2 per cent; thirty days, 1 per cent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear steady at 51s; short ribs steady at 52s 6d. Lard—Prime Western steady at 58s. Shoulders steady at 38s 6d.

GRAIN—Corn—Old mixed dull at 6s 9d; new mixed steady at 6s 6d. Wheat—New Western winter dull at 9s 8d.

FLOUR—Extra State dull at 12s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 2—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American, 11@12s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 9s 4d@9s 11d; white, 9s 3d@9s 7d; spring, 8s 9d@9s 4d; club, 9s 8d@9s 11d. Corn—6s 6½d for new; 6s 9d for old.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 82s. Lard, 58s.

LIVERPOOL, March 2—1:30 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Quiet. Wheat—Winter, 9s 4d@9s 8d; spring, 8s 9d@9s 3d; club, 9s 7d@9s 10d; white, 9s 3d@9s 6d. Corn—6s 7d for new. Weather fine.

LIVERPOOL, March 2—Evening.—COTTON—Easier and unchanged; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,600.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet; California white wheat, 9s 3d@9s 6d; do club, 9s 7d@9s 10d; red spring, 8s 9d@9s 3d; winter red, Western, 9s 4d@9s 8d. Corn—New Western mixed, 6s 7d.

PEAS—Canadian, 7s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Short clear, 52s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¾d.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester, dull and lower.

RECEIPTS—Last three days: Wheat 138,000 centals; American, 69,000.

LONDON, March 2.—SPERM-OIL—70@72s.

SUGAR—Centrifugal, 22s 9d@23s; muscovado afloat, 20s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 47s 6d@48s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 39s 3d@39s 6d.

The following were received bo the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—1:30 p. m.—Weather fine. Breadstuffs quiet; winter, 9s 4d@9s 8d; spring, 8s 9d@9s 3d; club, 9s 7d@9s 10d; white, 8s 3d@9s 6d; new corn, 6s 7d.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Wheat in fair demand and firm: No. 2 spring, 9s 6d; No. 3 do, 8s 7d; Western red winter, 9s 8d. Corn firm at 6s 7d. Cargoes off Coast—Wheat steady; red winter and California advanced 3d. Corn steady. To Arrive—Wheat quiet but firm. Corn firm. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent in fair demand. Receipts of wheat at Liverpool during the last week, 316,000 centals, of which 228,000 were American. Pork quiet at 82s. Lard firmer and 6d higher at 58s. Bacon—Long clear firmer at 50s 6d; short clear, 52s 6d. Tallow dull at 44s. Cheese quiet at 66s. Beef dull at 123s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn quiet but steady. Weather in England fine.

LONDON, March 2.—Liverpool—Wheat firm; corn firm. Mark Lane—Wheat and corn quiet, but steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady; fair average No. 2 spring, 46s; fair average red winter, 48s 3d; fair average California, 47s 6d. Corn steady; fair average American mixed, 33s 3d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firm, but not active; corn firm. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 48s 6d; nearly due, 47s. Fair average of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment, 46s 9d; do for shipment during February and March, 47s; fair average quality of American spring for prompt shipment by sail, 45s. Country markets for wheat—English and French quiet. Weather in England cool and fine. Paris—Wheat and flour rather easier.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Fine weather, the promise of a more liberal movement of supplies from the interior, and much freer offerings, together with the adverse drift of the advices by cable, contributed to weaken speculative confidence in grain, which through the afternoon suffered a serious depression, particularly No. 2 red wheat and No. 2 corn on the option list, No. 2 red wheat leaving off heavily at a loss for the day of about 1@1¼c, and No. 2 corn closing barely steady at a reduction of ¾@⅞c a bu, thus representing a sharp contrast to yesterday. Very little interest has been evinced in winter for prompt delivery. Prices of graded red yielded about ½@1¾c a bu. White ruled essentially unchanged on a slack demand. Spring wheat in utter neglect. No. 1 red at $1.28¾, closing at $1.28½ in elevator; No. 2 red at $1.24@1.24½ afloat and delivered, and $1.22¾@1.23¾, chiefly at $1.23@1.23¼, in elevator, closing at $1.23¼; No. 3 red at $1.20; No. 1 white at $1.16@1.17 in Pennsylvania and Central Elevators, closing at $1.17 in Central Elevator; No. 2 white at $1.08@1.09. Futures: No. 2 red closing March, $1.22¾; April, $1.24¼; May, $1.25¾; June, $1.26⅝; and No. 1 white, March, closing at $1.18 bid; yesterday, $1.14½ bid. Corn—Less activity noted even in the speculative line, and following somewhat stronger opening, prices of No. 2 on the option list gaining about ⅛@⅜c per bu. The drift most of the day has been to depression, values declining as much as 1@1⅛c a bu from the highest figures of the forenoon on increased and quite urgent offerings, leaving off feverishly. The export as well as the home trade call for stock for prompt delivery was unusually tame and indicative of much hesitancy. Prices of graded stock gave way about ½c a bu, No. 3 steamer mixed and No. 2 suffering most seriously as in better supply and in much less favor with shippers. No. 2, embracing new crop, regular inspection, at 72½@72¾c in elevator, closing at 72¾c, and afloat and delivered at 73¾@74c, closing at 73¾c asked delivered from elevator, and do old crop in elevator at 74½c, and do delivered about 75½c; mixed Western ungraded, new crop, at 63@70½c, as to quality and condition; do old crop at 70@74c; No. 3 at 64@64½c, closing at 64c; No. 2 corn futures: March, 72@73¼c, closing at 72½c; April, 72¾@73⅜c, closing at 72⅞c; May, 72⅝@73¼c, closing at 72¾c; June, 72@73c, closing at 72c; New York steamer mixed, March, closing at 70c asked; April, 69c bid. Oats fairly active in the speculative interest, developing at the outset increasing firmness and advancing about ¼@⅜c a bu, but subsequently reacting and declining as much as ⅝@⅞c a bu on quite free and urgent offerings. Early deliveries attracted much less attention, and gave way about ¼@½c a bu. Futures: No. 2 March, 51¾@52⅛c, closing 51⅝c; April, 52⅛@53¼c, closing 52⅛c; May, 52⅝@53¼c, closing 52⅝c; June, 52⅝@53⅛c, closing 52⅝c. Rye dull and weak; prime State afloat quoted at 77½c bid and 78½c asked; car lots went at 72@75c. Barley firm and wanted; ungraded Canada placed at 96½c@1.03.

PROVISIONS—Hog products attracted more attention, in the instance of mess pork for early delivery meeting with a readier sale, mainly toward the close, and showing little change, while Western steam lard on a brisk speculative demand has suffered very serious depression, chiefly in the later option trading, in view of the sharp break late in the afternoon at Chicago. Western mess pork in more request for early delivery, leaving off at $19.25@19.75 for new packing, as to brands. Sales were made of 1,100 brls new mess at $19.25@19.75. Other kinds more sought after, with city family mess quoted at $18.75@19.50, and extra prime at $15.50, and prime mess at $18.00@18.25, and, in the option line Western mess pork inactive, including April options at $19.25@19.50; May options at $19.30@19.45 bid. Cut meats moderately active, including pickled shoulders in bulk at 8¼@8½c; pickled hams, 11¾@12¼c; smoked hams, 12¾@13¼c; smoked shoulders at 9c; pickled bellies, 9½@10c. Western steam lard met with less favor for early delivery at low prices, leaving off at $11.50 asked for contract grade; sales have been reported of 250 tierces to arrive at $11.55, and in the option line Western steam lard has been much more active in the speculative line. Futures: March, $11.44@11.65, closing at $11.44; April, $11.57@11.75, closing at $11.57; May, $11.66@11.86, closing at $11.66; June, $11.67@11.88, closing at $11.67; July, $11.75@11.91, closing at $11.75; August closing at $11.78; September closing at $11.75 bid; year at $11.00 bid.

TALLOW—Quiet, with prime quoted at 8⅛c.

SUGARS—Raw unchanged but dull; 100 hhds muscovado sold at 7c. Refined met with a fair demand, including cut loaf at 9⅝c; crushed, 9⅝c; powdered, 9¼c; granulated, 9c; standard A, 8¾c; off A, 8¼@8⅜c; white extra C, 8¼@8⅜c; yellow extra C, 7¾@8c; C, 7⅜@7⅝c; yellows, 7@7½c.

FREIGHTS—More call reported for accommodation for grain, partly for tonnage for charter, and as a rule at essentially unaltered rates, though for British ports contracts were by steam at a shade easier figure. From most other trade interests the demand has been quite limited on the basis of about former low quotations. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam provisions, through and local, at 18s 9d@27s 6d; local at 25s.

NEW YORK, March 2.—COTTON—Quiet; futures easy; March, 10.18c; April, 10.26c; May, 10.38c; June, 10.51c; July, 10.64c; August, 10.76c; September, 10.47c; October, 10.17c; November, 10.07c; December, 10.08c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 18,655 brls; exports, 3,900 brls. Super State and Western, $3.70@4.05.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash quiet but steady; options opened ¼@½c higher, subsequently lost the advance, declined ½@1¼c, closing dull; receipts, 68,500 bu; exports, 38,000 bu; ungraded winter red, $1.08@1.28; No. 3 do, $1.20; steamer No. 2 red, $1.20½@1.21; No. 2 red, $1.23¾@1.24½; No. 1 red, $1.28¾; mixed winter, $1.18@1.18¼; ungraded white, $1.05@1.28¼; steamer No. 2 do, $1.01; No. 2 white, $1.08@1.09; No. 1 white, sales 3,000 bu at $1.16@1.17; No. 2 red March, sales 376,000 bu at $1.22¾@1.23¼, closing at $1.22¾; April, sales 928,000 bu at $1.24¼@1.26, closing at $1.24¼; May, sales 1,712,000 bu at $1.25¾@1.27¼, closing at $1.25¾; June, sales 272,000 bu at $1.26⅝@1.27¾, closing at $1.26⅝.

HAY—Dull and weak; 60c.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong and higher; Rio No. 7, spot, 7@7¼c. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; United, 97c.

EGGS—Western fresh dull and weak.

LARD—Unsettled and lower; prime steam, $11.50; March, $11.40@11.65; April, $11.55@11.75; May, $11.66@11.86; June, $11.70@11.85; July, $11.75@11.91; August, $11.80.

BUTTER—Dull and weak.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm.

LEAD—Quiet but steady.

Others unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 2.—FLOUR—Dull; Howard Street and Western superfine, $3.50@4.25; extra, $4.37@5.25; family, $5.25@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western opened higher, declined, and closed easy; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.21¼ asked; March, $1.21¼@1.21½; April, $1.23⅝@1.23½; May, $1.25⅝@1.25¾. Corn—Western higher, but quiet; mixed, spot, 69¼@69¾c; March, 69¼@69½c; April, 69¾@70c; May, 70@70½c. Oats strong; Western white, 51@54c; mixed, 49@54c; Pennsylvania, 50@54c. Rye quiet at 73@75c.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $13.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Higher and firm. Mess pork, $20.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 8½@11.00. Bacon—Shoulders, $9.75; clear rib sides, $12.00. Hams, $14.00@15.00. Lard—Refined, $12.25.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western packed, 20@25c; roll, 17@22c.

EGGS—Quiet at 20@21c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; refined, 7¾@7⅞c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8@9¼c. Sugar strong; A soft, 9c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1.18½@1.19.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamer, quiet; cotton, 3-16@¼d; flour, 1s 9d; grain, 6¼d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 61,000 bu; corn, 102,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 165,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 339,000 bu; corn, 165,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., March 2.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter, spot or March, $1.13¼; April, $1.16¼; May, $1.17¾; July, $1.13¾. Corn dull; No. 2 spot, 60c bid; May, 63½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 spot, 45½c; May, 46c.

Closed—Wheat weaker; No. 2 red winter, spot or March, $1.13¾; April, $1.15¾; May $1.16¾; June, $1.17¾; July, $1.12. Corn quiet; high mixed, 59c bid; No. 2, spot or March, held at 60c; May, 62½c. Oats dull; No. 2 May, 45½c bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, none.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher, became unsettled, and closed lower and weak; No. 2 red, $1.12¾ cash; $1.12¾ March; $1.15¾@1.14½ April; $1.18¾@1.17¾, closing at $1.18¾ May; No. 3 red, $1.07. Oats higher; 42c cash; 43⅜@44c May. Rye dull; 59c bid. Barley steady at [illegible].

LEAD—Dull at $4.20@4.25.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Weak at 15c.

CORN-MEAL—Firm at $2.85@2.90.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $18.37½ cash; $18.40 asked March; $18.50 bid May. Bulk meats steady and firm; long clears, $9.90; short ribs, $10.00; short clears, $10.25. Bacon quiet; long clears, $10.75; short ribs, $10.87½; short clears, $11.20@11.25. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 88,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 61,000 bu; corn, 138,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, none; barley none.

Afternoon Board—Wheat lower; $1.11¾ bid March; $1.13⅝ April; $1.15⅜@1.15⅝ May; $1.14½ bid June; $1.09 July; $1.08 bid year. Corn lower; 54¼c March; 54¼@54½c April; 56⅛@56¼c May. Oats lower; 40½c bid March; 42½@42⅝c May.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand; high grades, $5.37½@6.37½.

GRAIN—Corn firmer; white mixed and white, 66c; yellow, 68c. Oats quiet and weak; 53@54c.

CORN-MEAL—Scarce and firm; $3.45@3.50.

HAY—In good demand; prime, $17.00; choice, $20.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm; $19.25. Lard steady, with a fair demand; refined tierce, $11.87½; keg, $12.37½. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, packed, 8½c; clear rib and long clear, 10⅝c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 8¾@9c; clear rib and long clear, 11½c. Hams—Sugar-cured steady, with a good demand; choice canvased, 13@14c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair demand; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 6@10½c. Sugar strong; common to good common, 6@6½c; fair to fully fair, 6¾@6⅞c; prime to choice, 6⅞@7¼c; yellow clarified, 8@8⅛c; choice and white clarified, 8¼c. Molasses in fair demand; fermenting quoted at 20@40c; centrifugal, 25@40c. Rice firmer; ordinary to prime, 4@6¼c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Refined, 48@50c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 2.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher, reacted, closing weak; long berry, $1.24; No. 3 red elevator, $1.19@1.19¼; No. 2 red fresh, $1.22; No. 2 red March, $1.21½@1.22; April, $1.23½@1.24; May, $1.25½@1.25¾; June, $1.26@1.26¾. Corn—Options opened higher; closed weak; car-lots higher but quiet; rejected, 59¾@61c; No. 3, 63c; steamer, 68c; sail-yellow, 70½@71c; sail-mixed, March, 70¼@71c; April, 70@70¾c; May, 70¾@70⅞c; June, 70¼@70⅞c. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 mixed, 53c; white, 53@55c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Prime mess pork, $18.00@18.50. Hams, smoked, 13½@14c. Lard firm.

BUTTER—Dull and easier; 11@38c.

EGGS—Dull; 20@20½c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.20.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,800 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 30,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—COTTON—Demand fair and market firm at 9¾c.

FLOUR—Easier; family, $4.90@5.10.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; No. 2 red winter, $1.11 spot; $1.10½ bid March; $1.13¾ bid April; $1.15⅜ bid May; receipts, 3,600 bu; shipments, 1,800 bu. Corn steady; 56c spot; 57c March; 57½c April; 59½@60c May. Oats—Market buoyant, but unsettled; 43@45c spot; 42½c bid March; 43c bid April; 45@45½c May. Rye quiet but steady; 67½c. Barley dull; extra No. 3 fall, 63@65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $18.50@18.75. Lard in fair demand, but at lower rates; $11.10@11.12½. Bulk meats dull; lower to sell; shoulders, 7¼c; sides, $9.90. Bacon quiet but firm; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 11c.

WHISKY—Steady and firm at $1.14.

BUTTER—Dull; choice Western Reserve, 25c; choice Central Ohio, 20c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—FLOUR—In fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 hard, $1.15; No. 2, $1.08¼; March, $1.07¾; April, $1.08¾; May, $1.13¾; No. 3, 92c; No. 4, 78c. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2, 58½c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2, 42c; white, 43@44c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 61c; No. 2, 59c. Barley quiet but steady; No. 2 spring nominal; No. 3 spring extra, 53c.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $18.35 cash and March; $18.75 May. Lard—Prime steam, $11.45 cash and March; $11.75 May.

HOGS—Easier at $6.40@6.90; dressed hogs nominal at $7.75@7.90.

BUTTER—Dull.

CHEESE—Firm.

EGGS—Unsettled.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; barley, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 925 bu; barley, 16,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 2.—COTTON—Steady with a good demand; middling, 9¾c.

FLOUR—Steady with a good demand.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 red winter, $1.10@1.12. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 white, 52@55c; No. 2 mixed, 52@54c. Oats quiet but steady; mixed Western, 44@45c.

PROVISIONS—Strong. New mess pork, $19.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12½c. Lard steady and unchanged; choice kettle-rendered, $12.25.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged at $1.14.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., March 2.—GRAIN—Corn active and firm; new high mixed, 56@56½c; mixed, 55@55½c. Oats active and firm; No. 2 white, 44½@45c. Rye quiet; No. 2 at 62@62½c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 450 bu; corn, 205,000 bu; oats, 36,575 bu; rye, 2,500 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 25,600 bu; rye, 2,500; barley, none.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., March 2.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white cash and March, $1.10½; April, $1.12½; May, $1.14½; No. 2 red, $1.13¼; No. 2 white, 97½c Corn steady; No. 2, 60c. Oats strong; No. 2, 45c; No. 2 white, 47c.

Receipts and shipments not reported.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, March 2.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 20,000 bu; shipments, 14,000 bu; quiet; No. 2 red, fall, 96½c cash; 98½c asked April; $1.00 bid May. Corn—Receipts, 39,000 bu; shipments, 26,000 bu; quiet; 45¼c cash; 47c April; 48½c bid May. Oats dull; 34½c bid cash.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard Duluth nominally at $1.30. Corn fairly active and firm; 20 cars sold at 64½c; high mixed, 65½c. Oats quiet. Rye neglected. Barley active; sales of 20,000 bu of Canada at 84c on track.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 2.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter, $1.09. Corn firm; mixed, 54c. Oats firmer; mixed, 42c.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, March 2.—COTTON—The following is the weekly cotton statement: Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 134,000 bales; same week last year, 51,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 4,898,000; same date last year 4,011,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 127,000; same week last year, 108,720; total exports from all United States ports to date, 3,251,000; same date last year, 2,820,000; stock at all United States ports, 933,000; same time last year, 1,019,000; stock at all interior towns, 146,000; same time last year, 108,000; stock at Liverpool, 965,000; same time last year, 731,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 204,000; same time last year, 217,000.

LIVPOOL, March 2.—COTTON—Sales for the week, 41,500 bales; American, 30,000; speculators took 1,870, of which exporters took 4,600; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 31,500; actual export, 7,800; total receipts, 79,000; American, 62,000 bales; total stock, 965,000; American, 704,000 bales; amount afloat, 282,000; American, 204,000.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 2.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 2,140 bales; exports Continent, 2,115; coastwise, 1,550; sales, 419; stock, 72,271; weekly net receipts, 18,134; gross, 18,191; export to Great Britain, 7,825; Continent, 12,000; coastwise, 8,725; sales, 7,580.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 6,825 bales; gross, 7,860; exports to Great Britain, 250; Continent, 12,000; sales, 5,250; stock, 334,955; weekly net receipts, 46,629; gross, 53,365; exports, to Great Britain, 15,310; France, 9,206; Continent, 27,505; coastwise, 7,450; sales, 28,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 2.—COTTON—Steady at 9¾c; receipts, 2,168 bales; shipments, 1,673 stock, 77,765; sales, 1,950.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—COTTON—Easier; middling, 9¾c; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 800; stock, 50,100.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., March 2.—PETROLEUM—Dull and steady; opens at 97⅞c; highest, 98⅛c; lowest and closing, 97c; sales, 1,005,000 brls; total shipments Thursday, 51,948 brls; charters, 11,270 brls.

OIL CITY, Pa., March 2.—PETROLEUM—Fluctuations today, 97 to 98⅛c; transactions, about 1,000,000 brls; shipments, United Lines, 36,685; Tidewater Line, 15,268; charters, 11,270.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 2.—PETROLEUM—More active; United certificates weaker; closed at 97c; refined 7⅝@7¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 2.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 98⅛c; highest, 98⅛c; lowest, 97c; closed, 97c; shipments, 51,948; charters, 11,270; runs, 65,288.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 2.—WOOL—Steady and firm; market quiet; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX and above, 44@47c; extra, 43@45c; medium, 46@48c; coarse, 38@40c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 38@41c; medium, 45@47c; coarse, 38@40c; washed combing delaine, 43@52½c; tubwashed, 35@45c; pulled, 35@40c.

BOSTON, March 2.—WOOL—Active and firm; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 42½@47c; Michigan fleeces, 42½c; combing delaine do, 45@50c; pulled wools, 42½@48c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 2.—TURPENTINE—Quiet at 48½c.

WHY A MAN CAN'T FLY.

[London *Engineer*.]—No combination of wings will enable a man to fly until he can wield them with as much muscular power to the pound of weight as a bird exercises in flying. If a man had in his legs the muscular energy and leverage of a flea he could jump a mile in three leaps, and if his arms had in proportion to his weight the driving power of a wild pigeon's wing he would have no use for railways or balloons. The transportation problem would be solved. Moving himself so easily and so swiftly he would not need to move anything else. The albatross, weighing twenty-eight pounds, can keep its wings, thirteen feet from tip to tip, in motion all day, while the strongest man weighing six to eight times as much, would exhaust all his strength in keeping even an albatross' wings in motion half an hour. "We have in the bird," says the *Engineer*, "a machine burning concentrated fuel in a large grate at a tremendous rate, and developing a very large power in a small space. There is no engine in existence, certainly no steam engine and boiler combined, which, weight for weight, gives out anything like the mechanical power exhibited by the albatross." Consequently no machinery yet devised can operate wings with sufficient power to sustain its own weight in the air, and there is no known machinery by which a man can wield the force necessary to fly like a bird. Keely's alleged discovery, or some new process of storing and exerting great electric power in apparatus of light weight, might supply the deficiency, but science has not learned how to develop in inanimate machinery anything like the mighty nervous energy which acts in the bones, sinews, and muscles of a living bird's wing.

SCHMITT—KING.

The Alleged Conspiracy and Blackmailing Case Heard in a Justice's Court—The Defendants Deemed Guilty of "Gentle Pressure," and Held to Bail in $1,000 Each.

The Schmitt-King alleged conspiracy and blackmail affair was pretty generally sifted in Justice Hammer's court yesterday before a good-sized audience, among whom was a fair sprinkling of theatrical people, both sides having about an equal number of friends.

The details of the case were given in full in the columns of THE TRIBUNE nearly two weeks ago, and are briefly as follows:

Francis P. Schmitt, a dealer of some prominence on the Board of Trade, bought the lease of the Olympic Theatre for about $7,000, and made an agreement with W. T. King and Z. W. Sprague whereby they were to manage the theatre, for an interest in the profits after the amount invested by Mr. Schmitt had been returned to him out of the earnings of the theatre. Schmitt alleges that Mr. and Mrs. King entered into

A CONSPIRACY TO BLACKMAIL

him into transferring the lease of the theatre to Mr. King, and further says that Mrs. King persuaded him to call at her dramatic agency one evening, and, while there, King entered and accused him of trying to seduce Mrs. King; that after playing the "injured husband" dodge the matter was finally compromised by Schmitt's transferring the lease of the theatre to him. Mr. Schmitt claims that the entire proceeding was a put-up job between King and his wife to obtain the property—hence the action.

Mr. A. S. Trude represented the prosecution, assisted by Mr. Jenks, and Mr. Emery A. Storrs appeared for Mr. and Mrs. King.

BILLY PINKERTON,

the first witness for the prosecution, stated that he had assisted in making the arrests of the defendants. On the way to the court-room he told King that, if he would give up the lease given by Schmitt, he would return the notes, and the case would be dropped. This King seemed willing to do, but Mrs. King told him to give up nothing. After reaching the court-room he heard Trude ask King how he became involved in the matter, and King replied that he was broke and had to do something.

MR. SCHMITT

then took the stand and stated, almost word for word, what he had already told THE TRIBUNE reporter in an interview at the time the arrest was made.

ALPHONSO SAXE,

a detective on Pinkerton's force, and Tom Major, a Constable, who assisted in making the arrest, testified about the same as Billy Pinkerton, adding that when Mr. Trude asked King whether or not he knew Mrs. King and Schmitt were in the office together when he entered, King replied that it was not necessary for him to state that at present.

The prosecution here rested its case and

MRS. KING TOOK THE STAND.

She said she was married to Mr. King Aug. 10, 1880, in Chicago, by the Rev. Withner Ritchie. She had been married before to George Parker, from whom she was divorced. She had always been actively engaged in her husband's office attending to correspondence. During the time Mr. King was in the Olympic Theatre almost the entire work of the dramatic agency was done by her, and she was frequently obliged to work in the evening in order to keep up with correspondence. She had known Mr. Schmitt about a year and a half, and for the last year he had made it a point to drop into the office every week, and perhaps two or three days in the week, although without any ostensible purpose. He seemed to take a fatherly interest in their affairs, and since her husband had been engaged at the Olympic Schmitt's visits had become more frequent. Several times he had called at her private rooms, generally making some flimsy excuse for doing so, and from the manner in which he acted she had become afraid of him, although she did not want to say anything for fear of injuring her husband's interests. She had never requested Mr. Schmitt to call at her office. On the evening of Thursday, Feb. 1, she was sitting in the office of the Olympic Theatre waiting for her husband, when Schmitt came in and began to talk to her. His familiar manner frightened her, and she started down-stairs, telling him she was going home. She called Mr. King and told him she was afraid of Schmitt and would go over to their agency on Madison street and wait for him there. She went over to their agency, and had been there about ten minutes when Mr. Schmitt came in, saying to her: "I thought you said you were going home." She replied that she had changed her mind, and was waiting for her husband, whom she was expecting every moment. Schmitt wanted to lock the door, but she forbade his doing so. He then made an indecent proposal to her, asking her to go with him to his office, as people there would not know her, and would think she was his wife. He said if she would consent he would sign the contract with Mr. King making him manager of the theatre. Upon her refusal Schmitt grasped her in his arms and she struggled and screamed. At this moment her husband entered. She had never entered into any conspiracy with her husband to entice Mr. Schmitt into their office for the purpose of blackmailing.

W. T. KING, THE HUSBAND

of the previous witness, and one of the defendants in the case, testified as to the manner he became acquainted with Mr. Schmitt, and also what business connection they had had, and about his wife calling him out on Feb. 1, saying she was going to the office, as she was afraid of Schmitt. As soon as he could get away he went to the Madison street office to meet his wife. When he got in the hall he heard screams, hurried into his office and found his wife struggling with Schmitt. He applied a vulgar epithet to Schmitt and ordered him out of the office. Schmitt cried like a baby, and begged for mercy in the name of his family, saying that this would ruin him, and offered him (King) the lease of the theatre if he would say nothing about the matter. He told Schmitt he would accept nothing from him, but finally consented to buy the theatre for $7,000, payments to be made as soon as he could make them, and gave him his notes. Schmitt was so nervous he could not write, and witness made out the transfer. Schmitt signed the transfer, and said: "Mr. King, I have acted like a villain, and done you a grevious wrong." The following day Schmitt called at the theatre and told King that he thought that he (Schmitt) had been made the victim of a damnable conspiracy. Witness then offered to give him back the lease and told him to return the notes. Schmitt then begged his pardon and said he did not mean it. When Schmitt was arrested King said Pinkerton offered to let the case drop if King would return the lease, but he refused. At the Justice's office Trude made the same proposition, saying they could demand $20,000 bail, and, as it was Saturday evening, he and his wife would have to go to jail unless he gave up the lease; and rather than see his wife locked up he handed Mr. Trude the lease. He did not tell Mr. Trude he had done the job because he was hard up, as testified to by Pinkerton and others.

On cross-examination, Mr. King admitted that he had

PLEADED GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY

in the Criminal Court some time ago, but said he did so on the advice of his attorney, Mr. Trude, and was fined $100.

This ended the testimony in behalf of the defense, who left their case in the hands of the court. Mr. Trude summed up the case briefly, stating that it was as clear a case of conspiracy as he had ever known.

Justice Hammer said he was of the opinion that there had been a "little pressure" brought to bear, and bound the prisoners over to await the action of the grand jury. Mrs. King's father, J. H. Castle, signed the bonds for $1,000 each.

THREE MEN FATALLY INJURED.

BATH, N. Y., March 2.—R. C. Willard, Superintendent of Construction of the New York & Pennsylvania Telegraph & Telephone Company, and Frank Smith, General Superintendent, both of Elmira, were probably fatally injured by a train leaving the depot. The driver of an omnibus was fatally injured.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, February 27th, 1883.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Continental Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Continental National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1883.

[Seal.] JNO. J. KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

[No. 2,894.]

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother to the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 E. 54th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

MESSRS. J. C. AYER & Co., Gentlemen: Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor, affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.

Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all *Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility*, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; price $1, six bottles for $5.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS,
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

SMOKE
TANSILL'S
PUNCH
AMERICA'S FINEST
5c CIGAR

CENTRAL RETAIL AGENTS.

W. M. DALE, Druggist, Cor. Clark and Madison-sts. and 75 State-st.

A. AREND, Druggist, Cor. Fifth-av. and Madison-st., Pocket Cigar-Case Free.

VOICE OF THE TRADE.

I am entirely out of "Tansill's Punch." Everybody is calling for them. "Send them along immediately if not sooner." I must have them for my customers.

GEO. C. THACHER, Shelbyville, Ind.

☞ One agent (dealer only) wanted in every town in the U. S. No drummers.

R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State-st., Chicago.

Smoke "Tansill's Gen. Custer" 10-ct. Cigar.

XX.--NOTICE.--XX.

AS BLUE FLANNEL GARMENTS

Of Inferior Quality of Goods are sold as the "genuine Middlesex," which are not made by that mill. The Middlesex Company, in order to protect their customers and the public, give notice that hereafter all Clothing made from THE MIDDLESEX STANDARD INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS AND YACHT CLOTHS, sold by all leading clothiers, must bear the "SILK HANGERS," furnished by the Selling Agents to all parties ordering the goods.

WENDELL, FAY & CO., SELLING AGENTS, MIDDLESEX COMPANY, 86 and 88 Worth-st., New York; 37 Franklin-st., Boston; 214 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!

Easiest riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as with two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.

HENRY TIMKEN, Patentee, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Iron Beds, with Woven Wire Mattress.

VARIETY OF STYLES. VERMIN PROOF.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., 73 to 83 Erie-st., cor. Sedgwick.

RUPTURE CURED.

DR. A. H. PARKER—Dear Sir: In the year 1857 by an accident the abdominal walls of my abdomen were torn, the bowels protruding on the sidewalk. I was a great sufferer for years until you fitted a truss, which gave me relief and cured the rupture. I wear no truss, and am sound and well. Age 59 years. ANDREW LAWSON, 711 West Madison-st. Chicago, Nov. 11, 1882. Ruptures promptly relieved and permanently cured. Dr. Parker's experience extends over 20 years. Furnishing Government for the army, navy, and for pensioners since 1872. Common Sense Truss Co. Office and factory 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE.

A wineglassful of which contains 10 grammes of Beef artificially digested by Pepsine. It is entirely assimilable and passes into the blood vessels without requiring the stomach to do any previous work. It is highly recommended (by the medical faculty of Paris) to convalescents, to persons whose blood is poor or who suffer from CHLOROSIS, DIABETES, WEAKNESS, GENERAL WASTING AWAY, STOMACH ACHE, GASTRALGIA, LOSS OF APPETITE or to those EXHAUSTED BY EXCESS OF WORK, AGE, FEVER, DYSENTERY, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, FREQUENT TRAVELLING OR LONG FATIGUE. Paris, Rue Vivienne, No. 8. Sold by all Druggists.

TRADE E&W. MARK

EARL & WILSON'S PATENT "SHORT BAND" COLLARS & "BEAD EDGE" CUFFS ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION THE BEST MADE

HOTEL LAFAYETTE, BROAD AND CHESTNUT-STS., PHILADELPHIA.

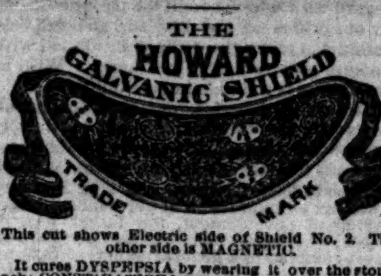
Location unsurpassed; newly furnished and improved, with 300 rooms; offers attractions superior to any hotel in Philadelphia.

L. U. MALTBY, Proprietor.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago. Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

STRENGTH AND VIGOR.

THE



This cut shows Electric side of Shield No. 2. The other side is MAGNETIC.

It cures DYSPEPSIA by wearing it over the stomach; CONSTIPATION by wearing over the bowels. It improves the appetite, aids digestion, and enriches the blood. For Kidney Disease it is worn over the kidneys, and relieves all weakness and debility of the nervous and sexual system.

Its application to any and every part of the body where there is an ACHE or PAIN is at once felt by a sense of relief and gradual improvement. It combines more strength and curative powers than ten of any Belts, Girdles, Garments, or other appliances made.

By its use the full force of Magnetism and Electricity is concentrated on the Liver, or any other part of the Stomach, Kidneys, Nerve Centres, and the cause of your trouble removed.

No measure is required. They fit perfectly, and can be worn at any time or kind of work, or on any part of the body, night or day.

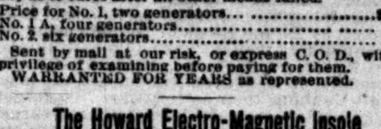
Over 200,000 are in use in America. Thousands testify as to cures after all other means failed.

Price for No. 1, two generators $4
No. 1 A, four generators 6
No. 2, six generators 10

Sent by mail at our risk, or express C. O. D., with privilege of examining before paying for them.

WARRANTED FOR YEARS as represented.

The Howard Electro-Magnetic Insole



Warms the feet, perfects the circulation, and prevents colds, rheumatism, and disease. One dollar sent secures a pair by mail. Send for our ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, giving cuts of our Galvanic and Magnetic Appliances that have no equal in the world.

AMERICAN GALVANIC COMPANY, 134 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

A COUTIL CORSET.

ABSOLUTELY

UNBREAKABLE.

PRICE, $1.00.

The "GREAT BAMBOO," made of heavy COUTIL and boned with genuine Japanese Bamboo, will outwear any other two Corsets selling at same price, and will be of more service than a dozen of cheaply-gotten-up Corsets retailing at fifty and seventy-five cts. For sale wholesale and retail by MARSHALL FIELD & CO., Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the Ladies.

You will find a full assortment of the celebrated

"CORTICELLI"

Spool Silk, in every shade, at

Pardridges' Main Store.

DR. CHEEVER'S
ELECTRIC BELT

MEN ONLY

DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC BELT, or Regenerator, is made expressly for the cure of derangement of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this instrument. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from Indiscretion, Incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Sterility—in fact, any troubles of these organs is cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving full information address CHEEVER ELECTRIC BELT CO., 103 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Proposals for Subsistence Stores.

Headquarters Department of Dakota, Office of Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Fort Snelling, Minn., February 28, 1883.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at the offices of the Purchasing and Depot Commissaries of Subsistence at Fort Snelling, Minn., and Chicago, Ill., until 11 o'clock a. m. on Friday, March 30th, 1883, at which time and places they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, delivered in such places in St. Paul, Chicago, Minneapolis, or Fort Snelling, as may be required, on or before April 20th, 1883:

531 barrels Pork, mess.
300,000 pounds Bacon, short clear sides.
1,150,000 pounds Spring Wheat Flour, equal in quality to the standard sample to be seen at the office above mentioned; packed in barrels or in double sacks.
26,000 pounds Hard Bread, from winter wheat flour.
144,000 pounds Patent Process Flour, packed in barrels or in double sacks.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any portion of the above amounts.

The right to diminish the amounts to be purchased is reserved to the Government, and, with the consent of the bidders to whom awards are made they may be increased.

The prices bid for furnishing the articles at Chicago must include the cost of loading the same on cars.

Samples of all articles bid for, except the salt meat, must accompany the proposals, and (to be acceptable) must equal the standard samples to be seen at the offices mentioned above. On application at the same offices full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, kinds of packages required, blanks for proposals, etc., will be furnished.

In consequence of receiving proposals in the two cities mentioned the awards may not be made for two or three days after the opening of the bids. Proposals at variance with this understanding will not be considered.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for ———" (name the article), and addressed as follows: For deliveries in Chicago, to Maj. J. W. Barriger, C. S., U. S. Army; and for deliveries in St. Paul, to the undersigned.

C. B. PENROSE, Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Chief C. S.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

HYDE PARK WATER-WORKS.

PROPOSALS FOR LAYING WATER-MAIN.

Sealed proposals, properly indorsed with the name of the bidder and character of the work, will be received by the Board of Trustees at the Village Hall, in Hyde Park, up to 12 m. of Thursday, the 15th day of March, instant, for handling and laying some three miles and three-quarters of sixteen (16) inch cast-iron water-pipe, from the pumping-station at Sixty-eighth street and Oglesby avenue to the intersection of Commercial avenue with Ninety-fifth street in South Chicago, in accordance with plans and specifications which will be on exhibition at the office of the Consulting Engineer, in the Village Hall, on and after Friday, the 9th inst. Payments will be made in certificates drawn against assessments made to cover the cost of this particular piece of work and available during the current year. All tenders must be made out on the regular printed blanks furnished by the Consulting Engineer, and every tender must be accompanied with a certified check for one thousand (1,000) dollars, drawn to the order of the Village of Hyde Park; failure to comply with which requirements will cause the absolute rejection of any bid on the ground of informality. Tenders must be left with the Consulting Engineer, at his office in the Village Hall, from whom all information may be obtained at any time, and where blank forms of tender and copies of specifications can be procured on and after Friday, the 9th inst. The Board of Trustees expressly reserve the right to reject any or all tenders not made in absolute accordance with the conditions of this advertisement or which they may regard as prejudicial to the public interests.

EDWARD W. HENRICKS, Village Clerk.

HYDE PARK, Ill., March 2, 1883.

Proposals for Harbor Improvements.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 453 Milwaukee St., MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 1st, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m. on the 3d day of April, 1883, for improvements, approximately as follows, namely:

Mouth and harbor of Cedar River, Michigan—450 linear feet of pile-pier.

Pensaukee harbor, Wisconsin—1,500 linear feet slab-pier.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bidders must expect to furnish satisfactory evidence of capacity and good faith. For all information apply to this office.

Proposals should be indorsed on the envelope thus: "Proposals for ——— Harbor," specifying the name of the harbor, and be made separately for each work, and addressed to

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY M. ROBERT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota	* 7:30 p m	* 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 7:15 p m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	§11:30 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa Dakota, & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville	* 5:40 p m	* 8:50 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*12:05 p m	* 2:10 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:10 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:30 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st. Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:55 a m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	§12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	‡ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
	§11:30 p m	‡ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§10:20 p m	* 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:20 p. m.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:23 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:35 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.

c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive at West Side Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)		§ 2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket Offices at 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrived.
Mail	* 8:50 a m	* 6:50 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Expresses	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Day and Night Expresses	† 9:00 p m	* 7:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 5:25 p m	* 8:30 a m
South Lawn Accommodation	‡ 2:00 p m	‡ 3:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	‡ 1:30 p m	‡10:00 a m

‡Sundays only.

Pittsburg Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R. (Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 7:00 a m	* 8:10 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:25 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:25 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		§ 4:00 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:20 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:45 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:20 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

From Jan. 22, 1883, trains depart from and arrive at Weldon Station (Fourteenth-st.), Chicago, as follows: Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m., Chicago time. Arrive Chicago 7:50 p. m., Chicago time. For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. ROW, Agent. Office, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:00 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:30 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:30 p m
Burlington & Keokuk Express	b 8:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:45 a m	b 1:40 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:15 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:15 p m	a 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:[illegible] p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:20 p m	b 7:30 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Rockford Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 p m	b 8:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	d 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St Joseph Night Ex.	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:25 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:25 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:45 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. (Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special		§ 9:05 p m
Watseka Accommodation	*11:30 p m	

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 9:00 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m

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The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30; Prepaid Steerage Tickets, $24. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. Y.

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AMERIQUE, Santelli ...... Wednesday, Feb. 28, 9 a m
CANADA, Franguel ...... Wednesday, March 7, 3 p m
FRANCE, Pereira d'Hautrive ... Wed., March 14, 9 a m

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks payable at sight in amounts to suit the Banque Transatlantique of Paris.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

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Steamers sail regularly between Liverpool and Portland during the winter months. Steerage tickets, either way, $20.00. Drafts on the best banks of Great Britain and Ireland for sale at lowest rates.

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☞ DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

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NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, VIA DERRY.

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FURN'SSIA, Mch 10, 6 a m | BOLIVIA, March 24, 5 a m

Cabin, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage—Outward, $28; prepaid, $21. For book of "Tours in Scotland," rates, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

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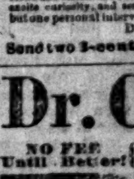

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SKETCHES.

The Romance of a Rich Russian and His Beautiful Italian Wife.

American Children at Home and in Society—The Childen's Century.

A Christian Harem That a Visitor at Jaffa Was Allowed to See.

Peculiar Views of an English Judge on the Cruelty of Husbands.

What the Freckle-Faced Little Girl Said—Current Poetry, Humor, Etc., Etc.

The Two Poinards—The Romance of a Rich Russian and His Italian Wife.

Some time previous to the Franco-Prussian war the Avenue Villiers, Paris, was growing up amid the waste lands of the old field of Monceau. This thoroughfare, which was the home of some of the most noted of the demi-monde, was on the night of Jan. 5, 1870, the theatre of one of the most startling tragedies that the journals of the French Capital ever recorded. Situated at the corner of the Avenue Villiers and Rue Cardinet was a magnificent hotel built for a wealthy Englishman, and given up by him when he was summoned to the East Indies on matters appertaining to Government duties.

About the 11th of December previous there came to Paris a Russian of fabulous wealth. He, accompanied by his bewitching wife, occupied the hotel that the Englishman had abandoned, having had it fitted up in truly royal magnificence.

To the neighbors in the immediate vicinity this couple seemed to be on the best of terms and to live together like two turtle-doves, although apparently exactly opposit in nature and temperament. He from the eternal and desolate winter of Russia, while she, fully thirty years his junior, was from the sunny and balmy climes of Italy.

The Russian gentleman was very eccentric and mysterious in his manners and movements. Some said he was a spy from the Russian Government. His wife was never seen in public with him, except on one or two first-nights at the theatre.

However, things went on smoothly with M. Ivan Verefkin and madame until the fatal night of Jan. 5.

At about 12 o'clock on the above-mentioned night, as the gendarme was patrolling that section of the city, when about 300 feet from the residence of M. Verefkin, he noticed a black object lying on the sidewalk. As he drew nearer he saw that the object was the form of a man lying on his face. As he was about to turn the form over in order to obtain a glimpse of the unfortunate victim's face, he started back with a suppressed cry. Still imbedded in the man's back was a glistening poiniard. From the wound a few drops of blood trickled.

The richness of the unfortunate man's attire inspired the rough officer with considerable respect.

"This is the work of some cowardly assassin," he muttered, as he turned the body and looked at the face. The nose was slightly bruised, as the victim must have fallen on his face on the hard pavement.

Procuring assistance, the unfortunate man was carried to the Prefecture, and there an investigation was made. Nothing could at first be learned either to establish the identity of the man or to obtain a clew to the perpetrators of the crime. As the Commissary was unable to proceed further unaided, he sent for Vilmont, one of his most trusted detectives. It was not long ere that sleepless individual put in an appearance. As he entered the apartment where the Commissary and his clerk were discussing with serious faces the details of the murder, he had the appearance of a man who had casually dropped in to say "Good morning," and then discuss the probabilities of the weather.

"Monsieur le Commissary has sent for me," he said.

"Yes, Vilmont. A crime has been committed, and we are all at sea, both as to who the unfortunate man is, and, naturally, who are the guilty parties."

"Ah! we'll see," answered Vilmont, as he approached the body. Then, with a slight start, he exclaimed:

"As I live, it is Monsieur Verefkin!"

Vilmont, stroking his beardless chin, muttered:

"Can it be as I thought? Monsieur was indeed then a spy, and has thus been disposed of. Well, it is perhaps as well." Then aloud to the Commissary: "Monsieur, this is the body of Monsieur Ivan Verefkin, a wealthy Russian gentleman, who lived in the Avenue Villiers, at the corner of the Rue Cardinet. What a blow this will be to madame, his wife!"

"Vilmont," said the Commissary, "perhaps you had better go up and fetch madame, that we may lose no time hunting up the criminals."

Looking at his watch, he continued:

"It is now 5 o'clock. It is perhaps an unseemly hour to arouse the lady, but she no doubt will be up, nervous about her husband's welfare."

Vilmont departed, and, taking a fiacre, arrived at the mansion. A light was still burning in the vestibule, and the apartments on the floor above were ablaze with light. Vilmont rang, and the door was almost immediately opened by a sombre-looking porter. Before the detective had time to ask for madame a rustling of a dress was heard, and Mme. Verefkin appeared and in great excitement asked:

"Oh, monsieur, do you come from monsieur my husband? He is safe? Nothing has befallen him? Speak—speak, I pray you!"

Greatly moved at the anxiety of the lady, Vilmont could hardly speak. Then, with considerable effort, he said:

"Madame, I do not bring good news. Your husband has met with a great misfortune. He is—he is—dead—murdered!"

"Dead!" she echoed, catching at the balustrade for support. "Oh, who has killed my darling?"

The keen eye of Vilmont noticed that, although madame appeared greatly shocked, she did not weep. No tear bedimmed her bright eye.

"Will madame accompany me to Monsieur le Commissary? Justice demands that madame should aid us in our endeavor to unearth the villain who has so cowardly taken off Monsieur Verefkin," said Vilmont.

She started, and then calming herself, said to her maid:

"Blanche, bring my coat and bonnet, and we will go with monsieur."

The three entered the fiacre, and were driven to the Prefecture. As they neared the place madame's grief and agitation increased. Alighting, they entered. The Commissary met them at the door. Ere he had time to express his sorrow for madame's great bereavement, she rushed past him and threw herself upon the lifeless body of him who had been her husband. Her piteous moans drew from the eyes of these men who were accustomed to such scenes a tear of pity.

As the Commissary gently took her from the body and led her to the chair Vilmont again noticed that, despite her great grief, no tears had fallen from her eyes.

"Strange," he muttered, "but some people cannot shed tears."

When Mme. Verefkin became sufficiently calmed the Commissary asked:

"Madame, do you suspect any one of this terrible crime?"

"No, monsieur," she answered, "my husband had no enemies that I know of. He was too good, too kind."

As the magistrate asked the question he picked up the poniard with which Monsieur Verefkin had been killed. The maid, who had been moving about in her chair, saw the knife, and in a shrill voice exclaimed: "My God! that is madame's dagger!" For a moment it seemed as though the woman would faint. The magistrate rushed to her assistance. Then she murmured faintly:

"No—no, Blanche, that is not mine, although it looks like it."

Vilmont's eyes glistened.

"Aha! That is why she could not weep. A clever actress. We'll see."

Advancing toward the magistrate, he spoke a few hurried words. The Commissary addresed Mme. Verefkin:

"Madame, I am very sorry to have troubled you, and since you can shed no light upon the murder of your husband, you are at liberty to go to your home. Vilmont will accompany you."

So saying they departed, Vilmont with the determination to see madame's dagger, that so much resembled the one with which M. Verefkin had been murdered.

Having arrived at the home of madame, the detective asked:

"Will madame kindly show me her dagger? I am very sorry to trouble you, but it may lead to the capture of the culprit."

"Certainly, if monsieur will follow me," she answered.

She ascended the broad staircase and entered her boudoir. The detective felt uneasy. Approaching her escritoire, she opened the uppermost drawer and handed Vilmont a poniard.

"Great heavens!" he exclaimed, "it is a fac simile of the one used to kill monsieur!"

The only difference being that madame's initials were on hers. He looked for the maker's name. It had been scratched off, but the word "Lyons" was still legible. The detective carefully put it in his pocket and left. He went straight away to the Prefecture and there saw the poniard besmeared with blood. Wiping off the blood on this dagger, too, the name was scratched except the two letters ——ns.

The dective came to but one conclusion, and that was that both daggers had been made in the same city—namely: Lyons. Although he did not directly suspect madame, he thought it strange that both daggers should be made in the same city. He determined to go there and hunt up the maker. Taking with him the poniard on which madame's initials were, he started for Lyons, first leaving a comrade to watch madame's movements. Arrived in Lyons, he inquired of a dealer who the manufacturers of cutlery were. He was given a list. The dealer then asked him if there was any particular line of cutlery that he desired. He answered that there was, at the same time showing the poniard.

"Ah!" said the dealer, "that was made by M. Godeaux & Co., and sold only by his principal agent, M. Barton, in the Rue Madeline."

Thanking him, the detective left, and hastened to see M. Barton. He found that gentleman in his private office. Of him Vilmont asked, producing the poniard:

"Do you deal, monsieur, in this class of goods?"

"Yes," he answered, scrutinizing the dagger closely, "and I remember this one very well. I sold it to a lady some three months ago. I remember the transaction well, because her marvelous beauty attracted me. By the way, another reason that I remember it so well is because she bought two, and I jokingly asked her if she were going to slay all mankind, she might better penetrate their hearts with a glance from her eyes than with the cold blade of steel. She had her initials engraved on this one, but the other one was plain."

Thanking the gentleman, Vilmont departed, and took the first train to Paris.

He in reality had only a clew. Of course madame had bought the two poiniards, and she still had one of them. What had become of the other one? She might have lost it, and some one picked it up. He had now in reality obtained a clew. He would, however, put it to the best use, and having magnified his evidence, confront madame with it. He reached Paris three days after the murder of Monsieur Verefkin.

On his way from the depot to the Prefecture he directed the driver of the fiacre in which he rode to drive through the Avenue Villiers. As he neared the Verefkin mansion he saw opposit in the shadow of the leafless trees the comrade that he had left there. He drove by, and motioned for the man to follow for a piece down the avenue. As the man came up he said somewhat nervously: "You have arrived just in time. I fear the bird is about to fly. There has been considerable commotion about the house for the last twelve hours."

There was evidently no time to be lost. He must hasten to the Prefecture, state what he had learned, obtain a warrant, and return as soon as possible. Leaving his comrade to watch he hastened to the Prefecture. It was not long before he returned with a warrant, and accompanied by the Commissary. They rang, and the door was immediately opened, as though the inmates were expecting some one. Without waiting to be announced the detective, followed by the magistrate, ascended to madame's boudoir. When they reached the room a queer sight met their gaze. Mme. Verefkin stood in the middle of the room surrounded by trunks half filled. The room was in chaotic confusion. As they appeared at the door madame stood as one dumb, and a deadly pallor overspread her features. From her apparently lifeless hands a letter, half read, had dropped. Quick as a flash of lightning, Vilmont stooped and picked it up.

"Give me that letter," she shrieked. "It is mine; you have no right to read it."

The last lines put aside any doubts as to her commission of the crime. They were:

"I will meet you at the hotel (you know the one). We are now free to love one another as of yore. You are a brave girl. I knew you would not stop at the sight of blood. Come to me. VICTOR."

When confronted by the evidence of the dealer at Lyons and the damning evidence of the note she was completely unnerved, and wept like a child.

"It was you, my love, that betrayed me. Why did he write that note!" she sobbed.

She was arrested and escorted to the prefecture, where, surrounded by the cold, damp walls, and hoping for leniency, she made a full confession.

She was born in Florence. Her occupation since early womanhood had been that of an artist's model. While posing in the studio of one Victor Vallani, she had fallen in love with the artist. He was not long in accomplishing her ruin. She still loved him. One day a wealthy Russian visited Vallani in his study, and, meeting with the beautiful model, fell madly in love with her sweet face and voluptuous form. He was repulsive to her. Victor, who was poor, struck upon the idea of her yielding to the Russian, and extracting from him as much as possible from his well-filled purse. She would have given her life to please the man she loved. The Russian proposed to go to Paris. She did not desire to go, but Victor had persuaded her to. He had given up his profession, and lived on the money she supplied him. If she did not accompany the Russian, Vallani would have to work, and that had become distasteful to him. She accompanied him to Paris after she had demanded that he should marry her.

They were married and went to Paris. Here her concealed dislike for the man so much her senior increased. She absolutely despised him. She longed to be with Victor. By one stroke she could rid herself of the man she loathed and return to her lover, and bring with her untold wealth. For this purpose she had gone to Lyons and purchased the two poniards—to kill him with one, and have the other in case she should be suspected. She had endeavored to keep them concealed, but the maid, Blanche, had by accident seen one.

As to the commission of the crime it was simple enough. Monsieur Veretkin was very regular in his habits. She knew the exact time he would return home on the night of Jan. 5. Going out by the back entrance, shrouded in a cloak and hood, she waited in a concealed corner until he should pass to enter the front entrance to the house. As he passed, she, with the dexterity of the women of her country, lunged the poniard into the back of her husband. With a moan he fell. She then returned unseen. The rest is known. She was tried, and owing to her confession leniency was extended her. She was sent to the galleys for twenty years.

American Children at Home and in Society.

[The *Century Magazine*.]—The "Children's century" ours is called by that keen observer, Mr. Henry James Jr., while entering his protest against the all-pervading American little girl who flies through society on roller-skates, bidding everybody get out of her way. What shall we answer to this, and to many satires of like nature? That the stimulus of this energetic age is felt in our nurseries, none will deny. Behind us we have a throng of eager, nervous, wide-awake little beings pressing forward to the light. That a large measure of our difficulty in training children is due to the defective nursery system in America is also evident. At a very early age the child learns to distinguish between the cheerful variety and animation of the downstairs atmosphere, as opposed to the monotonous limit of nursery entertainment. The average nurse is too often narrow-minded, ignorant, and indifferent to aught in the fulfillment of her duty save what is absolutely nominated in the bond. Her charges, washed, combed, and fed, are abandoned to seek amusement or occupation as they may; and how many lonely hours a solitary child may spend under such circumstances is not a pleasant subject for contemplation. The governess, like the housekeeper, is, for purely domestic reasons, not apt to be a success when introduced into our ordinary city homes. We therefore regard with astonishment the pictures drawn by our critics of the English girl and boy, conducted along the path of childhood with demure propriety by hired hands. With us the system is a simple impossibility.

And so, in America, our children are always with us. Strain and chafe as we may against the responsibility, there are the eager eyes and tongues to satisfy, the quick intelligence to feed, the heart and soul like wax awaiting an impression at our hands. In the system of development, the father has, of necessity, an equal share; his duties are almost confined to a general supervision, a review from week to week of progress made. Upon the mother the burden of this important task devolves; her children are apt not to reflect, but to exaggerate her methods. What seems a labor of love in the nursery days becomes increasingly difficult as the children pass into the school-room. Her boys and girls think and act with astonishing independence, long before they are emancipated from the earliest leading-strings. She finds them picking up the books that fall from her hands, learning to discuss the questions that employ her thoughts, sharpening wits with their elders, inhaling with eager zest the exhilarating atmosphere of moder eclecticism. Influenced by the too common apprehension lest her children may not have all the advantages of their contemporaries, encouraged by the plaudits of injudicious bystanders, she is led into doubling their occupations. She forgets that the tendency of this flood of light, turned upon the child from all sides, is to make him superficial—however, it may be urged that an interest in a great variety of questions has the result of cultivating his faculties and of developing his nature.

Education and entertainment seem to go hand-in-hand for our fortunate children, and it is hard to separate them. Luckily for the mother, who ponders over the most sensible method of securing reasonable diversion for her young, the boy, aided by restless Dame Nature, takes this matter into his own hands. The gymnasium, the swimming-school, the military drill, the foot-ball match, are powerful and wholesome auxiliaries of the mental education of our city-bred boys, and, for a comparatively small outlay of money, are accessible to all. In its moral aspect, the boys' play-ground is no small adjunct to education. Truth and courage are exacted with unflinching zeal by the code which rules their turbulent ranks.

With the daughter there is far more danger of going astray at the outset. American girls are more flattered and indulged than respected from their cradle up. They are set by common consent upon so many little pedestals; and the brothers are taught not to argue, but to give up a point at issue, "because she is a girl." Instead of making reason and clear understanding of a subject the basis of her dawning ideas, she is handicapped at the outset by the discovery that, unless a thing is amusing or easily attainable by mental grasp, she may let it go, "because she is a girl." She is heralded as a prodigy to her mother's friends, most often in her hearing. Her witty sayings are duly repeated to every visitor, and listened to by no one with admiration greater than her own. On occasions when her mother forgets to bring her into conversation, the young lady does not hesitate to supply the invitation.

Often the parents of this small unfortunate one are tempted to indulge her desire to visit places of public amusement. Who has not seen pale, heavy-eyed, overdressed children sitting through the performance at opera or theatre? If there were no moral question involved in this, the physical side should be studied. A wise man has said that all the people that ever were supposed to die of poison in the middle ages—and that means nearly everybody whose death was worth speculating about—are not so many as those who die poisoned by bad air in the course of any given year.

Again, at dancing-school the girl's vanity is fostered. The matter of dress is made of first importance, and the ignoble suggestion "What will people think of you if you don't do this or that?" is made her ruling motive. All the petty jealousies, spites, and feuds hereafter to be developed in the great arena of society are set in action here. The wonder is that from it all so many sweet and simple-hearted girls as we are fortunate enough to possess escape unspoiled.

A Christian Harem—The Beautiful but Ignorant Creatures Who Graced the Establishment of a Wealthy Resident of Jaffa.

[Jaffa letter.]—One evening we passed in the enjoyment of the hospitalities of a rich Greek who resided in the town. It had chanced that in my official capacity I had been able in Egypt to accord protection to the large colony of Greeks residing in Egypt during the Crimean war, when an edict for their expulsion from the Ottoman dominions had been issued from Constantinople by the Sublime Porte and sanctioned by the Christian powers of Europe potential there.

Not representing a European power, I took the responsibility of retaining and protecting these people in Egypt, and was ranked among the Phil-Hellenes throughout the whole East therefor, besides being made a Knight of the Order of San Sauveur by King Otho. As the Greeks are scattered everywhere throughout the East, and keep up a constant intercommunication and strict bonds of sympathy, this stood me in good stead. Among other benefits, it procured me on this evening the view of one of the loveliest women I ever beheld in any part of the world—the daughter of our entertainer at Jaffa. Although the Greeks are most fanatical Christians, yet in many customs they, as well as all other native Christians in the East, follow many of the Moslem usages—among others, the absolute seclusion of women from the sight of strangers, either at home or on the streets. While walking out they wear impenetrable vails—at home they are jealously restricted to their own apartments, into which no man is ever admitted, save the members of their own household. Even the happy bridegroom is not allowed to see the face of his bride until after formal betrothal. His female relatives inspect her and report her charms, on which he must form his judgment. It was therefore by a special and extraordinary favor by which I was permitted to look on the unveiled face of this lovely Greek maiden, whose beauties the eye of no unmarried man had ever viewed before, save her future husband, who that day had first been granted the privilege. "*Les extremes se touchent.*" For here in Jaffa was practiced the matrimonial brokerage which prevails in France—the queen of modern civilization. Mrs. Prime had been passing the evening in this Christian harem, while we men creatures were solemnly smoking and stuffing ourselves with Eastern sweetmeats in the men's apartment below, and were getting sleepy from the smoky atmosphere, repletion, and the conversation under difficulties, diluted and strained through several languages, when a messenger mysteriously beckoned Mr. Prime and myself from the apartment, and, following the messenger's shuffling steps, we were ushered into the sacred precincts of the ladies' bower, where we found Mrs. Prime surrounded by a bevy of damsels of all ages and sizes, from the full-fed proportions of the matron down to the slender-waisted, gazelle-eyed girls of 11 or 13 years of age, just ripening into womanhood. Then first I knew where the prophet had drawn his visions of the future state, and where on earth its houris might be seen. For those women were of rare and witching loveliness, yet a loveliness of earth earthly—save those who were very young, around whom yet lingered the grace and purity of childhood. The soft, bright light of intelligence, cultivated by education and thought, refined by knowledge, poetry, and music, and feminine accomplishments, was wanting in those full, dark, brilliant orbs, which shyly lifted up from under the long fringed lashes, shot a ray of light into your own, then were bent down again. Yet there was much to attract the senses in the sweet faces and willowy features of the younger damsels, the bride-expectant being a very paragon of loveliness.

We are bound over to perfect secrecy as to our visit, but found the ladies much nicer to look at than to talk to, being as ignorant and ill-informed as children, but full of curiosity and excessively loquacious. They were habited in Eastern costume of the richest stuffs, exposing the bosom, and substituting baggy trousers of silk (shintyans) for petticoats and skirts, while in their braided hair shone jewels and golden coins. They seemed to enjoy as a rare frolic the presence of two bearded men among them, and no doubt talked it over, as a belle would her first ball.

Here, as below, pipes, perfumed nargilehs, and sweetmeats were the order of the evening, and fair damsels puffed energetically and blew clouds of Latakia smoke through their nostrils with equal grace and gravity. It was very late when we left, and the jealousy of our unfortunate friends we had left below was vehemently kindled when they learned our happy fortune.

What an English Judge Does Not Consider Ground for Divorce.

The patient ghiselda is still not without honor in England. Sir James Hannen, in the Probate and Divorce Court at London, has just dismissed the petition for a judicial separation from her husband of Mrs. Latham on the ground that she was in too much of a hurry to escape from a husband who merely beat her, tore off her clothes, threw her down, reviled her, wiped his shoes on her mantle, sat up all night to burn her clothes, cut off one of her eyebrows, and shaved one side of her head. Sir James was astonished at the woman's impetuosity and petulance, and bade her wait till her husband should put her in danger of serious "injury in life and limb." It appears "the parties were married at St. Thomas's Church, New York, in March, 1882. They resided there up to May following, when they left for England in the Assyrian Monarch, and from there went on to Paris. During their stay in New York, in London, and in Paris, the petitioner alleged that her husband treated her in the most disgraceful manner. At the time of her marriage she was 30 and her husband was 45. He was a widower. He was a literary man and was writing a play. A month after the marriage her husband accused her of attracting the attention of people in the street. He threatened to throw her down in the gutter. He at the same time tore off her clothes and called her very bad names. He took all the money she had, and during the whole time of their cohabitation she had no money. On one occasion, in New York, he tore up her mantle and wiped his shoes with it. He also tore her hat up into shreds, and cut the hair off from one side of her head. He said it made her look as if she had just come out of jail. On the passage home he would not let her out of the cabin. He said that she could not be trusted. While they were at the Cannon Street Hotel he would not allow the windows to be open. While in Paris subsequently his conduct was the same. He tore her wedding-ring off her finger and a portion of the flesh came with it. He also cut off one of her eyebrows, and sat up a whole night burning her clothes. All this he did against her will. He also banged her hat down on her face and caused her lip to swell; threw fish and cold ham in her face; he seized her by the throat; he tore several articles of her clothing; he more than once spat in her face; he threw a pillow at her. On one occasion he smashed her ivory hair-brush, and on another her ivory glove-stretchers. In Paris he accused her of being familiar in her conversation with a waiter to whom she was only interpreting their orders for dinner, and in London he took her against her will to two music-halls. He blew cigar-smoke in her face. On the 26th of July she left her husband in consequence of his ill-treatment. At the time she left her husband was asleep. In cross-examination the petitioner stated that on their way home from Paris she and her husband agreed to let bygones be bygones. Members of the family were called, who spoke as to the petitioner's lip being swollen and as to her emaciated appearance. On the conclusion of the petitioner's case the respondent went into the witness-box and gave a general denial to the principal charges brought against him. Very soon after the marriage differences arose between them, but they were of a trifling nature. He observed that his wife had a weakness for trying to attract the attention of gentlemen. He remonstrated a little with her on the subject. He denied all the acts of violence alleged against him. He had always been anxious that his wife should return to him, and he was ready to receive her now. The servant of the house where the parties lodged after their return from Paris was called, and stated that she always considered them a most loving couple. She thought them newly married. Sir James Hannen said that what struck him was that after so short a period of cohabitation the lady should come and ask for a judicial separation. Such could not be granted unless upon the strongest possible evidence that the wife was in danger of being injured in life and limb. Such evidence did not exist in this case. He must, at the same time, say that Mr. Latham had given way to the most unjustifiable jealousy."

Women's Noses.

The nose is the most prominent feature in the face, and is a more faithful indication of the character than is generally supposed. In dress, it gives the key-note to the whole structure by its size or shape. "Every woman is, or ought to be, a cathedral," says a poet of yesterday, and M. Blanc also compares dress to a kind of architecture, throughout which a primary idea should be consistently carried, and no mingling of styles allowed.

When a woman possesses a Roman nose she must be extremely careful as to her style of headgear and hair-dressing. Neither of these must belong to the frivolous or coquettish order. Neither must be inadequately small. If the wearer of the Roman nose fall into this error, that useful organ will look larger than ever. Our aristocracy are given to large noses. The air of palaces seems to be favorable to the development of that salient feature, and, were there to be no mesalliances, the highbred type of nose would soon reach a very terrific size indeed. I always look on the bright side of things, and when I hear a man of gentle birth marrying a barmaid, or of a modern Copetua and a beggar maid, I always bethink me of the probable modification of the lordly noses of the next generation. With a Greek nose a woman may wear almost anything. She will be sure to have the taste to divine what is suitable and becoming, and grace enough to put it on straight—an accomplishment more rare than might be thought. But, alas! Greek noses are not exactly in fashion. Our National taste has proved degenerate, and our fickle fancy has turned to the nez retrousse, which has even found its way into the poets. "Tiptilted like a flower," says our Laureate of such a nose. If the cogitative nose appear in full development on a woman's face, she will probably be strong-minded and utterly careless of chiffons, if not of her own looks. Of the Jewish nose the same observations are true as with regard to the Roman nose—that is, when the nose is large. Occasionally—though not very frequently—this nose is beautifully formed, and not too large for our modern notions of feminine loveliness. It may then be treated as I have suggested in remarking on the Greek variety.

The turn-up nose may be adorable, or it may be a trial! Much depends on its complexion; much on the precise degree of upward curve. This curve should be similar to those at the corners of the lips, and when it is, what a piquant harmony is the result! O, lucky girl with such a nose, what a queen of hearts you may be! Add but the instinct of coquetry to the owner of this nose, and you have a creature as dangerous as Helen to the peace of man. It must not be a shaky, fleshy, flabby thing; a curt decision, and a spice of dainty self-assertion must characterize it. It was such an ideal nose that inspired the following sentiments: "We confess a lurking penchant, a sort of speaking affection which we cannot resist, for the celestial nose in a woman. It does not command our admiration and respect like the Greek, to which we could bow down as to a goddess, but it makes sad work with our affections. The snub, too, is not so unbearable as in a man. It is a great marrer of beauty, undoubtedly, but merely regarded as an index of weakness, it claims our kindly consideration. A woman, moreover, has generally tact sufficient to conceal (often to their entire annihilation) those unprepossessing characteristics of the snub and the celestial, which in a weak man become every day more and more strongly marked. A celestial nose in a woman is frequently an index of wit." And this, be it remembered, was written long before the apotheosis of the turned-up nose.

And what style of architecture are we to construct our dress upon? ask the owners of such noses. Anything coquettish and airy, frivolous and quaint. Severe simplicity consorts not with the snub. A little insolence of ornament suits it; floating ribbons, a rampant aigrette; a head "sunning over with curls"; a flounce turned back and forth; a hat twisted north and south, east and west. Such as these would be incongruous with the Greek, an insult to the Roman, an injury to the Jewish, and a flat contradiction to the cogitative. With the "tip-tilted" they make a happy harmony.

What the Freckle-Faced Little Girl Said to the Missionary Agent.

"Ma's up-stairs changing her dress," said the freckled-faced little girl, tying her doll's bonnet-strings and casting her eye about for a tidy large enough to serve as a shawl for that double-jointed young person.

"O, your mother needn't dress up for me," replied the female agent of the missionary society, taking a self-satisfied view of herself in the mirror. "Run up and tell her to come down just as she is in her every-day clothes and not stand on ceremony."

"O, but she hasn't got on her every-day clothes. Ma was all dressed up in her new brown silk, 'cause she expected Miss Dimmond today. Miss Dimmond always comes over here to show off her nice things, and ma don't mean to get left. When ma saw you coming she said, 'The dickens!' and I guess she was mad about something. Ma said if you saw her new dress she'd have to hear all about the poor heathen, who don't have silk, and you'd ask her for more money to buy hymn-books to send 'em. Say, do the nigger ladies use hymn-book leaves to do their hair up on and make it frizzy? Ma says she guesses that's all the good the books do 'em, if they ever get any books. I wish my doll was a heathen."

"Why, you wicked little girl, what do you want of a heathen doll?" inquired the missionary lady, taking a mental inventory of the new things in the parlor to get material for a homily on worldly extravagance.

"So folks would send her lots of nice things to wear and feel sorry to have her going about naked. Then she'd have hair to friz, and I want a doll with truly hair and eyes that roll up like Deacon Sliderback's when he says amen on Sunday. I ain't a wicked girl, either, 'cause Uncle Dick—you know Uncle Dick, he's been out West, and swears awful, and smokes in the house—he says I'm a holy terror and he hopes I'll be an angel pretty soon. Ma'll be down in a minute, so you needn't take your cloak off. She said she'd box my ears if I asked you to. Ma's putting on that old dress she had last year, 'cause she said she didn't want you to think she was able to give much this time and she needed a new muff worse than the queen of the cannon-ball islands needed religion. Uncle Dick says you oughter go to the islands, 'cause you'd be safe there and the natifs'd be sorry they was such sinners anybody would send you to 'em. He says he never seen a heathen hungry enough to eat you, 'less 'twas a blind one, and you'd set a blind pagan's teeth on edge so he'd never hanker after any more missionary. Uncle Dick's awful funny, and makes pa and ma die laughing sometimes."

"Your Uncle Richard is a bad, depraved wretch, and ought to have remained out West, where his style is appreciated. He sets a horrid example for little girls like you."

"Oh, I think he's nice. He showed me how to slide down the bannisters, and he's teaching me to whistle when ma ain't round. That's a pretty cloak you've got, ain't it? Do you buy all your good clothes with missionary money? Ma says you do."

Just then the freckle-faced little girl's ma came into the parlor, and kissed the missionary lady on the cheek and said she was delighted to see her, and they proceeded to have a real sociable chat. The little girl's ma can't understand why a person who professes to be so charitable as the missionary agent does should go right over to Miss Dimond's and say such ill-natured things as she did, and she thinks the missionary is a double-faced gossip.

A Secret Marriage That Turned Out Poorly.

[Buffalo (N. Y.) letter.]—The people of Batavia, in Genesse County, just east of here, are in the midst of a bit of social excitement. It concerns the family of Mr. Richard O. Holden, the wealthiest merchant in the town, whose youngest son, Frank S., it is now made known, has for fourteen months been the husband of Miss Carrie McCue, a clerk in the old gentleman's store. The young lady had been in the store for several years, and is prepossessing in appearance and winning in manner. Frank Holden's older brother, Hinman, paid her quiet attention for some time, but Frank was successful in winning her love, and early in the year 1881 proposed marriage. They first determined to take their summer vacation at the same time, go to Michigan, where relatives of the young lady resided, and there be married. This arrangement failed, as old Mr. Holden at vacation time took Frank to New York. In pursuance of another plan, on the day before Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 23, 1881, Miss McCue came to this city. The next day young Holden came to Buffalo in company with several Batavia friends, with whom he spent the time until evening. Then he excused himself for an hour or so, and proceeded to the hotel where his prospective bride was stopping. From there they went to the rectory of St. Mark's Church, in Elk street, and the Rev. C. P. Hard married them. They returned separately to Batavia that night, and the bride appeared the next morning in her place behind the counter in the store.

They agreed to keep the marriage secret for a while, but Frank promised to inform his father within a reasonable time. The young couple were not much together. When the autumn of 1882 came and their marriage still remained a secret from all friends, Mrs. Holden began to get anxious that it should be made public. The young husband put her off, stating finally that he would break the news to his father and family on the 1st of January. The recent New Year's Day came and went, and young Holden's promise was broken. The lady finally employed a prominent lawyer of Batavia. The Holdens learned the news with the greatest astonishment and mortification, and said that the affair must not be exposed; that they must see Carrie and ascertain if something could not be done. The lawyer had other interviews with Mr. Holden, but nothing seemed to have been accomplished. Young Mrs. Holden could not bear the suspense any longer, so the other day she sent an advertisement of the marriage to the daily paper. This was the first public intimation, and was read with surprise by people of all classes. The Holden family consider that Frank's marriage has disgraced them all. The young lady, however, bears an irreproachable character. Public sympathy in Batavia is with her. Frank Holden has left Batavia, and rumor says that he is in New York, where he has a wealthy uncle, John S. Holden, and other relatives. The deserted wife is in Batavia.

A Devout Young Lady in a Predicament.

An exchange tells of a modest young gentleman who attended the morning services in a fashionable church and was kindly shown into a luxuriously cushioned pew, and had hardly settled himself and taken observation of his neighbors, before a beautiful young lady entered, and, with a graceful wave of the hand preventing our friend from rising to give her his place, quietly sank into a seat near the end. When a hymn was given out she skillfully found the page, and with a sweet smile that set his heart a-thumping handed her neighbor the book.

The minister raised his hands in prayer, and the fair girl knelt, and in this posture perplexed our young friend which most to admire, her beauty or her devoutness. Presently the prayer was concluded, and the congregation resumed their seats. Our friend respectfully raised his eyes from the fair form he had been so earnestly scanning, lest when she looked up she should detect him staring at her.

After a couple of seconds he darted a furtive glance at his charmer, and was astonished to see her still on her knees. He looked closely and saw that she was much affected, trembling in violent agitation, no doubt, from the eloquent power of the preacher.

Deeply sympathizing, he watched her closely. Her motion became more violent; reaching behind her, she would convulsively grasp her clothing, and strain, as it were, to rend the brilliant fabric of her dress. The sight was extremely painful to behold, but still he gazed, like one entranced, with wonder and astonishment.

After a minute the lady raised her face, heretofore concealed in the cushion, and with her hand made an unmistakable beckon to our friend. He quickly moved along the pew toward her, and inclined his ear, as she evidently wished to say something.

"Please help me, sir," she whispered; "my dress has caught and I can't get up."

A brief examination showed the cause of the difficulty. The fair girl wore fashionable high-heeled boots; kneeling upon both knees, these heels, of course, were aimed out at right angles, and in this position the highest hoop of her new skirt caught over them, and thus rendered it impossible for her to raise herself or straighten her limbs. The more she struggled the tighter was she bound, so she was constrained to call for help. This was immediately, if not scientifically, rendered, and when the next prayer was made she merely inclined herself upon the back of the front pew—thinking, no doubt, that she was not in praying costume.

New York Manners.

[Brooklyn letter.]—A girl walked into an elevated railroad train last night at about 6 o'clock, while I was going up-town, and went from one end of the car to the other, glancing sharply at the faces of the men who monopolized all the seats. She was evidently a factory or shop girl, and looked weary. She had a clear-cut and resolute face, and was dressed prettily. The men stared at her as she walked down the car and watched her covertly when she turned around and started back. She stopped in front of an elderly man with rather a good-natured face, and said to him clearly and with quiet firmness:

"That seat was intended for a woman. Give it to me."

He looked into her clear, if somewhat tired, eyes, and said, as he moved slightly:

"I don't see—er—how you—"

"Give me that seat," the girl said quietly, and he rose and gave it to her with some embarrassment. She sat down and began to read a book she carried with her lunch-basket, and paid not the smallest attention to any one in the car. The little incident created the greatest sensation imaginable, and men talked of it to each other so long that a woman with a baby stood awkwardly holding on by the strap for some time and no one offered her a seat. Then the girl with the resolute face called and compelled the woman to take her seat. The men in the car gazed steadfastly out of the windows and tried to look unconcerned. I've no doubt whatever that they were willing to give up their seats to her; I know that I was, but somehow I felt that I would look rather foolish if I did, so I sat still in selfish stolidity. The girl glanced about once more, crossed the car, touched a small man on the shoulder, and said in the same low tone of voice:

"I'll trouble you for that seat, please."

"O certainly, madam," cried the little man, nervously, and sprang away. All of which strikes me as being decidedly droll now, though it was quite serious then. It suggests an idea. Why don't women form themselves into a Seat-Seeking Protective Union and carry the war into every car?

The Other Fellow's Sister.

An affable, though somewhat desiccated, American was on his way the other day to the City of Boston. He had, with that thrifty forethought of his Nation, secured a lower berth, and was meditating upon the wisdom of gathering his body behind the curtains when he was accosted by an Englishman in a tweed suit. The Englishman was of an ample presence and had the air of one who had been pastured on mutton-chops all his life.

"You will excuse me," said he of the tweed suit, "but am I right in supposing that you have the lower berth?"

"You bet your life," replied the other.

"My sister," said the owner of the tweed suit, "has the upper berth, which is deuced awkward, you know. The fact is," added the Englishman, with frank urbanity, "its d——d unpleasant for ladies to climb up past a man in a lower berth. They think everybody is looking at their legs, you know. Now, might I ask you, sir, to do me the extreme favor of occupying the upper berth and permitting my sister to take yours?"

The request was scarcely preferred before the American, with the gallantry of a genuine Yank, hastened to assure his English acquaintance that nothing could give him more pleasure than to be of service to a lady.

On the following morning the American was astonished to see a pair of tweed legs emerge from a lower berth opposit that which he had politely given up, and the next moment the adipose upper extremities of the Englishman.

"Say," said the American, as an air of grave disgust began to creep over his astonished physiognomy, "didn't you ask me to give up my berth to your sister?"

"Certainly, my dear fellow," replied the gentleman addressed; "hope you slept well."

"And you had a lower berth?"

"Of course."

"And then you got me to give up mine to your sister, sir?"

"Why, my dear fellow," said the Englishman, in his turn astonished, "you didn't expect I'd give up a lower berth to my own sister, did you?"

"La Marechale."

The Geneva correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "It may be doubted whether 'Gen.' Booth was well advised in sending hither a detachment of his famous army or that it will meet with the success that the supposed evangelical character of Geneva may have led him to anticipate. The expedition was commanded by a jeune fille (a young girl), who called herself la maréchale. She had under her orders two other young girls and two men (one of whom with two of the ladies has since gone to Neuchatel), and she appeared on a platform and spoke in fluent French with all the self-possession and more than the eloquence of a veteran pastor of the National Church. The horror of all this may be imagined when it is remembered that at Geneva it is not considered comme il faut for a young girl to take the shortest walk unaccompanied by her bonne, to shake hands with a male cousin in the street, or speak in society without first being spoken to. I cannot put into words the verdict a Genevan matron passes on young girls who travel about with men who are neither their fathers nor brothers, while the sight of a jeune fille in uniform distributing pamphlets or canvassing for converts seems to her something more and worse than a gross violation of propriety.

"'Ils tomberont sous le ridicule,' said people to each other. But somehow or other they were not killed by ridicule. Their meetings were well attended; everybody said that Col. Clibborn spoke extemely well pour un Anglais; Miss Booth was declared to be a très belle fille; she charmed her auditors, especially those of the male sex, by the sweetness of her voice and the gracefulness of her gestures, and converts began to enlist under the Salvation banner. Then opposition arose; the meetings were disturbed by brawlers, who sang ribald songs and drowned the voices of the speakers in yells and groans. The authorities refused to interfere—at any rate they did not interfere—and as a measure of self-protection the Salvationists allowed to be present at their meetings only those who were furnished with tickets, which could be obtained at the headquarters in the Longemalle. This insured quiet inside, but it did not insure quiet outside. The building in which the Salvationists met was beset every night with bands of rioters, who hustled, bespattered with mud, and even stoned the audience as the latter went in and came out.

"The next step was that Miss Charlesworth, a young lady of 16, who has acted as Miss Booth's secretary, was expelled from the Canton of Geneva at six hours' notice; and Miss Booth shared the same fate. The grounds of Miss Charlesworth's expulsion, as stated in the decree of the Council of State, are that she could not produce the written permission of her parents to reside in the canton, and had refused to undergo a police interrogation on Sunday morning. The reason assigned for Miss Booth's expulsion is that she could not, at a moment's notice, produce an account of a collection which was made two months ago at a meeting of the Salvation Army."

The Kind of Man Alice Blaine's Husband Is.

[Denver *Tribune*.]—There is a good deal of nonsensical talk about Col. Coppinger—the husband of Alice Blaine—going the rounds of the press. That Coppinger's marriage to Miss Blaine should have developed in him a subject for the paragrapher's wit and censure is lamentable. That he has gray hair, that he is handsome, and that he is 50 years old, does not warrant the criticism and abuse he is receiving. The respect and admiration for the young bride, who wedded in opposition to sentiment, should at least protect her choice against rebuke. Coppinger, with all the faults which the gossiping world develop in a man of his years and mode of life, is not a bad fellow. He is brave, and generous, and beneath an austere armor, which is the creation of long years of military discipline and hardships, he possesses a warm heart and a kindly nature. He is not the Lothario that report attempts to paint him. Neither is he the man of the world that some of his critics would have us believe. His gravest offense against social decorum has been extreme sociability. He has been a convivial spirit at both the feast and the sideboard, and as an entertainer he has earned a reputation among his fellow officers throughout the entire service. While being an exacting commandant, on military duty, his severity never obtruded itself into his social circle. His military harshness never interfered with his hospitality, and when the circumstances warranted it the private soldier in his command was always as welcome to his good cheer as the equal or superior officer. When Coppinger was stationed at Camp Verde, Arizona, as the Captain of one of the companies of the Twenty-third Infantry in 1872, the writer happened to be the witness of an incident that illustrates the character and disposition of the man. A band of recruits arrived one day, filled with fear and terror of the officer under whom they were to serve for the ensuing five years. Report and rumor had pictured Coppinger to them as being a pirate Captain and a persecutor of the rank and file. Coppinger, attired in a suit of clothes that might have distinguished a teamster, was in the sutler's store when one of the recruits entered. "I would like to see this Capt. Coppinger," said the recruit. "I understand he's a hard man." Everybody present expected Coppinger to annihilate the new comer, but he did not. On the contrary, he engaged him in a pleasant conversation, in which Capt. Coppinger was abused in a manner that caused the listeners to fear that the private would be punished for his temerity. Finally, when the vocabulary was exhausted, Coppinger introduced himself to the astounded soldier. "I hope you will think better of what you have said," remarked the Captain, as he turned to leave. "Well, see here," replied the recruit, "I suppose this means guard-house and ball and chain for me, but if I have to die for it, I must insist that according to all reports, you are a d—d tyrant." Coppinger looked the fellow in the eye a minute. "I like your courage," he said, when at length he broke the silence. "Come up to my quarters with me. I have some old bourbon there that will develop it." The recruit was soon afterwards commissioned as a Corporal.

A Patriotic Couple.

Reporting the death of a Mrs. Baker at Fort Fairfield, Me., at the age of 98 years, a correspondent of the Lewiston *Journal* says: "Many years ago she came with her husband and three small children to the Upper St. John, where they made for themselves a home in the wilderness. They settled on what was afterward the disputed territory. Mrs. Baker, being a patriotic woman, manufactured an American flag which her husband flung to the breeze on a Fourth of July morning. For this display of Yankee patriotism on what was claimed as British soil Mr. Baker was arrested and lodged in jail at Fredericton, where he remained for more than a year, while his heroic wife managed the farm and kept everything in good order at home."

Current Poetry.

THE AMERICAN HELEN.

He sat by her side in the gloaming,
And toyed with her hand and her cheek;
His face had the beauty of Paris,
Her face that of Helen the Greek.
"I love you to madness, my darling,"
She whispered in accents of joy;
"But you must not perish like Paris,
Nor I be your Helen of Troy."

"Do you know what 'to fly with you' means, love?
For you, dear, a blasted career.
For me a sad life of dishonor,
'Reft of all that a woman holds dear.
I love you to madness, my darling;
Without you this life has no joy;
But you must not perish like Paris,
Nor I be your Helen of Troy.

"It is not the thing that is done, love,
But the way that we do it, my dear,
Which sets all society raving,
And shocks it from centre to sphere.
The old days have passed away, darling,
Those wicked old ages of force;
But I'll write to my lawyer tomorrow,
And tell him to get a divorce."

THE PIAZZA.

The beauteous Ethel's father has a
Newly painted front piazza—
He has a
Piazza;
When with tobacco juice 'twas tainted,
They had that front piazza painted—
That tainted
Piazza painted.

Algernon called that night, perchance
Arrayed in comely sealskin pants—
That night perchance
In gorgeous pants;
Engaging Ethel in a chat
On that piazza down he sat—
In chat
They sat.

And when an hour or two had pass'd,
He tried to rise, but, oh! stuck fast—
At last
Stuck fast!
Fair Ethel shrieked, "It is the paint!"
And fainted in a deadly faint—
This saint
Did faint.

Algernon sits there till this day—
He cannot tear himself away—
Away?
Nay, nay!
His pants are firm, the paint is dry—
He's nothing else to do but die—
To die!
O, my!

RATHER SENSIBLE GIRL.

Two lovers sued for a maiden's hand,
And a bonnie lass was she;
With a modest mien,
Bright, merry e'en,
And a heart both light and free,
And free,
With a heart both light and free.

"I know which one I love," she said,
"As any maid should do;
But I'd like to know
Which gallant beau
Would be most kind and true,
And true,
Would be most kind and true.

"Ah, I wish I only knew tonight
Which sweetheart loves me best,
And to find this out
Without a doubt
I must put them to the test,
The test,
I must put them to the test."

So she whispered in the ear of each:
"Give me the parson's fee,
[illegible]

The first he placed a ten-pound note
In her hand so white and fair.
[illegible]

Then the other gave a one-pound note
[illegible]

"Your rival's the man," she cried,
[illegible]

The maiden got the man she loved,
[illegible]

Humors of the Day.

"Oh, dear," exclaimed Mrs. Fenderson, when [illegible] Brussels [illegible] awfully [illegible]

A girl just returned to Hannibal, Mo., from a Boston high-school, said upon seeing a fire-engine [illegible]

The bride was [illegible] up the broad aisle, [illegible]

[illegible] She promptly replied, "I should smile."

The Empress of Germany's idea of bestowing [illegible]

Jones declares that his wife is a thrifty housekeeper [illegible]

It is said that the custom of making New Year calls in New York [illegible]

The following explains the difference between "luck" and "chance": [illegible]

"How did you come to break off your engagement with Miss Snowball?" asked Mose of Andy Perkins, an Austin darky. [illegible]

Middle-aged American woman wanted to do general housework in a small family; [illegible]

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